"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER
Probably showers Friday; Saturday fair west, showers east portion.
☞For full weather report see Page 16.

BIG LOAN SOUGHT HERE BY FRANCE

J. P. Morgan & Co. Asked to Supply $100,000,000 to Finance Republic's War Needs.

ENTIRE SUM TO STAY HERE

Payment Would Be Made in American Foodstuffs and Non-Military Supplies.

BEARING ON NEUTRALITY

Bankers Ask State Department for Advice—President Anxious to Keep Entirely Out of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The French Government is trying to arrange for a loan of $100,000,000 in the United States through J. P. Morgan & Co. It is understood that the State Department has been advised of the desire for the loan and that J. P. Morgan & Co. have asked for information as to precedents bearing on the placing of such a loan in this country in view of our declared neutrality in the present European war.

A request was embodied in the representations made to the department for a decision as to whether the New York banking firm would be within the scope of the President's recent neutrality proclamation. Inquiry tonight failed to get confirmation from the State Department of the report that the matter had been brought to the attention of Secretary Bryan or the President.

It is said to be agreed by the French Government that the proceeds of the loan shall be expended in this country. Mr. Morgan arrived in Washington tonight to attend the grain export conference at the Treasury Department tomorrow, but he could not be seen.

The request of J. P. Morgan & Co. for a decision was suggested by the list of acts enumerated by the President as constituting violations of neutrality. The eleventh and last in the list is "beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents." This prohibition raised the question whether making a war loan in the United States with the understanding that the money should be used here to buy breadstuffs or other supplies for troops engaged in war would not clearly do what the President, in his proclamation, declared should not be done.

That the Government would officially recommend to J. P. Morgan & Co. any course of action was regarded by high officials of the Administration tonight as unlikely. It may be stated on high authority that after consultation President Wilson has decided to decline to receive the request for the active assistance of the State Department to obtain information in regard to such a loan or to make any recommendation in regard to it. This attitude is prompted by the firm desire of the President to maintain an absolutely neutral position. A compliance with the bankers' request, it is held, might give Germany ground for complaint.

It has been the unvarying policy of the Government to refuse to commit itself to an act of assistance to any belligerent. In 1796 the French Government asked this Government to make a loan of money, the proposition being made through our envoy in Paris. The United States took the ground that such a loan would be a violation of neutrality. At one time a proposition to raise a loan in this country under Government auspices for Argentina was advanced, and it received some support in official circles, but President Madison promptly denounced the plan as a violation of neutrality.

Loans and contributions of money by private citizens to belligerents, however, always have been permitted. Large contributions were made by Germans in the United States for the support of hospitals during the Franco-Prussian war, as they were also by our citizens generally during the war between Japan and Russia for the relief of the wounded on both sides. In no case has it ever been maintained that such loans or gifts were in violation of neutrality.

It is held by several authorities on international law that the lending of money by persons in neutral countries is not a violation of neutrality, although the older writers took the opposite view. During the Franco-German war J. P. Morgan & Co. raised a war loan for France in England, and at the same time the English bankers raised a large loan for the North German Confederation, and neither was regarded as unneutral.

J. P. Morgan, when seen yesterday before his departure for Washington, would not talk about the proposal of the French Government to float through his firm a loan of $100,000,000 for carrying on the war. It is the understanding in the financial district that if permitted to effect this loan the Morgan firm would not be obliged to send any money to France in exchange for the bonds. Instead, the proceeds would be held here to pay for foodstuffs and other supplies, so that in effect the transaction would amount to a huge commercial operation whereby the United States would accept France's securities in return for shipments of grain and cotton.

J. S. Morgan, grandfather of the present head of the Morgan firm, took $50,000,000 of French bonds through his London office during the Franco-German struggle in 1870. The French previously had tried to sell their securities to London bankers without success. Mr. Morgan assumed the responsibility and raised the money in London. This transaction proved very profitable to the bankers, and the Morgan firm has enjoyed friendly relations with the French Government since that time.

CARREL WITH FRENCH ARMY.

Goes to Front as a Surgeon, His Services Being Gladly Accepted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—It was learned tonight from an authoritative source that Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute at New York, who had been visiting his family at Lyons, had gone to the front as a surgeon.

Dr. Carrel is still a French citizen. The authorities accepted his services gladly.

Dr. Carrel was born in France in 1873 and was graduated from the University of Lyons in 1890. He came to this country in 1905 and joined the staff of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in 1909. He won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1912.

He went to Europe several months ago and was in France when the war started. No word of his enlistment in the French army had been received at the Rockefeller Institute last night.

DUTCH MASS TROOPS; FLOOD SOME DISTRICTS

Guard of 60,000 on Belgian Frontier—Large Areas Under Three Feet of Water.

By EDGAR ROWAN,
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Daily Chronicle.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13.—Dutch troops are massed on the frontier, as it is feared that in case the Germans are worsted at Tongres they will be driven into the angle formed by the southern frontier of Dutch Brabant and the western frontier of Dutch Limburg.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Aug. 13.—Sixty thousand Dutch troops are on the line of the frontier. Large areas of land have been flooded to a depth of three feet as a precautionary measure. The Landsturm, last line of reserves, has been ordered to prepare to join the colors. Nevertheless the Government today officially gave the French Government renewed assurances of its present neutrality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—As the result of the Belgians' successful defense of Liege, the passage of the Meuse remains obstructed, and thus three or four German army corps, which are apparently waiting to cross near the Dutch border, are held up. That Germany, under the circumstances, may violate Dutch territory is suggested. This, however, is considered unlikely, because of the immense importance to Germany of Holland's neutrality, as affecting food supplies.

Even in normal times a very large proportion of Germany's imports enter by Dutch ports, and now the trade that formerly entered through Hamburg might easily be transferred in part to Rotterdam, which affords a far more direct avenue to industrial Germany than the famous German port. There is nothing to stop American, Canadian, and Argentine grain from being consigned in vast quantities to importers in Rotterdam, so long as it is carried in other than German ships, and these Dutch importers cannot be prevented from transhipping this grain at once into barges and sending it up the Rhine.

It is a matter almost of life or death to Germany that this open gateway for food and trade should not be closed, and it is doubtless solicitude on this account that explains to a large extent why the Germans have been so careful not to violate Dutch territory.

DAMAGED WARSHIPS ARRIVE AT HONGKONG

Two British or French Cruisers Come In, Showing Evidence of a Sea Fight.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Aug. 14.—Two warships, each having four funnels badly damaged and carrying many wounded, entered the harbor at Hongkong yesterday.

Their identity has not been learned here, but the vessels are believed to be either the British armored cruisers Minotaur and Hampshire or the French armored cruisers Dupleix and Montcalm.

They are reported to have had an engagement with the German cruisers of the same type, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

The Dupleix is an armored cruiser of 7,578 tons displacement. She has a length of 426½ feet and carries eight 6.4-inch guns in her main battery.

The Montcalm's displacement is 9,367 tons. She is 452 feet long. Her main battery consists of two 7.6-inch and eight 6.4-inch guns. She also is an armored cruiser.

The Minotaur is an armored cruiser of 14,500 tons displacement. She is 480 feet long. Her main battery comprises four 9.2-inch and ten 7.5-inch guns.

The Hampshire likewise an armored cruiser, is of 10,850 tons displacement. Four 7.5-inch and six 6-inch guns comprise her main battery.

The Scharnhorst is an armored cruiser of 11,420 tons displacement. Her main battery is eight 8.2-inch and six 5.9-inch guns.

The Gneisenau, another armored cruiser, mounts eight 8.2-inch and six 5.9 inch guns. Her displacement is 11,420 tons.

STEAMERS TO LEAVE HAVRE

The France and Chicago Sail Today —Coudert On a Rescue Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—It is stated tonight that the France and Chicago will sail tomorrow. A train left the Gare St. Lazare for Havre at 9 o'clock tonight. Many passengers, believing the postponement of the sailings was indefinite, sold their tickets and there was considerable accommodation offered today.

Frederic R. Coudert left tonight with a special train, given by the Government, to rescue eighty Paris children in a school on the frontier near Belfort. He will also bring back as many children as possible living near the frontier. They will be cared for by the women of Paris.

No word has been received from Cornelius Vanderbilt since he went to Switzerland.

Mrs. Huntington, mother of Archer M. Huntington, who is reported held in Berlin as a spy, said she had not heard from her son, but was satisfied that the State Department was doing everything possible for him.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, Now 21 E. 26th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Advt.

KARLSRUHE RAN FROM SUFFOLK

British Cruiser Tells of Surprising Her Coaling from Kronprinz Wilhelm.

HOT CHASE AND FIGHT

German Got Away, but Later Engaged in Brief Duel with the Bristol.

BIG WARSHIPS AT HALIFAX

The Good Hope, Aboukir, and Euryalus to Coal There Today and Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 13.—Her decks stripped for action, and fresh from sensational adventures in the Atlantic during the last week, the British cruiser Suffolk arrived in Halifax today at 1 o'clock. Her entry into the harbor caused great excitement, and thousands of people lined the waterfront and the tops of the big buildings to give the sailors who lined the decks a royal welcome.

The Suffolk steamed to the dockyard, and immediately coaling operations began. Everything was in readiness at the dockyard, and about 400 men started the task of piling in 1,500 tons into the warship. To the delight of the sailors 200 men of the Sixty-third Regiment had volunteered to carry the coal, thus giving the tars a well-earned afternoon off.

The Suffolk reports fighting the Karlsruhe last Friday night 200 miles south of Bermuda. It is only due to the superior speed of the German cruiser that she escaped destruction or capture. The details of the fight are as follows:

Was Coaling from Liner.

The Suffolk surprised the German cruiser about 11 o'clock on Friday, coaling from the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, and at once started in chase. The Karlsruhe headed north, with the Suffolk hard after, the passenger liner running off to the eastward. As soon as the enemy was sighted Admiral Cradock wirelessed the Bristol, which was several hundred miles north, and the Berwick, which was south of his position, and ordered them to help in the chase. The Karlsruhe, which had an advantage of several knots over the Suffolk, gradually drew ahead, and by 5 o'clock was out of sight.

At 9 o'clock a wireless from the Bristol announced that she was in sight of the Karlsruhe, and twenty minutes later there flashed through the wireless the message, "We are engaging the enemy."

Apparently the Karlsruhe doubled back, and when next heard of was at San Juan, having run south. The nearest the Suffolk got to the Karlsruhe was 19,000 yards. It was stated that the guns from the Bristol reached the Karlsruhe, but those from the latter fell short.

The Flag Captain's Account.

The flag Captain of the Suffolk, in giving his version of the fight, said:

"As soon as the Germans sighted us they took to their heels. The Karlsruhe did not even stop to pick up her boats. Her men clambered aboard as best they could, and she hustled away. We knew, of course, that she had the best of us in speed. Our only hope was that she was short of fuel and could not keep up her steam, but this hope proved fruitless.

"Although we were fully a hundred miles astern when the news came that the little cruiser Bristol was engaging the German, we raced on for all we were worth. We had no fear of the result if the German stood up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fellows could whip the Karlsruhe easily at close quarters, but we wanted to be in at the finish ourselves.

"The Karlsruhe had the heels of the Bristol, too. They were in action for just about half an hour. For a few minutes the German stood up and the ships fought broadside to broadside, the Bristol using her two six-inchers and the five four-inchers on her broadside against the Karlsruhe's five four-point ones. After a few minute, however, the Karlsruhe turned and ran. The Bristol chased her firing her forward six-inchers.

"It was difficult to make anything like good practice. It was dark and the sea was heavy. Not one of the German shells landed anywhere near the Bristol, but our chaps think they got some shots aboard the Karlsruhe. However, in long range fighting under those conditions, it is pretty difficult to do much, and the Karlsruhe's speed saved her again.

"The Suffolk, Berwick, and Bristol cruised together for several days, but could get no trace of the Karlsruhe or her consort, the Dresden, and finally we heard that she had put into Porto Rico for coal."

The next day (Saturday) the Suffolk heard the German tank steamer Leda and the German cruisers talking. The Suffolk broke in with her

Continued on Page 3.

BELGIANS BEAT OFF GERMANS IN 2-DAY FIGHT, ASSAILANTS USE THEIR DEAD AS RAMPARTS; ALLIES' LINE HOLDS AGAINST ALL ATTACKS

Flung Back Everywhere, Kaiser's Leaders Are Puzzled.

BELGIAN COURAGE HIGH

Have Seen No Sign Yet of the Vaunted Military Skill of the Invaders.

THEIR GUNNERY MEDIOCRE

Belgian Cavalry Have Shown Themselves Superior Thus Far to Kaiser's Horsemen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The correspondent of The Morning Post, who is with the Belgian Army, sends this dispatch under date of Wednesday night:

"One almost begins to hope that near this place where advance posts of the Belgian Army stand in rank with their allies will be the scene of the coming great battle.

"I had expected it much further to the southwest, but so astonishing has been the success of the Belgian arms in the encounters during the reconnaissance that it is possible now to hope for what would have seemed a miracle a fortnight ago.

"Of course the German mass has yet to move, but every hour of delay which has been imposed upon it has been equivalent to defeat, and it does really seem that it still remains a blind mass and must unroll its plan of battle before it has learned how our forces are disposed to meet it.

"Everywhere along the line of outposts the Germans meet with baffling checks. Like an angry dog faced by a porcupine with bristles, defiant at every point, the vaunted Prussian Army stands puzzled.

"Today I traversed some twenty kilometers of our front and visited three positions. Except for the reply by our guns to the feeble German artillery attack near the centre of the section of the front explored, I have seen no fighting.

"The right wing had faced an attack with all arms at dawn and, as usual, had repulsed it without, as I learned from some of the officers engaged, disclosing anything as to the real position.

"I do not wish to exaggerate the facts and pretend that the Belgian force is winning a series of important battles. The successes are all intrinsically small, but they are making a habit of success. All dread of the Prussians is gone. That is a most valuable gain, apart from the fact that the German effort to search out our dispositions seems to be failing.

Invited to Liege Forts.

"Here are my observations of the day in detail: I began by finding a comrade in a soldier going from Brussels to one of the forts at Liege. We were mates for some kilometers, and, as my papers were irreproachable, he offered to let me accompany him right to Liege. It would have been a charming adventure, but, alas, the telegraphic communication with the Liege forts is interrupted for journalistic purposes, and I had to say 'no.' But clearly the Liege forts are not closely invested when news can come out and individual soldiers can go in.

"Afterward I visited the position where I had seen the operations on Tuesday. The Germans had been satisfied with their repulse on Monday and Tuesday and had made no further attack. I am as certain as possible that here they learned nothing except that the Belgian lion has strong claws.

"From there I passed a little behind the outpost front to the position where Germans had attacked this (Wednesday) morning. They had been repulsed and the Belgian loss was slight. Then I went to the extreme left of the section, where nothing had been attempted by the Germans.

"Then, guided by the sound of cannon, I went to the centre. Here a desultory artillery exchange of shots was taking place. The following morning an attack in force was expected.

"As I left the field at sunset to make my long way back to Brussels in the luminous afterglow of the Summer evening the gay Belgian soldiers were at supper. From every hamlet there stole up lines of old men, women, and children, bringing up little comforts for the troops. Laughter crackled and cheerfulness passed in the last of the light, side by side with the guns and intrenchments.

"A few old and young people still toiled at the harvest, gathering in the golden wheat, lest the invaders should succeed in trampling it on the morrow.

"I then came to a section of the road which has been mined, and a detour of seven kilometers is needed to get through.

"Returning to Brussels, which is quietly sleeping, I wonder when German military skill will begin to show itself. So far there has been nothing shown.

"The audacity of the Uhlan raids has, on test, come down to nothing more than the audacity of bewilderment, the blind rush of men pushed on from behind. In contact with the Belgian cavalry they have shown themselves inferior.

"The German artillery has not shone brilliancy, nor has the infantry. Perhaps there is something wonderful to be disclosed when the flood is let loose and hundreds of thousands swarm into Belgium, but so far there has been nothing. In actual fact, today the German attitude is almost defensive; certainly not offensive in any spirited sense."

View of German Tactics.

The correspondent telegraphs this dispatch from Brussels under date of today:

"I send some notes on German tactics, gathered from an officer who was a prisoner and escaped. The courage of the Germans is being maintained by wild stories. They are told, for example, that Paris is in flames.

"In the German lines behind the screen of scouts he saw troops doing ceremonial parades in massed formation, as if they were in barracks in peace time.

"The color of the German uniform harmonizes well with the landscape, especially in the dusk.

"Their map knowledge of the terrain is good.

"A Belgian who returned from Germany states that anti-war meetings are frequent. On July 31 all correspondence from Germany to Belgium was stopped, though the ultimatum was sent on Aug. 2. He says the treatment of foreigners in Germany had been almost uniformly bad.

"The Belgian Ministry for War gives reassuring word as to the possibilities of a German raid on Brussels. It says that no raid from the south is likely to have any chance of success."

NEW DEFENSES GIVE NAMUR MORE STRENGTH

Belgian City Swarming With Troops Who Are Confident of Beating Off Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Times correspondent, writing from Brussels on Wednesday, says:

"Today I motored to Namur, and though we were constantly held up and called upon for our passes, either by soldiers, gardes civiques, or the villagers in mufti, who compose the troisième bande, we had no difficulty in getting through.

"The men in this part of Belgium are of the same race as the Walloons, who have made such a splendid stand at Liege, and have the same cordial and kindly nature, so that once they had done their duty in stopping us they were quickly ready to greet us as friends. In Namur itself the feeling today was 'tout est calme,' 'tout va bien.'

"Just before I reached the town after getting within the fortifications some soldiers of the Tenth Regiment of the line pointed out a German aeroplane which for the third day in succession was passing over the same line of country. It was flying at a great height, and I doubt very much whether the observer it carried could have taken away with him any new information worth having.

"In any case, it can do no harm to say that fresh works to supplement the nine forts by which the city is already so strongly defended are being constructed with great energy and skillful choice of position. The position is extraordinarily strong, and if the Germans do decide to attack Namur, they are likely to find its reduction a task quite beyond their powers.

"It does not, however, seem likely that they will make any determined advance in this direction for at least some days. They are said to be fortifying two positions on high ground in the Ardennes and in Luxemburg, and appear to a large extent to have lost their stomach for aggressive fighting. For the present they prefer to act on the defensive.

"When they do come they will find Namur ready for them. The town is swarming with troops, all in the best of spirits and full of confidence that with the help of their allies they are sure of victory."

SHOOT A SOCIETY WOMAN

Germans Accuse Her of Attempt to Blow Up an Alsatian Tunnel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Friday, Aug. 14.—"Mme. Favre Schwarz of Basle, a young and beautiful Swiss woman, married to one of the richest men in Alsace, and well-known in Paris and Berlin society circles, was executed Aug. 8, after a court martial at Lorrach, Germany.

She was accused of attempting to blow up an important tunnel on the line of the Rhine, near Leopoldshoehe in order to hinder the advance of German troops.

Mme. Schwarz met death bravely, according to the Basle papers and shouted "Vive la France" before she died.

Sharp Fights at Diest and Haelen End in German Repulse.

BUT ASSAILANTS RETURN

Dutch Report Says That the Germans Have Since Driven Belgians Out of Diest.

EGHEZEE IS ALSO ATTACKED

There the Belgian Artillery Fire Drives Assailants Back in Confusion.

By MARTIN H. DONOHOE.
Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BELGIAN ARMY, via Brussels, Aug. 13.—The German invaders, who renewed their attempt today to penetrate the Belgian defensive screen, which shields Brussels, were again repulsed with severe loss.

Yesterday's double attempt was made in the vicinity if Tirlemont, southeast of Louvain, and at Diest to the northeast of the same place.

The advance upon Tirlemont was probably a feint, intended to keep the Belgians busy, while the attack on Diest was being developed.

A large force of cavalry, estimated at 5,000, accompanied by horse artillery and machine guns, having crossed the River Gethe, flung itself upon Diest and Haelen, which lies just to the south.

Preparations had been made for blowing up the bridge over the Gethe, but the German atack developed so suddenly that the Belgian engineers scarcely had time to complete their task and retire before the enemy had reached the river.

The advance of the German cavalry was covered by a heavy artillery fire, to which Belgian guns advantageously posted replied, causing considerable loss to the invaders. A force, consisting of dragoons, two field guns, and four machine guns, made a bold dash upon Diest, hoping, no doubt, to surprise the town. They would probably have succeeded but for the splendid bravery of the military, assisted by the civil guards.

The German column, advancing at full gallop, reached a small village, about a mile and a half from Diest. Here had been erected a barricade of farm wagons, while the road immediately in front had been torn up, making the advance of the cavalry impossible.

Corpses for Ramparts.

Behind this hasty fortification a mixed force of Belgians with machine guns was intrenched.

A murderous fire was opened on the Prussian dragoons, who were absolutely without cover of any kind, and under the rain of the Belgian bullets the force was speedily cut down.

The surviving Germans, be it said, fought with great bravery. They intrenched themselves behind a rampart of dead horses and dead comrades. They fought with desperate courage as will men who are driven to bay and bent on selling their lives as dearly as possible.

The Belgians, believing the enemy's resistance was at an end, impulsively pushed from behind their barricades and were immediately subjected to a hot fire, which occasioned some losses.

A field gun was brought up, however, and trained on the enemy behind their screen of carcasses and corpses, and in a few minutes all was over, the surviving Germans being killed or wounded or put to flight.

Eight wounded cavalrymen attempted to escape, but their already exhausted horses were unable to take them quickly enough out of range of the Belgian bullets, and they were speedily shot down. This last phase of the fight had been a veritable massacre.

Some wounded cavalry horses, mad with pain and terror, and without riders to guide them, made a dash upon the barricade and crashed through the obstacle which had proved so fatal to many of the Kaiser's soldiers.

Of the survivors of this sanguinary encounter, four officers and two men were taken prisoners.

The other column, unable to force their way into Haelen, subsequently retired in great confusion, leaving behind many dead, wounded and prisoners.

A number of the enemy, finding themselves surrounded and subjected to a merciless fire, threw down their arms and surrendered.

The retreat of those who escaped death or capture was a terrible spectacle. Spent and half-starved horses had bravely and mutely made their last efforts, and under the pressure of renewed exertion dropped dead on the roadway.

The German line of retreat was lined by carcasses of horses, which had succumbed from exhaustion. Some of their riders who had escaped harm in the fight also collapsed by the roadside, and were so incapable of physical resistance that when taken prisoners by Belgian patrols they were unable to walk to Diest.

Many German prisoners who were taken yesterday declared they had had no food for twenty-four hours. Veterinary surgeons with the Belgian forces, who made autopsies on some of the horses, stated that the poor brutes could not have had any forage for three days.

Another Attack at Eghezee.

Despite their severe check yesterday the enemy today made a fresh reconnoissance in the country north of Namur. They came in contact with the Belgian lines at Eghezee, a point a little to the south of the famous battlefield of Ramillies.

The German artillery opened fire on the Belgian position, and the cavalry advanced. There was a sharp encounter, but the attackers withered away under the superior fire of the Belgians and, ultimately abandoning further offensive operations, retreated in some disorder.

The victors captured two machine guns, mounted on motor cars.

The German force which flung itself against Eghezee with disastrous results seems to have come into the neighborhood of Huy on the Meuse, southwest of Liege, where the invader has established himself in force.

By their reconnaissance today the Germans have practically tested the whole length of the Belgian line. Much to their astonishment, no doubt, they found it proof against their incursions.

The patriotism, bravery and self-abnegation of these simple Belgians, which manifests itself in a hundred ways, is deserving of the admiration of the civilized world.

Cross Frontier at Bastogne.

Some activity was reported today on the part of the Germans in Luxemburg. They made a feeble attempt to break the frontier at Arlon, where they came in contact with French troops, who flung them back.

Further north they had already squeezed on through at Bastogne.

On the whole the Belgian military authorities are well pleased with the results of the last two days' operations. The German offensive wave seems to have spent itself.

The long line from north to south which bars the German progress across Belgium towards Brussels has successfully stood the strain of German onslaught. All the roads leading to Brussels are well guarded.

The severe lesson of yesterday and today will probably not be lost on the Germans. It is believed that there will be a lull for at least a day or two.

The Germans are reported to be entrenching on various parts of their line, fearing a counter attack on the part of the allies. The invader is desperately short of supplies of all kinds, also munitions, and the transport difficulties are very great.

The Belgians carefully removed or burned all the supplies likely to be of any value to the enemy, and the German host is now faced with starvation in one of the most fertile countries in Europe.

In Luxemburg the Germans are said to be in a serious plight. The French in the south and the allies in the west bar their advance, and both points of egress are barred and bolted. Unquestionably it will require an enormous sacrifice of life for the invader to force a passage either to the south or the west.

The retreating Germans in Belgium seemed to have behaved with great brutality, venting their rage on the hapless inhabitants.

A plucky Belgian woman today was responsible for the arrest of an audacious spy. While traveling in a train toward Antwerp, she occupied a seat in a compartment in which was a man who carried a basket, containing two pigeons. During the journey the man scribbled some notes on a sheet of paper with a quill and attached this to a pigeon's leg. The bird was then released.

Realizing at once that she had to deal with a spy the woman bravely attacked him and shouted loudly for help. The guard of the train hurried to the scene, and seized the spy and the second pigeon. The man was shot.

Liege News Cut by Censor.

News from Liege states that the Germans, evidently fearing an attack from the west, have strongly intrenched themselves on the right bank of the Meuse. In the city itself also the streets are barricaded, and machine guns are placed so that they can sweep the principal streets. On the right bank houses have been loop-holed and put into a state of defense in order, if necessary, to cover the retreat of the invading army across the frontier into German territory.

Later information is to the effect that the morale of the German soldiers at Liege is very bad, and that they are completely disheartened by the numerous defeats inflicted on them by the Belgians.

[The part of the message, referring to the situation at Liege, has been severely dealt with by the censor.]

King of Italy Calls His Ambassadors Home For a Conference, Though Still Neutral

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 13.—(Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Signor Bollati, the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, has been summoned here to confer with the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister. It is said that no political importance attaches to the visit, which does not imply any change in the attitude of the Government.

Other Ambassadors, among them the Marquis Imperiali, representative in London, have been summoned to Rome.

The press comments very favorably on England's concession permitting coal to be exported to Italy.

SEES CHASE OF AEROPLANE.

German Airscout Hotly Pursued by Two Belgians.

By MARTIN H. DONOHOE.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12, via London, Aug. 13.—I witnessed an exciting aeroplane chase this evening close to Namur. A German aeroplane, which for three days had persistently reconnoitred the Belgian position, was observed hovering over an important fortified position on the banks of the Meuse. Two Belgian biplanes immediately gave chase.

The enemy's aerial scout, finding himself pursued, turned and flew at full speed toward Huy and Liege. One of the Belgian machines had risen very high above the German airscout when darkness fell, leaving the result of the chase undecided, as far as I could see.

The Germans today showed signs of considerable activity. After their retreat on the previous day from an advance which, coming in the direction of Tongres, had threatened St. Trond, the enemy today took the offensive anew.

The Germans made a bold attempt to break through the allied lines at a point which, unfortunately for themselves, they believed to be weakly held, but the allied staff, thanks to the excellent reconnoitring work of the Belgian cavalry, were fully prepared for the German attack and were enabled to make adequate arrangements to repel it.

The Germans flung fully 5,000 men against a point of the allied defensive line which I am not at liberty to mention.

The attack completely failed, the enemy being repulsed with great loss.

It was really the first pitched battle in the open country in which all arms were engaged. The Belgians were ably supported by their French allies.

The German losses are reported severe, for, apparently regardless of losses, they hurled their men against

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

an unusually strong natural position. The artillery did great execution in the ranks of the advancing Germans, who late at night were reported to have fallen back in some confusion to an intrenched position they had occupied southwest of Liege.

TRYING OUT ALLIES' STRENGTH

German Methods Plain — Belgians Minimize Successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—In Brussels it is almost as difficult to believe Europe at war as it was in London, but today the German cavalry outposts were within forty miles of the city. Their advance is seconded, according to my information, by detachments of infantry, but their only object is to discover the position and strength of the allied forces.

The encounter at Diest yesterday, in which the Belgian troops repulsed the invaders, seems to have been nothing more than a test of strength. The Germans gained information from it, and the sacrifice of life, if one is to judge from the slaughter at Liege, is a very small consideration in their plan of campaign.

The official information given here that the retreating movement of the Germans has increased may be interpreted to mean that they are withdrawing some of their outposts and concentrating at some point between Louvain and Liege.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—The Belgian General Staff desires that the importance of the two successful engagements against the Germans at Haelen and Eghezee be not overestimated.

The successful way in which both German forces were repelled with heavy losses is highly significant as showing the splendid enthusiasm and fighting form of the Belgians and by reason of the encouragement given to the allied armies, but the actual military significance should not be exaggerated, inasmuch as the German forces engaged were such a small fraction of the vast army behind them.

BATTLES AT THREE POINTS.

Allies Said to Have Been Generally Successful.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13—(Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is officially announced that a battle has taken place today at a point on our position which the Germans believed to be abandoned. Ten thousand men were engaged in the battle, which was favorable to the Belgians.

Today's news is in every respect very reassuring. Not only is the report of a victory in the north confirmed, but from Eghezee, in the south, ten miles north of Namur, comes news of another engagement which ended favorably for the Belgians.

The Germans were reported at that district on Wednesday. This morning the Belgian troops attacked and repulsed them, inflicting heavy losses. The Belgians captured a quick-firer mounted on a motor car.

In the fighting in the north the Belgians found themselves opposed by a division of cavalry and a mixed brigade. The losses on the German side were very great, and must have totaled in killed and wounded three-quarters of the effectives engaged. On our side the losses were relative slight. Some of the killed belonged to a division of cavalry.

These successes are having a marked effect on the spirit of the troops at Liege.

The Belgians have proved their strength while fighting behind intrenchments. Now they have shown their worth in the open country, where they were more exposed.

Today the defeated German troops in the north made another offensive movement, apparently with the object of recovering their dead and wounded and abandoned material.

MORE FIGHTING AT TONGRES.

Germans Intrenching to Minimize the Effect of a Defeat.

By EDGAR ROWAN.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13, 7 P. M.—The preliminary artillery duel and cavalry scouting for the battle of Tongres were continued today. Heavy firing was heard from that direction till afternoon.

The wounded are no longer reaching the Dutch border; apparently the German field hospitals are now with their army.

I understand that if the Germans win the prospective engagement the Kaiser will proceed to Northern Belgium and congratulate his victorious troops on the field of battle in characteristically dramatic fashion.

On the other hand, the Germans are not leaving the possibility of a heavy defeat unreckoned for, and a strong force is now intrenching itself on the bank of the Ourthe River in order to stop a possibly victorious onrush of French and Belgian troops toward Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—According to The Daily News correspondent at Rotterdam, watchers on the Dutch frontier report that the artillery duel at Liege continued all today, but the firing was less heavy than yesterday. Hasselt, St. Trond, and Tongres, to the northwest of Liege, have been occupied by the Germans.

SEVEN-HOUR FIGHT AT HAELEN

About 17,000 Men Engaged in the Brisk Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Brussels today says:

"Details of the battle at Diest, where the advantage was gained by the Belgian left, are now at hand.

"The Germans had in the field more than 10,000 men, composed of cavalry, artillery, and a small force of infantry. The Belgians opposed to them consisted of a cavalry division and a mixed brigade with several mitrailleuses to reply to those of the Germans. The Belgian effectives amounted to about 7,000 men.

"The probable aim of the Germans was to hurl themselves to the north of the St. Trond Road to Tirlemont, in order to turn the Belgian army.

"Early Wednesday they drew up between Hasselt and St. Trond and proceeded in the direction of Diest, moving, for the most part, by way of Vlastvoort and Herck la Ville. Their wings, however, came up from different ways over a front from St. Trond to Herck la Ville.

"On the one hand, with their left they guarded the road from St. Trond to Tirlemont and the heights of Orsmael and Gussenhoven. On the other hand, with their right they protected the road from Hasselt to Diest.

"The Belgian commander was aware of this movement through cavalry reconnoissances. He permitted the enemy to advance while he disposed the Belgian troops in the most favorable positions.

"The country in this region is divided by three tributaries of the River Demer, the Herck, Gethe, and Velpe, flowing from south to north. To reach Diest it is necessary for the enemy to cross the Gethe at Haelen. It was before this place that the Belgians took up their principal position, it being certain that the main body of Germans must come that way against the Belgians.

"Beyond where the horse artillery was stationed the Belgians erected barricades and intrenchments, and guns were placed ready to turn upon the enemy at the right moment.

"Toward 11 o'clock the enemy appeared on the road from Stevoort to Haelen, and the first shots were exchanged between the advance guards, but the Belgians allowed the enemy to advance slowly.

"The firing soon became very fierce, and the artillery on both sides came into action.

"The German artillery fire did not appear very skillful and had little effect, but the Belgians' fire was deadly, even at a range of 2,000 meters, and played havoc with the enemy's cavalry.

Battle Became Hot.

"Notwithstanding this, the latter continued to advance on Haelen and Cortenaeken, and the battle became very hot.

"The Belgians were forced to make their attack in little groups, riding across the fields.

"The countryside is intersected with hedges and hillocks, but in spite of that the two sides met fiercely and the Belgians displayed great courage and daring.

"The Germans hurled themselves against the barricades in an endeavor to carry them by force, but the Belgians shot them down coolly and with precision.

"The attack on the bridges was as savage as that at the barricades. The German officers could be seen pressing their men forward into the attack only to meet with certain death from Belgian guns.

"Men and horses fell like flies until at last, when they were almost shattered, the order to retreat was given at 6 o'clock.

"The German defeat was complete, and when it was over the Germans retreated along the banks of the Gethe and the Velpe in the greatest disorder. In fact, it might be described as a rout.

"At nightfall they were making their way hastily toward Tongres. The German losses were more than a thousand men."

Belgians Driven Back at First.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13, (via London.)—An official statement, issued today, says that in yesterday's fighting at Haelen three-fifths of the German troops were killed or wounded, while the Belgian casualties are reported as relatively small.

Upward of 200 dead German soldiers were counted in a space of fifty yards square.

According to Le Soir the German casualties totaled about 2,000, equally divided between killed and wounded. The Belgian casualties are said to comprise only a few dead and many wounded.

When a patrol of carbineers first signaled the approach of the Germans the Belgians manned the trenches and a hot fire greeted the German soldiers.

The German guns were then brought to bear, and swept the trenches with such a deadly hail that the Belgians were obliged to fall back on the town of Haelen.

Reinforcements were quickly brought up, however, and they repulsed the Germans, in spite of their numerical superiority.

Great quantities of booty were collected on the battlefield, and this has been stacked in front of the Town Hall of Diest. Many horses also were captured.

A church, a brewery, and some houses in Haelen were set on fire, and two bridges over the Demer were destroyed by Belgian engineers.

BIG GUNS REPORTED WRECKED.

Fire from Liege Forts Destroyed Them, Says Brussels Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—All the pieces of heavy German artillery have been successively destroyed by the extraordinarily accurate fire from the Liege forts, which are still intact, according to a dispatch received this evening by the Exchange Telegraph Company from its Brussels correspondent.

TELLS OF LIEGE SLAUGHTER.

Schleswig Paper Publishes List of Eighty Killed from One District.

By A. B. HANSEN.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—Some indication of the German losses in Belgium may be gained from an incident reported to the Berlingske Tidende by telephone from Kolding, near the German frontier.

It appears that an uncensored edition of a German newspaper published in Schleswig was brought over the frontier from the south before it reached the eyes of the Prussian officials. This newspaper published a list of casualties at Liege. Among the men from the District of Hadersleben this list comprises no fewer than eighty, and of these the little village of Skodborg lost five men.

No complete lists are issued, but every borough and district is informed of its own losses.

A private letter written by a soldier who took part in the siege of Liege has been received here from Southern Jutland. He is writing to his home and says the fight was more brutal than imagination can picture. The shells from the forts made most frightful wounds.

Soldiers are allowed to send postcards home every day. This war postal service works well, but it also appears to be the only service at the front that is working effectively.

GERMANY SENDS NO NEWS.

Her Story of Belgian Operations Still to Be Told.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—While constant reports of successes in Belgium come from French and Belgian sources, the other side of the story is still to be told, for Berlin remains silent. In fact, the German War Office has had little to say since it reported the capture of Liege.

A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated Thursday, says:

"The German right wing is still in retreat, harassed by the Belgian outposts. During Thursday afternoon numerous skirmishes occurred, extenuating the retreat."

At Tirlemont yesterday the Belgian lancers lost twenty-five killed, including Capt. Knappen and Lieut. Count Van Der Burch, while fighting against German Uhlans. The latter lost 250 killed. The lancers were checked by machine guns, but the Belgian infantry stopped the Germans.

The Belgian authorities are preserving well the secret of the operations of the military. A member of the Chamber of Deputies said that even he and his colleagues were ignorant of such matters as the whereabouts of army headquarters.

King Albert passed through Louvain Wednesday afternoon in a travel-stained automobile. He was dressed in a General's uniform, and almost escaped recognition, as he was without escort.

QUEEN AT BELGIAN HOSPITALS.

She Listens to the Soldiers' Stories and Asks After Families.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Standard's correspondent in Brussels reports today that the Queen of the Belgians visited the wounded at the military hospital yesterday, attended by the Prince de Ligne, President of the Red Cross; Dr. Derache, Dr. Dessage, and others. The Queen saw 250 patients there and later she went to the hospital of St. Jean, where she saw 100 wounded, but only a few seriously hurt.

The Queen stooped over each bed, listened to the soldiers' stories, and inquired about their families. She spent six hours on her mission.

HEARD ATTACK ON ORSMAEL.

Refugees Listened to Terrific Fight from Landen Station.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Jean L'Hermitta, a French newspaper man, was on a train going from Brussels to Liege when it was stopped by Uhlans at Landen. All the passengers were obliged to get out. They were told they would not be molested if they behaved themselves; if they did not they would be shot. They were allowed to stay in a café.

Tired of waiting, they asked an officer if they might not go on to Tirlemont. "Yes," he said, "if you are not afraid of bullets, because you will march in front."

They decided to remain, as the lesser evil, and sat all night trembling in a back room, listening to the German cavalry and artillery rattling and rumbling past.

"Fifty thousand must have gone through," says the correspondent. "Toward 1 o'clock in the morning cannon began to roar. The Germans were attacking Orsmael.

"The din lasted for hours, and after dawn we learned that the Germans had lost 1,200 killed, more than 1,500 wounded, and 300 prisoners, and the Belgians 150 killed and wounded.

"At 5 o'clock all seemed quiet, and we ventured out. We found the Germans had gone. A storekeeper told us that the German officers had bought much, paying liberally. They seemed loaded with gold. On leaving they said that before the end of the week more than 2,000,000 Germans would pass through Landen."

ASQUITH PRAISES BELGIANS.

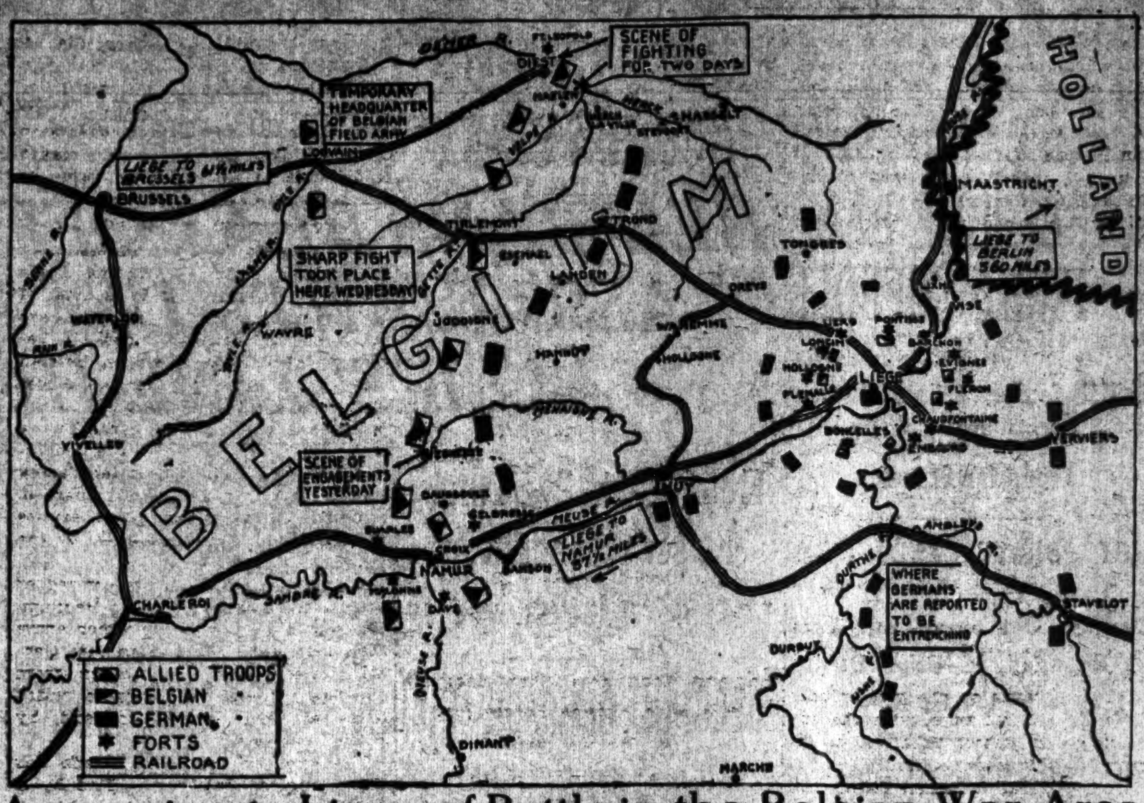
Says They Have Given the Best Proof That England Did Right.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Mr. Asquith, the British Premier, has just addressed the following letter to M. De Brouqilie, Prime Minister of Belgium: "I hasten to make known to you all the admiration which I feel for the magnificent courage and energy of which Belgium as a nation, its King, its Government, and its army are giving proof.

"The sufferings which they are undergoing evoke my profoundest sympathy. The gallantry of the Belgians and the intrepidity with which the yare defending themselves, show how intense is their love of independence and liberty, which is the best proof that England was right in taking sides in Belgiub and defending the international treaty.

"The example which Belgium has given at the opening of this war will, I am sure, be a pattern to all the free nations of Europe."



Approximate Lines of Battle in the Belgian War Area

FRENCH DRIVE BACK INVADERS NEAR NANCY

Report Severe Defeat of the German Forces by Counter Attack at Pont-a-Mousson.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—An official report, issued today, of the fighting between the French and Germans in the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson, north of Nancy, says:

"The fighting, which started on Aug. 11, was continued on Aug. 12, under thrilling conditions for the French. It may be summed up as follows:

"The first phase was an attack on two French battalions by German forces, greatly superior in number. The two French battalions fell back, but, being reinforced during the night, assumed the offensive, well supported by artillery.

"This counter-attack caused the Germans to retreat precipitately, leaving behind them a large number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"The Germans abandoned a battery of artillery, three machine guns, and several wagonloads of ammunition.

"The French troops followed up their advantage, and on Wednesday a French battery surprised the Twenty-first Baden Dragoon Regiment while the men were dismounted. In a few minutes the regiment was destroyed.

"The effect of this double success was immediately perceptible. Not only was the forward movement of the German troops stopped, but their columns fell back, closely followed by the French.

"In the course of this pursuit the French found on a hill and in neighboring villages many German soldiers who had been wounded in the fight on Aug. 11.

"Nine German officers and 1,000 wounded men fell into the French hands as prisoners.

"The poor quality of the projectiles used by the German heavy artillery was convincingly demonstrated during the bombardment of Pont-a-Mousson. More than 100 shells, containing enormous charges of explosives, weighing altogether 220 pounds each, were fired from a battery of 21-centimeter mortars at a distance of about six and one-quarter miles. The total result of this avalanche of iron explosives was four killed and twelve wounded in the town."

Bombardment a Minor Incident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The bombardment of Pont-a-Mousson is a minor incident, which has long been expected and which can exercise no influence on the campaign.

Reports of German contempt for the rules of civilized warfare continue to cause general indignation. Pont-a-Mousson was bombarded this morning at 10 o'clock by heavy German artillery from a considerable distance. A hundred large shells fell in town, killed or wounded some of the inhabitants, and demolished several houses. There was no simultaneous infantry movement. The bombardment had no effect on the patriotic people of Pont-a-Mousson.

It was part of the German army scheme that the bombardment of Pont-a-Mousson, which is on the extreme frontier, and the invasion of the Nancy district should take place on the first, or, at the latest, on the second day of French mobilization. It may be noted that the only part of the programme that has been carried out has taken place on the eleventh day of mobilization, and that it will not have the demolishing influence expected by Germany.

SHARP FIGHTING ON FRONTIER.

French and German Forces Arrayed in Huge Masses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—On the eastern frontier immense forces are now gathered within the square represented by Montmedy, Verdun, Luxemburg, and Metz, and appear now to be coming to close grips.

The French Army here holds strong positions between the Wocore forest and the River Tothain, a small tributary of the Meuse, with the second-class fortress of Longwy in front and the great stronghold of Verdun behind.

Fighting has continued in this district for three days.

On Monday at 10 P. M. two French battalions were attacked at Mangienne, near Spincourt, by a much larger body of Germans, and temporarily fell back.

During the night reinforcements were brought up and a dashing attack, supported by artillery, was made on lines of the enemy, who fled, leaving many dead, wounded and prisoners.

It was in this engagement on Tuesday that the French captured three cannon, three machine guns, and two ammunition wagons.

DR. LIEBKNECHT SHOT?

Socialist Leader Reported Executed for Refusing Army Service.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Citizen, organ of the Labor Party, says it has learned from a reliable authority that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, has been shot for refusing to do military service.

The Daily Citizen says that the story was brought to London by a German refugee, who reported that Berlin, on account of the shortage of food, was in a virtual state of revolution.

Dr. Liebknecht was an officer of the reserves and was called up for service. He refused to respond on conscientious grounds, whereupon, according to the story, a detachment of soldiers was sent to his residence. He was taken to the military barracks and court-martialed. After a short trial he was convicted and shot by a platoon of infantrymen.

It is also reported that Rosa Luxemburg, the noted Socialist writer, who declared that soldiers were maltreated in the army, has been shot.

Dr. Liebknecht, leader of the Socialists in the Reichstag since the death of Bebel, made himself famous by his repeated attacks or what he called the international armament and warship trust, which, he asserted, was promoting war scares in Europe for the sake of getting contracts from the Governments. In April, 1913, he rose in the Reichstag and denounced a number of firms on the charge of employing agents to stir up certain of the more jingoistic French newspapers to create popular feeling against Germany. He added that the Krupps had bribed various officers and officials to give them advance information of the plans for military expansion.

Gen. von Heeringen, the War Minister, admitted in the Reichstag that an investigation was under way, and eventually four officers were tried by court-martial on the charge of receiving bribes.

This affair very nearly caused a Cabinet crisis. The bribery of minor officials was eventually admitted by the Krupps.

Dr. Liebknecht visited America four years ago and lectured all over the country. At that time he predicted that there would never be a republic in Germany—that it would go straight from Empire to Socialism.

Dr. Liebknecht was born in 1871, and was the son of a Radical leader who was often imprisoned for his revolutionary writings.

TO APPEAL TO NEUTRALS.

Belgium, It Is Said, Will Complain of Atrocities by Germans.

BRUSSELS, (via Paris,) 1:25 P. M., Aug. 13.—It is stated here today that the intervention of the neutral powers is to be asked for by the Belgian Foreign Minister through their diplomatic representatives in the Belgian capital in reference to alleged repeated violation by the German troops in Belgium of the Geneva and Hague conventions.

M. Davignon, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has drawn up a long list of cases declared to be fully attested of the killing of the wounded, the abuse of the white flag, the killing of civilians, and the seizure of private and public funds.

Harrowing stories continue to be told of alleged German brutalities. They are accused of burning and pillaging villages and of shooting villagers without provocation. It is alleged that whenever German cavalry enter a town they make first for the municipal treasury and then for the banks, taking whatever cash they can find.

Peasants allege that the troops are firing on priests and killing and wounding people indiscriminately. Whole villages, according to their stories, are being wiped out by the invaders.

STARVING GERMANS DROP.

Many Horses Said to Have Perished from Lack of Food.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—The German troops in Belgian Luxemburg are said to be starving, and many of them are reported to have dropped unconscious, owing to their privations.

In some of the dead officers' pockets raw potatoes were found, while the soldiers are said to have dug up unripe turnips and beets to eat.

Many horses belonging to the German Uhlans, found dead in Belgian Limburg, were said, after a post-mortem examination, to have starved to death.

The first German prisoners have arrived here. They are young officers with spiked helmets covered with brown holland cloth to render them less conspicuous. As pointed out yesterday, the Belgians have been caught by the war still wearing brilliantly colored uniforms.

A party of 600 German prisoners arrived today at Ath, in the Province of Hainaut.

SAY GERMANS LOST 10,000 IN ALSACE

Swiss Report That Kaiser's Troops Fired at One Another at Muelhausen

HOSPITALS ARE INADEQUATE

French and German Wounded Removed in Trains—Foreign Aeroplanes Fly Over Basle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Berne correspondent of The Morning Post says that many French and German soldiers wounded in the fighting at Mülhausen have been taken to Badenweiler, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Several doctors belonging to the Swiss Red Cross organization have started for Badenweiler, via Basle, to attend them.

Two Austrian regiments have arrived at Lörrach by way of Constance to reinforce the German left.

Aeroplanes frequently fly over Basle and its suburbs, but at so great a height that it is impossible to hit them. The Swiss Government has informed foreign Governments that it will do everything in its power to prevent any aeroplane belonging to any other nation flying over Swiss territory.

Strict warnings against attempts to take advantage of the present crisis for the pecuniary profit of individuals have been issued, and up to the present the rise in prices has been small.

The correspondent hears from a private source in Basle that on Monday night German troops fired on their own comrades, and that a whole battalion was wiped out. The Germans are said to have lost no less than 5,000 men killed and wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Basle says:

"Following a terrible battle at Mülhausen the hospital facilities proved absolutely inadequate to care for the almost incredible number of wounded. Not only are all the hospitals filled, but schools, churches, and hotels are occupied to their capacity. Even then it has been found necessary to charter special trains to convey the wounded to Mülheim and St. Ludwig and other towns."

The latest estimates place the German losses at from 8,000 to 10,000.

A dispatch from the French Foreign Minister issued by the French Embassy here today reiterates that the French troops behind Mülhausen, Alsace, "have not retired, but have victoriously resisted an entire German Army corps."

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The correspondent of the Temps at Constance, Baden, says that battalions of Bosnians, wearing red fezzes, passed through the railroad station at Constance, going westward, according to reliable information given him.

KAISER KEEPS AWAY.

He Is Persuaded Not to Go to Aix-la-Chapelle as He Wished.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Rome says that Emperor William, who, it was reported, intended making a visit to Aix la Chapelle, near the Belgian frontier, has been persuaded not to make the journey.

KARLSRUHE RAN FROM SUFFOLK

Continued from Page 1.

wireless and told the Leda that British warships were in the vicinity and to stand by so that she could be convoyed. The Suffolk came up on at the Leda at night. When within a short distance of her the British cruiser turned on her searchlight and demanded the Leda's surrender. The Leda at once capitulated, a prize crew was sent aboard, and she was headed for Bermuda.

The Good Hope, 14,100 tons, a sister ship of the Drake, is expected here in the morning to coal, and the Aboukir and Euryalus, 12,000-ton cruisers, are due Saturday morning.

The German cruiser Dresden is supposed to be at Curacoa.

The story of the battle between the Bristol and the Karlsruhe confirms THE NEW YORK TIMES exclusive story of Aug. 4 as to the apparent purpose of the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm in making an unannounced departure from this port under cover of darkness ten days ago bearing 6,000 tons of coal.

President Wilson had not then issued his neutrality proclamation. The battleship Florida had not become a sentinel of the upper harbor. It was assumed by many persons that the liner had gone forth to supply fuel to German cruisers in the Atlantic. Officials of the North German Lloyd Line, however, denied reports that the ship was armed, and said the vessel was off on a voyage which they hoped would get her to Bremen.

The running fight between the Bristol and the Karlsruhe was reported on Tuesday by Capt. Terjesen of the Norwegian fruit steamer Lovland on her arrival at Boston. The fruiter on a passage from Banes, Cuba, passed so close to the cruisers that shots fell near the ship. Capt. Terjesen's general description of the fight coincides with that given at Halifax, except that he did not know the identity of the warships.

GERMANS WINNING AS HE PASSED BY

Dr. F. D. Donohue of Boston Says They Held a Large Part of Belgian Territory.

HEARD CANNON FOR A WEEK

Denies Stories of German Cruelty and Adds Others of Ferocity of Belgians' Resistance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Dr. Francis D. Donohue of Boston arrived in London tonight from Germany with four other Americans, the first to come out in more than a week. He emphatically declared that all Americans were being treated with the greatest consideration. German officials are advising them to remain in the big cities, where money orders and letters of credit are being honored. In small towns many Americans are suffering hardships.

Dr. Donohue told of his trip from Aix-la-Chapelle by team to the frontier through the assistance of Robert J. Thompson, Consul there. For seven days in Aix-la-Chapelle, Dr. Donohue said, he saw troops passing. He says there were troops everywhere, and that Germany was well provided with provisions for a long war. They were confident of reaching Brussels and Paris and crushing the French army.

Speaking of his trip through Belgium on the way to Flushing, he said:

"It is all buncombe that Germany has been defeated at every turn. No doubt she has had heavy losses before Liege, but she now controls absolutely a large section of Belgium, and the soldiers show by their actions that they believe that they never will be driven out.

"The whole section east and north of Liege is entirely in the hands of the Germans. Yesterday I heard a report that emanated from high German circles that the Germans rode within fifteen miles of Brussels.

"For four days and nights, with the exception of the time between 11 P. M. and 2 A. M., I have listened to the bombardment of the forts of Fleron and Chaudfontaine. The noise was terrific, but after three days of it I was able to go to sleep at night with the dull roar in my ears.

"There are reports of German cruelty in circulation, but I was told by German soldiers that at Vervier most of the shots were fired from houses at the troops, two soldiers being killed outright and one wounded, the wounded one's head being split open by a woman who ran out of a door and hit the man with an axe as he lay on the ground. Then the Germans shot up every house in town, planted cannon at advantageous points, and threatened that if any more house firing was done the city would be blown to pieces.

"Although the Belgians closed one of their tunnels by wrecking locomotives at its entrance, the Germans have now cleared away the débris, and are sending troops into Belgium by rail from Herbesthal, through Vervier, to Ensival.

"On Sunday night Prince Henry arrived at Vervier, and to prevent any one's shooting him from a window or a door, every household had to light all lights and keep the shades up, and each house was watched. I did not see the Kaiser at Aix-la-Chapelle, although the reports were that he had been there, but I do not believe it."

Dr. Donohue said that absolutely no news was obtainable in Germany, but that there had been no Socialist riots. He said Germans were doing everything in a cold, methodical way, but they were absolutely determined to crush Belgium.

Instead of hindering the travelers, Dr. Donohue said, the German officers and soldiers tried in every way possible to get them accommodations, and the only thing holding Americans in Germany was that trains were still being used for mobilization. Dr. Donohue said:

"In my opinion the German military machine is the most superb thing of its kind in all history. Germany has no idea of losing, and is prepared for anything."

Other Americans who came out with Dr. Donohue included Jesse L. Frink and wife and baby of Port Huron, Mich.; Henry Brucholz, a Rhodes scholar, and John T. Malory and wife of Waltham, Mass.

CROSS FOR FRENCH OFFICER.

With Seven Dragoons, He Routed 30 Uhlans and Slew Commander.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The first officer to be decorated for gallantry in the war is Second Lieut. H. J. Bruyant of the Fifteenth Dragoons.

Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, in conferring the cross of the Legion of Honor on Lieut. Bruyant, said the officer with seven of his men had charged thirty Uhlans and that Bruyant had killed the officer of the Uhlans with his own hands, while the other members of the band were routed.

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DENMARK'S SAILORS BRAVE GERMAN MINES

Man Food Steamers Bound for England — British Government Threat to Druggists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Daily News correspondent, wiring from Copenhagen yesterday, says:

"Danish exporters and shipowners sent all food steamers off for England last night. In spite of the warning of the English Admiralty as to German mines in the North Sea the Captains and crews declared their willingness to sail.

"A Danish steamer which has arrived from Antwerp reports as examples of the anti-German feeling there that a German steamer in the harbor was set on fire by the people and the vessel was destroyed. Another German steamer was pillaged by a mob.

"Bills will be placed before Parliament tomorrow (Friday) for the establishment of a moratorium and the issue of one and two kroner banknotes as substitutes for silver money.

"The Dowager Queen Louise has gathered a great number of society ladies for daily work at the palace to assist in the Red Cross supply."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 10:35 P. M.—Steamers with passengers and provisions continue to arrive from Scandinavian North Sea ports; coastwise traffic is being steadily resumed and trawlers are going about their legitimate business. Two cargoes of wheat from the River Plate and provision steamers from Rotterdam and Copenhagen arrived today. Among the passengers from Copenhagen was Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador at Berlin.

The British Government, having successfully coped with the attempt to raise the prices of foods, announces that certain drugs, the supply of which is limited, and the price of which has been raised in some instances 50 per cent. by the wholesale dealers, will be taken possession of if exorbitant prices are charged.

LIEUTENANT'S DARING ACT.

Kills German Officer and Escapes on Victim's Horse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Mail correspondent sends this dispatch from Brussels, timed Thursday, 7 P. M.:

"The Germans again advanced tonight along the Diest-Eghezee front in an attempt to retake the machine guns and field guns which they had lost. They were again driven back with serious losses. Gen. de Selliers, chief of the Belgian General Staff, has arrived in Brussels to inform the authorities of the day's successes.

"Lieut. Van Dooren is the hero of a thrilling episode at Grand Zelck, between Diest and Haelen. The village was being threatened by the Germans and the Belgians could not spare troops, so Lieut. Van Dooren went by motor car to Grank Zelck with the firemen from Diest, who valiantly repulsed the German attack.

"The Lieutenant hid in a dyke, and, crawling along it until he was only a few feet from a German battery, jumped out and shot the officer commanding it. He was then about 600 yards from his own men. Next he caught the horse of the officer and galloped back to the Belgian lines amid a hail of bullets. The horse was hit, but the Lieutenant, nevertheless, escaped unhurt.

"Several of the Germans who were captured thought they were fighting the Bulgarians, and said that of course they were war-hardened because they had fought the Servians. The only German prisoner who seemed to know that he was in Belgium was a sergeant."

Heavy Cannonading Heard at Dover

DOVER, via London, Aug. 13.—Heavy cannonading was heard here early this morning, the reports coming from the northeast. The firing lasted an hour.

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THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

PARIS SOBERED BY WAR SPIRIT

Things Laughed At by Many a Few Days Ago Now Regarded Seriously.

FIRST PRISONERS ARRIVE

Pass Through the City—1,000 Have Gone Through Champigny for Poitiers.

HEAT WAVE IN FRANCE

Women, Worried About Their Men-Folk, with Their Heavy Accoutrement, Beg for Information.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—We are in a state of tense expectation, so acute that it dulls the senses of the population, and Paris is relapsing into the condition of an audience assisting at a thrilling drama with intolerably long entr'actes during which it tries to think of its own personal affairs.

We know that pages of history are being rapidly engraved in steel, written in blood, illuminated in the margin with glory on a background of heroism and suffering, not more than a few score miles away. Yet it is almost as if we were at the other side of the world.

The shrieking camelots (peddlers) gallop through the streets, waving their news sheets, but it is almost always news of twenty-four hours ago. Communiqués are given out at 11:30 in the morning, at 5:30 in the afternoon, and at 11:30 at night, but each long day gives us little more than the morning papers tell of the events of yesterday.

The iron hand of the censor reduces the press to a monotonous repetition of the same formula. Only headlines give scope for originality.

No Local Intelligence.

Of local news there is none. There is nothing doing in Paris but steady preparation for meeting contingencies by organizing ambulances and relief for the poor.

Apart from the scanty war news, all that the papers can find to fill their columns are extracts from leading articles and reprints of the rules and regulations posted at every street corner. A state of siege, with the enemy still outside the borders, is detestably wearying and irksome.

There are many women who are punching tickets at the Metro stations and controlling tramway passengers. There is a singular majority of elderly men and women when one looks around, and at the great terminuses of the northern and eastern lines one realizes the true inwardness of the idyllic calm which gives Paris its usual Summer Sunday aspect.

Everywhere else there is tranquillity. The concierges and the few shopkeepers who are left sit at their doors surrounded by their families, and you can walk a couple of miles at night without meeting a policeman.

Paris is in a dream, sometimes filled with bright visions of a recovered Alsace-Lorraine, of splendid victories, of a coming period of enduring peace.

One of the most serious and comforting features of the crisis which France is passing through is the sudden disappearance of the most violent and bitter personal party feelings and the reforming influence of patriotism upon character. Gustave Hervé in the Guerre Sociale writes that scores of bad characters turned out of the army and other employment for criminal offenses throng his offices entreating him to have them sent to the front to wipe off the stain on their lives by sacrificing them.

The effect of reading such stories stimulates every man, and all the finest pens in Paris daily produce stirring short articles that are read out to groups in the streets, while scarcely an eye is dry. Count de Mun, M. Capus, M. de Flers, M. Hanotaux, and many others, not the least of whom are MM. Clemenceau and Pichon in the papers they edit, publish daily columns of splendid prose often more like lyric poetry.

People Become Religious.

A psychological feature which marks the crisis is the sudden revulsion of the most carelessly immoral portion of the population toward the rites of religion. Thousands of irregular unions have been legalized. No man leaving behind the woman and children who have been sharing his life has willingly left them without a name of which they may one day be proud.

It is a well-known fact that in moments of mortal danger the mind of the most reckless turns toward the beyond. The unknown power he always professed to ridicule and the priests who too often have been mocked and hooted are now besieged for consolation.

One of these ministers relates that ever since the mobilization he has been receiving naive requests for absolution. "Monsieur le Curé, you must take me through the responses. I hardly know my 'Credo,' and have quite forgotten my 'Confiteor,' but that does not matter, does it, now that I have to go? What I want is to leave cleanly."

In a restaurant full of reckless young artists a reservist was taking leave of his comrades. He was going to one of the most dangerous points, and everybody was cheering him up and wishing him a safe return, when he broke out: "Ah, pah! I partook of the communion this morning, and I don't care a damn what happens to me now!" And instead of the ribald laughter such a speech would probably have provoked a month ago only a murmur of approval was heard.

War maps have at last come out in thousands, rivaling the special editions of the papers in the energy with which they are cried in the streets.

Such shops as are able also display little articles useful in the campaign. A well-known super-elegant fashion and luxury store on the Boulevard de la Madeleine is almost entirely devoted to Red Cross costumes of most coquettish design, those with elaborate field medicine chests, dressing bags, &c., filling five or six large windows.

Money for Soldiers' Families.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—After today's meeting of the Council of National Defense, which meets every day at the Elysée, a Ministerial Council was held. It decided that steps should be taken to pay to persons dependent on soldiers the sums due to them at the earliest possible moment.

The question of assisting the families of those in distress from unemployment was also considered.

Prince Louis Napoleon has offered his services to the French Government and has written to the President of the republic asking to be allowed to serve the republic in any capacity that may be allotted to him.

In view of a general rumor that French wounded are being brought to Paris, the Minister of the Interior has stated officially that none have reached Paris, and that it is not intended to receive them here.

Fifty German prisoners passed yesterday morning through Champigny on the way to Poitiers. They seemed in no way distressed at their fortune. Their officers, however, showed some resentment. During the day over 1,000 German prisoners went through Champigny.

Swiss Disarm German Troops.

It is reported from Switzerland that on Aug. 7 seven German cavalrymen were driven by French troops over the Swiss frontier near Porrentruy. The men were disarmed by the Swiss authorities and sent into Eastern Switzerland.

According to the latest information received, the engagements of the last few days have proved conclusively the superiority of the French to the German artillery. The guns captured on Tuesday had been deserted by their gunners owing to the merciless fire of the French 75-millimeter field guns.

Experts had long been aware that no field artillery in Europe could compare with that of France. They urged, however, that France was seriously deficient in heavy guns. So far the German heavy artillery has failed to produce any important effect on the French troops.

M. Saint-Saëns in a letter to The Petit Parisien refers to the Germany of the great musicians, and deplores the change that has made of her "a nightmare against which Europe is almost unanimously arrayed," and which, he says, "will soon pass away if there is any justice in this world."

The Germans' Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The last Frenchmen straggling through from Germany report that the spy fever is rampant.

Orders have been issued prohibiting the maltreatment of English-speaking people "if they are obviously American."

The overweening confidence of the Germans that they could carry all before them is demonstrated by many facts disclosed here. An Alsatian doctor who fled to France had been ordered to join his regiment at Verdun on the third day of mobilization, while a German tailor employed in Paris had received a similar notification for Rheims on the thirteenth day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—This morning fifty Uhlans, prisoners of war, passed by Champigny on their way to Poitiers.

To judge by their expression, the German private soldiers did not seem at all distressed by their fate and grinned broadly when caricatures of the German Emperor were shown to them.

The officers, however, were less expansive. Perhaps they realize the poetic irony which brings them as prisoners to Champigny, where German troops arrived as victors forty four years ago.

During the day more than 400 German prisoners passed through the station at Champigny.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The first German prisoners passed through Paris today on their way to Poitiers. The men were mostly Uhlans. The trains conveying them passed around the city on the belt railroad, so that few of the general public saw them.

France is sweltering under a heat wave. A number of cases of sunstroke were reported today. Long lines of women could be seen throughout the day outside the offices where information regarding the soldiers in the field is given out, seeking to learn how the heat was affecting their husbands or sons, who are dressed in thick uniforms and carry heavy war packs.

To encourage commerce during the war the French Government, it is announced, will cover risks on importations and exportations by sea. Vessels under the French flag will be covered to 80 per cent. of their value, while the total value of cargoes under the French flag or the flags of allied or neutral States will be covered in consideration of a premium.

Three large technical commissions have been appointed jointly by the Ministers of War and Marine to study and experiment with military inventions, of which hundreds have been offered to the Government. Prof. Haller, a member of the Academy of Sciences, will act as Chairman of the explosives and chemicals commission; Paul Appell, President of the Academy, will head the ballistics, aeronautics and mechanical body, and Jules Violle, a member of the Academy, will be the Chairman of the commission on wireless telegraphy and telephony. The commissions will consist of fifty of the best known scientific men in France.

The official declaration of war by France on Austria-Hungary was made public here today.

Ordinary traffic on the greater part of the French railways, with the exception of the eastern lines, will be resumed soon, it is announced.

The parlor car in which Baron von Schön, the German Ambassador to France, was sent from Paris to Germany, and regarding which complaint had been made that the Germans had not returned it, reached Paris today. After wandering through Germany and undergoing various seizures and releases, it was sent home by way of Switzerland.

Rothschilds to Give $200,000.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says the Rothschilds will give $200,000 to the French National Relief Fund.

KIND TO GERMAN PRISONERS.

Belgians Establish a Canteen and Allow Cards to be Sent Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13, (dispatch to The London Standard.)—M. Vandervelde went to Bruges yesterday to visit the German prisoners, some 1,200 in number. At first he saw the plain soldiers, all of whom declared themselves satisfied with the treatment they were receiving. They are comfortably housed and well fed, and their only demand is as to the possibility of establishing a little canteen where they would be able from their savings to procure a little tobacco and beer. M. Vandervelde immediately obtained permission from the military authority, who was kindness itself.

The prisoners hope also to be able to communicate with their own people, and before his departure M. Vandervelde was able to procure cards for all to do so. These cards are being sent incessantly to Germany, and the prisoners are thus able to relieve the anxiety of those left behind.

A CRITICAL PHASE PAST.

Allies Now in a Favorable Position, Says Col. Repington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—Col. Repington, The Times's military expert, says:

"In general, we can be well satisfied with the events of the last twelve days. This period was needed for mobilization and concentration of the French armies, and the close of the twelfth day finds scarcely a German soldier in France. The great operation of assembling the huge army has been carried out with absolute order and regularity.

"The only attaque brusque which the Germans have delivered has hopelessly failed, and there is nothing to show that the moral and fighting aptitudes of the allies are not equal to, if not better than, those of their enemy. We are an entirely united people here, and exactly the same can be said for France, Russia, Belgium, and our other allies.

"We have passed through a very critical phase during which the forces of an aggressive power which prepares its stroke in advance is offered many chances of easy success. Neither the political nor military opening of the campaign has been creditable to Germany, and though the result of the great battle now impending rests on the knees of the gods, we and our gallant allies have done all that lies in our power to do, and no people can do more."

SHIPS BOMBARD WINDAU.

Two German Cruisers Said to Have Created Great Havoc.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—According to a report brought here by a Danish schooner, two German cruisers have bombarded Windau.

Several buildings were destroyed and the harbor and ships were burned.

STOCKHOLM, via London, Aug. 13, 9:05 A. M.—Two German warships were observed off Landsort, an island in the Baltic, yesterday and today. Gotland reports say that German war vessels are seen frequently cruising in that vicinity.

Advices from Finland indicate that the Russian fleet is still in control of the Finnish Gulfs. A party of Britishers suspected of espionage were arrested yesterday.

CUBA CHECKS GERMAN LINER.

Was Loading Big Quantities of Coal and Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—The Cuban authorities have stopped the Hamburg-American liner Bavaria from coaling because they feared she was taking on fuel for some German warship. The Government also suspects that she is loading food supplies for the German cruiser Karlsruhe. Many barrels of potatoes, barrels of lard, and medicine chests have been taken aboard.

The port authorities notified the State Department, which ordered all loading stopped. The Bavaria had taken only 300 tons of coal when the Government intervened.

FRANCE TO CHECK AUSTRIA'S NAVY

Britain Shows No Concern Over Dual Monarchy's Force in Mediterranean.

CALLS OUT WORLD'S TRADE

Bids Commerce Go Forth Boldly, Except in North Sea, Mined by the Germans.

TEXT OF NEW WAR DECREE

England Announces That Austria's War with France Forces Her to Join the Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The state of war which has existed between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary since midnight puts another angle on the naval situation in the Mediterranean and alters conditions as previously announced by the official press bureau, because the Austrian fleet is now free to harry the commerce of the allies.

However, England so far has not modified her assurance that commerce in British or neutral ships is safe everywhere except in the North Sea. This doubtless means that she expects the French fleet in the Mediterranean to hold the Austrian naval forces in complete check.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today had an opportunity to closely inspect about 1,000 of the new recruits for Lord Kitchener's "second army." They are surprisingly good material, and largely composed of well-to-do young fellows who are well fed, sturdy, and intelligent looking. This confirms the statements of the recruiting officers that Lord Kitchener's call was being responded to by the likeliest young men in England. Wastrels and loafers are the classes conspicuously absent. A goodly number of the recruits wear medals attesting their athletic prowess. All this goes to show that England's fighting blood is up.

At War with Austria.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The war between the nations of Europe today became further regularized with the formal declaration of war on Austria-Hungary by Great Britain.

The Foreign Office has issued the following statement with regard to the state of war with Austria-Hungary:

"Diplomatic relations between France and Austria-Hungary being broken off, the French Government requested his Majesty's Government to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London the following declaration:

"'Having declared war on Servia and thus taken the initiative in hostilities in Europe the Austro-Hungarian Government has placed itself without any provocation from France in a state of war with France, and after Germany had successively declared war against Russia and France, Austria-Hungary has interfered in the conflict by declaring war on Russia, who already was fighting on the side of France. According to information worthy of belief Austria-Hungary has sent troops over the German frontier in such a manner as to constitute a direct menace against France. In face of these facts the French Government finds itself obliged to declare to the Austro-Hungarian Government that it will take all measures permitted to it to reply to these acts and menaces.'

"In communicating this declaration accordingly to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, his Britannic Majesty's Government has declared to his Excellency that the rupture with France having been brought about in this way it feels itself obliged to announce that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary as from midnight."

The strength of the British fleet in the Mediterranean is unknown, as no movements of warships have been made public since the first outbreak of hostilities. It is known, however, that France has the bulk of her fleet in the Mediterranean, so that no apprehension exists as to the safety of trade routes through that sea, now that it seems certain that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau are out of action.

Neither the British Foreign Office nor the Turkish Embassy has received any dispatch confirming the reported purchase by Turkey of the Goeben and Breslau.

The official press bureau here describing today the disposition of British cruisers in the Atlantic and elsewhere expressly urged traders of all nations doing business with Great Britain to send their cargoes to sea confidently and boldly in British or neutral ships in all directions except the North Sea, where owing to mines and the probability of naval operations no guarantee can yet be given, although as announced yesterday passenger services are again running.

In the field of land operations little change has occurred since yesterday.

It must be remembered in considering all the published reports of military operations that these dispatches emanate almost exclusively from the side of the allied French and Belgian armies. Nothing whatever comes from the German and Austrian side relating to military movements or dispositions, and only occasionally a brief item describing the result of past engagements is made public from those quarters. The strict censorship exercised over the whole field makes it difficult to estimate the value of the news received.

The Struggle in Belgium.

The struggle for the possession of the Belgian forts surrounding Liege has been resumed, and reports of artillery and cavalry engagements are taken as indicating the possible beginning of a great battle on Belgian soil. The bulk of the German forces is believed to be concentrated on the frontier between Liege and the Duchy of Luxemburg, leading to the conclusion that Germany's frontier facing Russia can be only lightly guarded, probably by newly organized armies composed of reservists called to the colors.

Several wounded soldiers arrived at Southampton today from Belgium. The report did not say to which army they belonged. More than 100 German prisoners of war, taken from trawlers in the North Sea, were landed today at Fort George, Scotland, by British cruisers.

The Austrian steamship Izrada has been captured off Land's End by a British gunboat and brought to Mounts Bay.

The Prince of Wales relief fund for sufferers from the war totaled today $4,325,000.

Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of State for War, today notified the press that any newspaper publishing news of naval or military movements except that issued by the official bureau would be suspended.

The action of the British Government in guaranteeing the Bank of England against loss from discounting operations has greatly relieved the market here, and a large number of bills were brought to the Bank of England today and discounted at the rate of 5 per cent. and occasionally more.

RUSSIA'S GREAT SECRECY.

Even Commanding Officers Don't Know Where They Are Going.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13—(Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The ignorance in which the public is kept of the warlike operations is such as has never been experienced in any former wars. We have seen the troops going off—regulars, reservists, and the national levy called the Opolchenie, which includes all the able-bodied population of fighting age. Whither they have gone it is impossible even to surmise.

The railways running out of St. Petersburg and Moscow are all interconnected far outside those cities, and the fact that a detachment started from, say, St. Petersburg by a route normally leading to Warsaw may equally well mean that it is bound for Finland or Odessa.

Even the commanding officer is in perfect darkness as to the destination of his regiment when it leaves. Just before the train moves off four sealed packets are handed to him, to be opened consecutively at fixed hours. Absolute secrecy thus is preserved by employing a system long practiced in the navy, but now applied for the first time ashore.

We are even ignorant as to how many armies Russia is putting into the field, let alone their objectives, though all alike know they are going to fight Germany and all alike are eager to get to close quarters. Even the letters which the soldiers are sending home leave their recipients quite in the dark.

The Post Office regulations order that letters for the army be directed with the name and regiment only. Any place indications entail confiscation of the letter. Similarly the recipient of letters from the front gets no indication whence they have been sent.

This is the only common-sense method of conducting a great war. When the coup which is preparing under the cover of favoring darkness has been struck the public will learn to appreciate the reasons for this silence.

Concealment is more essential for the Triple Entente forces, as evidence is continuously coming in that the Germanic powers have long been preparing for this war. Their calculations probably are working out with exactness as regards purely military matters, but there has been a fatal collapse of the diplomatic combinations upon which the Germanic powers counted for success in their long contemplated stroke.

Russia has found it necessary to get rid of hundreds of Chinese hawkers of silk and ornaments, who during the last few years have been increasing in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is probable that they were usefully employed under skilled spies by Germany.

GERMANY OFFENDS BRAZIL.

Latter Hears That a Distinguished National Has Been Maltreated.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—It is announced here that Brazil has demanded an explanation from Germany of the report, based upon the declaration of the French Consul at Stuttgart, that Bernardino de Camos has been assaulted and robbed by German soldiers.

The Brazilian, who is blind, was formerly President of the State of Sao Paulo.

SET FATAL TRAP FOR AUSTRIAN FOES

The Massacre of Two Crack Cavalry Regiments by Cossacks Described.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE SOKAL

Germans Threaten to Shoot Every Tenth Inhabitant of Kalisz if Further Resistance is Shown.

By AUSTIN WEST.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 13.—How 5,000 Cossacks annihilated two picked Austrian cavalry regiments from Lemberg is told graphically in a dispatch which has reached the Corriore d'Italia by way of Trieste.

Emboldened by the withdrawal of the Russian forces to about fifteen miles on their side of the frontier, the cavalry from Lemberg made a forward dash as far as Bielgoraj. No sooner did the Russian Governor of Hablin get wind of the invaders' raid than he rapidly collected a horde of Cossacks and put himself at their head.

This force, supported by a field battery, moved in a dense forest skirting the main road a couple of miles outside the town, and set about the preparation of a devilish ambuscade for the enemy.

Owing to the heavy rains and consequent overflow of the River Weepz, a tributary on which Bielgoraj stands, the whole country at the side of the road opposite the forest had been converted into a vast swamp. Toward eventide the Austrians had to pass this spot on their way back to headquarters from their predatory excursion.

Their advance guard trotted tranquilly past, for none of the Cossacks could be seen; only a few peasants toiling here and there in the fields.

All of a sudden the main body of cavalry found themselves in the midst of a ferocious onslaught on both front and rear from numerous sotneas of Cossacks. Simultaneously the quick-firers hidden in the forest mowed down the flank of the Austrian cavalry.

Terrified horses and riders leaped down in hundreds into the fatal marshes, the only way open to them. The struggling animals sank up to their haunches, while the deadly fire of the Russian battery completed their baptism of blood.

Not a single Austrian escaped to tell the tale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says:

"Considerable Austrian forces advancing in the Government of Kielce are today reported to have occupied Stasheff, and it seems probable that their next objective is Kielce, the governmental capital. Austrian cavalry keeps up a connection with the advancing forces.

At the more important places on the advancing lines the Germans are constructing field fortifications. At Seriadz they have destroyed the bridge across the River Wartha. All the Austrian troops in the theatre of operations are under a German Commander in Chief.

ST. PETERSBURG, via London, 2:45 P. M., Aug. 13.—A Russian force has taken the town of Sokal, Austrian Galicia, by assault, inflicting heavy casualties on the Austrian garrison, according to a semi-official announcement.

The Austrian garrison consisted of two infantry battalions, a regiment of lancers, and a regiment of hussars. After dislodging them the Russian cavalry pursued the Austrians across the River Bug and blew up two bridges and a viaduct.

Several houses in Sokal, which is forty-five miles northeast of Lemberg, were set on fire and burned to the ground by the Russian troops because civilians had fired from them on the attacking force.

The Russians captured some military building material, pontoons, and telegraph instruments.

According to a semi-official dispatch the German troops before Kalisz, Russian Poland, have issued a proclamation stating that every tenth inhabitant of Kalisz will be shot in the event of further resistance.

A mass was celebrated today at the Russian Ministry of Finances in memory of M. Nokolof, the City Treasurer of Kalisz, said to have been shot by the German troops while at his post.

The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch has given the famous Marble Palace in St. Petersburg as a hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 12, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I was informed by the Russian Legation today that concentration of the Russian forces on the Galician frontier had been completed and that an offensive movement was imminent. This movement will coincide with action by the Servian Army on the Danube.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Slavs and Other Nationalities Balk at Fighting Servians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Though news of operations on the southern frontier of Austria still comes in slowly, there is sufficient to show that the Servians are holding their own with vigor and persistence.

There is evidence that the Austrians are feeling an unexpected strain. Very significant reports are being received of grave insubordination in the Austrian regiments in Bosnia. According to fugitives who have reached Nish, numerous soldiers have been shot for their refusal to obey orders, and in the Slav, Rumanian, Czech, and Italian districts generally, many of the troops are becoming mutinous.

It is stated in an official telegram from Nish that 500 Germans at Scutari have been ordered to take the place of the first line Austrian Army against the Servians.

U. S. LOOKS AFTER AUSTRIANS.

Large Number Register at Consulate—Distress Among Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, will take charge of the Austrian Embassy tomorrow, and Chandler Hale will represent him there. Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul, took charge of the Austrian Consulate today.

Many Austrians came to the American Consulate for registration, including 300 Lithuanians, but the number of these is far below the Germans.

Among the latter Mr. Skinner says there is considerable distress, which Baron von Horst is endeavoring to alleviate by a relief fund, although this is not yet started.

AFTER A B C TRADE.

Bryan Said to Have Asked What Argentina Has to Sell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 13.—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile realize that they must build up their business with the United States, since Europe offers no permanency. The papers here say Secretary Bryan has cabled the American Consul, asking what Argentina wants to sell. Chile, as well as Argentina, is most favorable to the United States.

The British Government cables a long statement for publication saying that the Atlantic is safe for passenger and freight service, but there is an almost total paralyzation of ships flying the flags of the nations at war. Mail and cargo steamers for New York are held indefinitely in fear of German cruisers.

The establishment of an American line plying weekly each way is absolutely necessary to retain the commerce existing and to obtain Europe's lost trade. The Argentine Government and commercial circles turn to the United States for relief from the constant European unrest. Business now obtained cannot be lost.

It is believed that when an interchange of commerce has been established with the United States, South America will enter upon an unprecedented era of prosperity.

The banks are meeting all demands without difficulty.

There are thousands of unemployed here. Foodstuffs are high and the packers are closing.

GERMAN FLEET CORNERED?

British Said to Have Bottled Up the Far Eastern Squadron.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is reported there that the British fleet in the Far East has succeeded in cornering the German Far Eastern squadron. Weight is lent the report, the correspondent adds, by the fact that shipping along the coast is resuming on a normal basis.

FRENCH RESERVISTS SAIL.

Hundreds of Them Leaving Panama to Join Army at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 13.—Hundreds of French reservists from the West Coast and Panama are sailing on the French liner Guadalupe for Ste. Nazaire.

There was a big demonstration of French and English residents today in honor of the departing reservists.

ITALY'S TROOPS ON GUARD.

250,000 on Northern Frontiers—Alpine Passes Strongly Held.

GENEVA (via Paris), Aug. 13.—Italy has mobilized between 200,000 and 250,000 troops on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers as a precautionary measure. All the high passes over the Alps, such as the Théodule above Zermatt, are strongly held, and Swiss and Italian patrols meet there and exchange their impressions of the war.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Rome says that the departure of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Italy, Kajetan Merey von Kapos-Mere, which has been explained as due to ill health, was really the outcome of the impossible situation resulting from the failure of his effort to obtain Italian support for Austria and Germany.

White Rock
WATER
HOORAY! THEY'RE SHIPPING IT EVERY DAY

BRUSSELS ESCAPING THE PINCH OF WAR

Famous Fruit and Vegetable Markets Filled with Good Things at Fair Prices.

ENGLISH WOMAN SURPRISED

Food Cheaper Than in London and Belgian Housewives Know How to Get Much Out of Little.

By MARIE HARRISON.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—The Belgian women are accepting the war philosophically, so far as housekeeping is concerned. Fruit and vegetables are still extraordinarily cheap and plentiful. I spent an hour this morning chatting with the women in the open air market in the Place Ste. Catherine. These cheerful, friendly saleswomen are not in the least anxious.

"It must be terrible in Liege," one rosy-faced woman remarked, as she deftly manipulated for me the little machine that cuts and prepares French beans in a saucepan, "but here it is not so. The markets are crowded every day, the people are living largely on fruit and vegetables while the heat lasts, and, as you see, nothing is dear."

She was quite right. I bought a huge delicious peach for 15 centimes, (3 cents.) Ripe pears are 20 centimes, (4 cents) each, and tomatoes 40 centimes, (8 cents,) the kilo. They are very tempting. Every stall is piled up with fresh vegetables and fruit at prices which would startle an English housewife.

"Living in Brussels is not expensive, even now," my friend continued. "A little meat and plenty of vegetables take one a long way. Lettuce, soups, eggs in surprise, peas, and dessert, voilà. Even the very poor can afford such a dinner in Brussels. Poverty and distress, of course, will be extremely acute in the near future, but the Belgian housewife knows how to get much out of little. So long as she has fruit and vegetables at her command her family will not suffer. And now, madame," said the little saleswoman, "I go to St. Catherine's to light candles for my son. He is at the front and every day I pray to Sainte Vierge for his safety."

She smiled bravely and a momnet later she left her stall and ran into the church across the square to offer up prayers.

DANES FEAR GERMANY.

Mine Waterways to Guard Against a Surprise Attack.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris says the Danish Minister there has notified the French Government that Denmark has mined Kjoetee Bay and the waters between the Islands of Seeland and Amager with the purpose of guarding Copenhagen from a surprise attack by Germans.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12 (via London, Aug. 13).—In political circles it is held that the neutrality of Denmark must be maintained at all costs. Otherwise the economic distress which already is acute, will be accentuated.

Large quantities of goods are being exported to the combatants. Germany has removed her tariff restrictions, but requires that shipments be in large quantities. The export of Danish goods to England begins tonight, the Government insuring them against war risks.

The NASSAU HOTEL, a modern structure, absolutely fireproof, at LONG BEACH, Long Island, N. Y., 40 minutes from New York City via Long Island R. R. Electrified service from Pennsylvania Terminal.
Perfect Ocean Bathing. EVERY FACILITY for the returning tourists and business men to continue their Summer outing and be in direct touch with their business interests and all current events.

Weber and Heilbroner
Direct attention to the fact that their entire stock of Spring and Summer suits is now on sale at reductions of 20 to 40 per cent. from former prices. Dress clothes excepted.
Five Clothing Stores
27 New 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue
All Stores Close Saturdays at 5 P. M. during July and August

STRANDED TOURISTS WILL COME HOME IN TRANSPORTS—CELTIC NEARING PORT

CHARGE CRUELTIES BY GERMAN TROOPS

British, French, and Belgians Relate Many Tales of Outrage on Part of Soldiers.

SAY WOUNDED WERE SHOT

Aged English Woman Said to Have Been Knocked Down by One of the Kaiser's Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A London Daily News correspondent writes:

"Ten refugees from Germany, who arrived at Hull yesterday on board the steamer Flora, brought revolting stories of their treatment at the hands of the German soldiery. Among those in the party were four Belgian gentlemen, the Belgian Consul General at Hamburg, C. Katterfeldt, and E. Behrens, the Vice Consul. There also were three army reservists and several English tourists.

"When they were arrested they were not allowed to sit down and the soldiers spat in their faces. Among the party was an elderly English lady, who, while in a state of nervous collapse, was insulted by one soldier, and when she made a protest the soldier knocked her down with the butt of his rifle. The soldiers stole many things from the baggage of the passengers."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—In the absence of important news from the front the French press continues to furnish details of alleged German atrocities.

The latest is contained in a report to the War Office from the French commandant at Mezières, who says:

"On Aug. 10 I visited the wounded soldiers belonging to the Chasseurs in hospital here. Adolphe Gomez, Member 842 of the First Company, told me that when lying wounded during the retreat of his company on Aug. 8 he saw a German horseman finish off French wounded with his revolver. Gomez only escaped himself by feigning death.

"Other soldiers of the same company can substantitate the facts."

At the village of Igney, it is asserted, Germans shot the Mayor because villagers had facilitated the escape of a prisoner. The village is on the frontier, between Luneville and Avricourt.

The Journal prints a message from Liege saying that Germans stripped the uniforms off dead Belgians and distributed them among the leading files of their own regiments for the purpose of deceiving the defenders.

The Figaro points out the gratifying superiority of the French artillery over the German—"as the rival French and German trade cannon in the Balkan wars had already indicated."

An official communiqué says: "Three guns captured had been deserted by the gunners, who were crushed under our fire."

CALLS PRUSSIANS BRUTAL.

Correspondent Says They Slew Belgians Who Had Surrendered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Brussels says:

"Inhuman hate appears to possess these Prussian invaders whom terror drives, and terror alone can curb them. Belgians who have dealt with them at close quarters, as at Dormael, declare that these Uhlans fought with the bitterness of personal fury and, not contented with killing those who manfully resisted them in fight, assassinated numbers who had laid down their weapons and held their hands up. Many of the corpses have their hands raised and their elbows on a level with their shoulders. The wounds of these brave defenders are horrible, having been inflicted with weapons fired at a distance of a couple of inches from the mouth or breast."

The correspondent says that among the incidents which marked the recent fighting is one in which a rising Belgian sculptor played a part which is worth recording. Like so many painters, poets, actors, and men of letters, he has shouldered his rifle in defense of his country.

"The morale of the men," he says, "was excellent. They cracked jokes during the patter of quick-firing guns, accompanied by a cloud of bullets which whistled over their heads, whizzing by innocuously. Picking out their enemies at a distance of 100 meters, they divided them among themselves. 'That tall Goliath is my target!' cries one. 'I will do for that burly sausage-eater!' answers another; and their bullets seldom missed.

"After the heat and fatigue of many scorching hours, one of my companions received a bullet in the shoulder. He is an artist, like myself, and I helped him as best I could to a barnyard by and laid him on the straw. Some fagged soldiers and a farmer shared the refuge with us.

"Suddenly the Prussians forced their way toward our hiding place. Bullets flew, the shots quickening into a fierce fusillade, and at the same time they set fire to the barn.

"Our position was tragic. To sally forth meant certain death from the hail of lead, to stay where we were involved burning alive. The panic was maddening.

"One of our comrades shouted at the top of his voice to the Prussians that we surrendered. Another bade us good-bye, saying he would blow out his brains to escape being burned alive.

"The farmer alone kept a cool head. Espying a narrow chink in the wall, he set about widening it. We helped him with a will, and at last, one after the other, half choked by smoke, we managed to squeeze through it. There was still danger of being surrounded by the Prussians, but happily they were not at this side. Stealthily we crept towards the adjacent wood, lighted by the dazzling flare of burning houses, and at last we were safe."

SEEKING SHIPS IN LONDON.

Ambassador Page Will Have a List to Choose From Probably Today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In addition to such ships as the United States is preparing to send for the return of Americans in Europe, American representatives in Europe have been authorized to charter ships for the same purpose where there are enough Americans to warrant it, and where the prices for transportation are in conformity with the usual rates.

Ambassador Page is investigating the chances of immediately getting such ships and is co-operating with the American Transportation Committee.

After a conference with Joseph P. Day of the Transportation Committee, Ambassador Page requested him to prepare a list and check up every available steamer it is possible to charter here for getting American refugees home. Mr. Page's action followed the receipt of instructions from Washington to the various Ambassadors not to await Government transports, but to make their own arrangements at once to get Americans home.

Mr. Day expects to have a list of available ships ready tomorrow. He says that safety is the first consideration. All ships must be passed on by agents on the Admiralty list.

AMERICANS AID FUND.

Names Prominent on the List—$25,000 for a Hospital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Americans are contributing liberally to various patriotic funds at the Berkeley Hotel. Most of the signatures on the posted list of the Douglas Slader Fund for wounded British soldiers are prominent Americans. Some of those already pledged are J. Borden Harriman, Martin Keogh, C. J. Morse, Jr., Miss Ruth Waters, Thomas Armstrong, Jr., and Mrs. G. J. Waters.

Mrs. Cornelius Garrison and her sister, Miss Randall, have given $25,000 to St. Thomas's Hospital, where 200 beds have been placed in the immediate service of soldiers and sailors.

SAYS GERMANS HANG SPIES.

Also Belgian Civilians, Who Fire on the Invaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MAESTRICHT, Aug. 12, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Germans, it appears, are hanging instead of shooting civilians accused of firing on them, spying on them, or for other offenses against their drastic military code.

A fugitive from Glons says he saw three Belgian peasants hanging on the branch of a tree. They had been accused of firing on the invading German troops from the windows of a cottage. Similar executions were witnessed in almost every village the Germans entered. The inhabitants of the region of Belgium now occupied by German troops is completely terrorized and is abstaining from any molestation of the invaders.

JUST "AN OFFICERS' WAR"

Not a "People's War," Says Captive Germans, According to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—An official communication issued tonight says:

"German prisoners who have been questioned give the impression that they are broken in spirit and physically weak from hunger. They seem not to have been informed concerning the reason for the mobilization, and one man asked why war had been declared.

"According to German opinion, 'Das ist nicht ein Volkskrieg—das ist ein Offizierskrieg' (This is not a people's war—this is an officers' war)."

EMMICH'S DEATH RUMORED.

A Liege Report in Brussels—Von Buelow's Brother Also.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Brussels says that a rumor is in circulation there that Gen. von Emmich, commander of the German Tenth Army Corps, before Liege, is dead.

A brother of Prince von Buelow, the former German Imperial Chancellor, is also reported among the killed at Liege.

BOMBS FROM AEROPLANE

Thrown on Vesoul—Paris Hears Machine Flew French Flag.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—It is officially announced that a German aviator whose machine carried the French flag threw a bomb upon the railroad station at Vesoul, capital of the Department of Haute-Saône, and two other bombs in the town of Lure, fifteen miles northeast of Vesoul, but without particular damage being done.

The aviator is said to have been put to flight by fusillades from sentinels and gendarmes.

WILL JAPAN TAKE PART?

Great Britain Has Not Reached a War Understanding with Her.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—Japan and Great Britain, it is said, have not yet reached an understanding concerning Japan's attitude in the war. Long communications have passed between Tokio and London defining Japan's programme in the crisis, and, it is believed, also touching upon Japan's status in the European peace conference at the conclusion of the war.

Many Germans, including officials in Japan and China, who with their families were spending the Summer among the Japanese mountains, are concentrating in Tokio and Yokohama preparatory to leaving Japan.

It is understood here that the British fleet is gradually driving the German fleet into a circumscribed zone at Tsing-Tau.

AMERICAN CHARITY MADE INEFFECTIVE

Students' Club, Organized for Girls in Paris, Closes Its Doors to Refugees.

EVEN A BATH IS REFUSED

Preceptress Takes Action Without Authority from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Who Founded the Charity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—There is considerable criticism in the Latin Quarter over the threatened closing of the American Art Students' Club, organized and supported by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid on behalf of American girls.

It is said that Mrs. Reid knows nothing of present conditions. The blame is placed on the preceptress, who, it is declared, should keep the place more widely open now than at any other time.

Investigation shows that only six of the fifty girls who were there remain, and that forty-five rooms are vacant. About ten days ago sixteen girls were sent to London, but with no baggage, the preceptress furnishing them with funds. She has since got rid of others on the ground that it is too expensive to keep open, although the place is supposed to be provisioned for several months.

For six girls who refused to leave there are twelve maids and also four assistant managers. It is charged that several married women, friends of the preceptress, have since been admitted. It is also said that last Sunday Miss Ethel Traphagen, an American designer, who arrived from Switzerland after a thirty-hour train journey, asked for admittance, which was refused. She asked for permission to take a bath, which was also refused.

It is also said that four other girls, arriving without funds, were turned away, although they had previously lived there.

GOTTHEIL BACK IN PARIS.

Professor Was Among Those Who Expected to Sail on the France.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University has returned to Paris after passing a week on board the steamship France, which is still at Havre, says a cablegram from the Paris correspondent of The Chicago Daily News.

"The ship," said Prof. Gottheil, "was crowded with Americans, who got aboard just in time to avoid having to obtain papers to comply with the new military laws of France. We were scheduled to sail a week ago, but the ship is still in the harbor.

"Many American women are without funds and will be in a predicament if they are forced to go to London or Paris instead of New York.

"We were told that we did not sail because the company could not get the necessary permission from the Ministry of Marine.

"We saw the steamship Provence, which is supposed to have been transformed into an armored cruiser, leave the harbor a few days ago.

"English troops have landed in Havre, and the whole town is a-flutter with English flags in their honor. Several members of the British General Staff were aboard the train, and left with me on the way from Havre. They were fine fellows, and were taking the situation coolly. They descended at Rouen, saying they would make every effort to get permission to go to the front. This, they said, was exceeding difficult, but they still had hope."

TO ENGLAND VIA ARCTIC SEA.

Fourteen Tourists Make a Long Detour—Others Reported Safe.

News was received yesterday by Thomas Cook & Son of 245 Broadway from Bergen that their North Cape party of fourteen American tourists under the leadership of Capt. Luigi Dombre had found a new route from St. Petersburg to England when they were shut in by the war. From the Russian capital the party traveled for twelve hours on the main line of the trans-Siberian Railroad to Wologda, and then by another railroad for eighteen hours to Archangel. From that point the tourists boarded a steamship and went through the White and Arctic seas to Vardo, where Nansen fitted out his polar expedition. A small coastal steamship conveyed them to Bergen, Norway, where the tourists managed to catch a steamer leaving for Newcastle, England.

Among the members of the party are Mrs. J. Hayes and maid, Mrs. A. De Mott, Mrs. C. Atherton, and Mrs. A. Schwartz, all of New York; Mrs. F. A. Campbell and the Misses Winifred and Frances Campbell of Montclair; Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Goodrich of Brockton, Mass., and Dr. Charles R. Ritter of Paterson, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Morris, who succeeded in getting out of Bad Nauheim to Paris after considerable difficulty, have reached London and will sail from Liverpool on Saturday.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, received a cable yesterday from Mrs. Peters, who with their daughters, Dorothy and Helaine, have been visiting Henry W. Thornton, manager of the Great Eastern Railway, England. She reports that the party is safe and well in London.

Inquiries are being made for Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Baker of East Orange, who were last heard from in Germany.

John G. O'Keeffe, formerly of H. L. Horton & Co., is reported safe in Geneva, with Mrs. O'Keeffe and Miss Laura Moore.

Irvin W. Day of 100 Broadway received yesterday a cable from Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, who is bringing with him from Genoa on the Principe di Udini many Americans, who were unable to obtain funds, according high praise to Consul General Jones at Genoa for the assistance he had given to American refugees.

Eben E. Olcott, President of the Hudson River Day Line, yesterday received a message from the Althouse Tours Company of Philadelphia saying that the party under Prof. J. W. Scudder had reached Stockholm in safety from St. Petersburg. The New Yorkers in the party include Mr. Olcott's son and daughter, Mason and Katherine; Miss Dorothy Cornell, and Miss Julia C. Scudder.

The Rev. Francis P. Batcheler of Talcotville, Conn., is seeking news of his sister, Miss Clementine C. Bacheler, a teacher in Miss Masters's school at Dobbs Ferry. Miss Bacheler, who is conducting a party of girls, was last heard from on July 27 at Lake Como.

DWINSK IN AFTER DARK RUN.

Russian Liner Went North of Course Till Passengers Nearly Froze.

The Russian-American Line steamship Dwinsk arrived yesterday from Libau, via Halifax, with 584 passengers after driving across the Atlantic without lights and being locked two days in a mined harbor.

Hugo Behrend, the purser, said the trouble began at Libau, when Russian officers took sixty of the crew and 150 passengers for war duty. "Three days later," he added, "we got a wireless that war was on, and until we reached Halifax the Dwinsk ran dark. Off Cape Race we got word that the Lusitania was pursued by four cruisers, so we went north till we had to turn on the steam to prevent freezing in the cabins. We got to Halifax on Saturday and had to lie outside twenty-four hours because the harbor was mined. Then after we got in we had to stay forty-eight hours because they had locked us in with mines."

At 11 A. M. yesterday, when the Dwinsk was ten miles east of Fire Island, the British cruiser Suffolk asked if the Dwinsk had seen any German steamships or cruisers, but she had not.

The Dwinsk will stay in New York indefinitely, as there is no emigration during the war and little freight. The Czar of the same line is tied up here.

NEWFOUNDLAND IN ARMS.

Is Raising 1,000 Troops, Half of Them for Service Abroad.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 13.—That Newfoundland will contribute to Great Britain's force 500 men fully equipped for land service, will increase the naval reserve from 600 to 1,000, and will enlist an auxiliary force of 500 men for defense of this island colony, was definitely decided tonight at a great public meeting at which enthusiasm ran high. Gov. Walter Davidson presided.

It was announced that the Imperial Government would accept the offers voted by the meeting, and enrollment began at once. The youth of the island were quick to respond.

MORE AMERICANS REPORTED.

Consuls Instructed to Send Names of All They Know Of.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Bryan sent instructions today to every member of the American diplomatic corps and consular service in Europe to send to the State Department a list of all Americans they could find any trace of in Europe.

The purpose of this is to have in the State Department a complete list of citizens of this country abroad. This list will greatly aid friends and relatives who have been deluging the department with requests for information as to persons abroad in whom they are interested, and it will also aid the Government in its plans for facilitating the return of Americans to this country.

Callers at the department today were assured of the belief of officials of the department that there was no reason why friends should be distressed over the condition of Americans in the war zone. It was pointed out that American Ambassadors and Consuls had been treated with special courtesy in all the countries where they were engaged in the work of relief. It was pointed out also that various European nations, now at war, had placed their affairs in the countries of their enemies in the hands of American diplomats, and that the countries that were being thus served were doing everything within reason to aid in the relief of Americans.

Secretary Bryan today gave out the following list of Americans who have been reported by Consuls. The home address is given first:

NEW YORK—E. B. Thomas, Berne; Profs. Richter and Pratt, left Munich for Holland; Francesca Textor, left Cologne for Holland; Leon H. Kroll, San Sebastian; Mrs. H. C. Cronemeyer, Baronin Ethel von Schilling, F. C. Thruelson, Copenhagen; Mrs. Maddock, sailed from Marseilles for Genoa; the Rev. Stirling Talbot, Cairo; Countess Kossakowski, Gladys Vanderbilt Szechenyi, Vienna; Jacob Landsburg, left Berlin for Vienna; von Wiegand, Berlin; Chapin party, Zurich; Hinley, Hamburg; Miss Hewitt, Hamburg; Stanchfields, London; J. M. Wilszin, Lucerne; Lowenthals, Munich; Webster, Carlsbad; Emma Duncan, Elizabeth Hamilton, left Venice for Milan; Eleanor Hewitt, Venice; Mrs. Goldberg, Brussels; Preston, Madrid.

PHILADELPHIA—Frieda Anna Martin and daughter, Limbach; Joan Reed, Emaline Bell, Hamburg; Mrs. Gittelson, Berlin; Thomas Sprague, Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. Goldberger, Budapest; Eva Hubbard, Madrid.

CHICAGO—Miss Kohlmann, Robert Bowman, Berne; Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Woolensack, left Cologne for Holland; Caroline Boyland, J. M. Korbel, San Sebastian; John F. Hyder, Copenhagen; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Smith, Cairo; Olive Flammer, Milan; Hinkley, Hamburg.

BALTIMORE—Mrs. Richards, Miss Weldon, left Munich for Holland; Harry Friedenwald, Cairo.

EASTON, Md.—A. L. Almya, Berne.

BROOKLYN—Mrs. Schleuster, Bohemia; Miss Elsie Arvidson, Copenhagen.

BUFFALO—Mrs. Clara Reese, Copenhagen.

CLEVELAND—Mrs. Rudolph A. Slater, Budapest.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Shulman, Constantinople; Carrie Shapp, Berlin.

BOSTON—George Grogness, Munich.

LOS ANGELES—S. Duppray, San Sebastian.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Mrs. Edna Darch McMurtrie, Oliva.

OAKLAND, Cal.—J. E. Adams, Copenhagen.

NEWARK, N. J.—Mrs. Mary Hauselmann, Ilheim.

ORANGE, N. J.—Mrs. Lena Gilmore and daughter, Coburg.

URBANA, Ill.—Bartow, Garner, Berne.

ERIE, Penn.—Flickinger, Basle.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—J. C. Ditchy, San Sebastian.

RICHFIELD, Utah—Mrs. Margaret V. Peterson, Copenhagen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Schilberg and child, Cairo.

PENLLYN, Penn.—Mrs. Livingston and daughter, Zurich.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Dr. Calkins; left Berlin for Vienna.

GALVESTON—Mrs. Hutchins and children, Nice; Frank Moody, Hamburg.

VICTOR, Col.—Earley, Berlin.

CINCINNATI—Ezekiel, Rome.

MILWAUKEE—James Copeland, Venice.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. L. Mollen, Rome or Naples.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mrs. R. A. Hayden, Neuchatel.

MINNEAPOLIS—Mrs. M. Fonnesbech Jensen, Copenhagen.

KENOSHA, Wis.—Einar Rasmussen, Copenhagen.

ST. LOUIS—Cornelia and Lilian Wohl, Budapest.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Mr. and Mrs. Conant, returning to United States.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Comtesse Cornel de Ways Ruart, Brussels.

SANTA ANNA, Cal.—Helen Smart, Madrid.

IPSWICH, Mass.—Helen Wippich, Madrid.

Americans whose home addresses are not given are reported in the following European cities:

IN PARIS—Bonnar Anderson, Nance Overstrew, Hughes, Seward Bora Gibson, Draper party, (20,) McFarland, Lynch and peace delegates, left Paris for Constance; Vance, left Paris for Havre; Bertha Coupe, Charles Milkington, Raimondo, Hamilton, and Bartlett, en route London.

IN LONDON—Mrs. Fred Hammell, Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. James Cassell and son, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stone and daughter.

IN LISBON—Alfred Ward, Mrs. Vardy and son, Ashel Welch and wife.

IN HOLLAND—Bernard Klein, Julius Bender, H. J. Mathews, left for London; Campbell, Manley, Jackson, Wollensak, left Copenhagen for Holland, Aug. 1.

IN COPENHAGEN—Mrs. Spoor, Edward Rand, Stumberg party, Mrs. Sellers, Mrs. Lewis, left for England; Mrs. Watt.

IN BERLIN—Dreyfus, Mrs. Agnes Schultz, Mrs. A. B. Copen.

IN GENOA—Hutchings children and Mrs. Zefler, Cora E. R. Thomas.

IN BUDAPEST—Leopold Gruenfeld, Mollie Grassthone.

IN ROTTERDAM—Mrs. Anna H. Smith, Knoke.

IN LEIPSIC—Mrs. Becker.

IN NAPLES—Elizabeth Allen.

IN GRENOBLE—Horton, Robbins.

IN VENICE—Mrs. Scherwood.

IN SWITZERLAND—W. L. Schaefer, Ralph Hallett.

IN CHRISTIANIA—Mrs. G. C. Witt, Mrs. Edward Barton.

IN ROME—Susan Catalina, H. S. Valle party, Berliner.

IN HAMBURG—Ernest Peycke, Sophia Jacoby, Mrs. Warburg and sons, Miss Hough.

IN MILAN—Mrs. Mobler and daughter, Mrs. Martin and sisters.

IN NICE—Felix Carsiglia and wife.

IN BADEN, Switzerland—Vernon M. Davis, wife, and sister.

IN LUZERNE—Sam Alden family.

IN ST. MORITZ—Mrs. Preston, mother, and children.

IN INTERLAKEN—Mrs. Levering and three children, Althea Koehler.

IN BERNE—Judge Henry and party, Anne D. Duane, Clara Strunk, Emily Symington.

IN HAVRE—Tobin.

IN MARSEILLES—Mrs. Magarity.

IN MUNICH—[illegible] party.

IN GENEVA—William Snell.

IN SAN SEBASTIAN—Charlotte [illegible], Laura Kirkpatrick, Morgan.

WASHINGTON KEEPS OFFICERS IN PARIS

Requests to be Allowed to Go to Front Refused—Their Help Needed in Relief Work.

MR. TIFFANY'S EXPERIENCE

Eight Days from Copenhagen to London, with Two Nights' Sleep—Americans as Field Workers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The eighteen American officers who came here before the war to study French tactics are all amazed at receiving no word from the War Department at Washington authorizing them to accompany the French Army. One of them said that sixty cablegrams had been sent to Washington, including several from Ambassador Herrick, but the only reply was an order that all should assist in the relief of Americans.

The case of one American officer illustrates the secrecy with which the French army chiefs have been guarding every plan for the mobilization and disposition of the troops. He arrived at the United States Embassy today. He had been living at Rheims, where he had been studying French, prior to joining his regiment at home. When the mobilization began he was informed that all foreigners must get out of the neighborhood. Inasmuch as he was an officer, he received every courtesy, but, owing to his failure to receive word from Washington formally attaching him to headquarters, he was told that there was nothing left for him to do but go to Paris. A military escort was given to him, and on arriving here he was asked to take an oath not to reveal anything he had heard or seen.

Tiffanys Faced Starvation.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany arrived today from London. They were in Russia at the time of the outbreak of the war and went to Copenhagen. It took them eight days to get from there to London, and they had only two nights' sleep. From Copenhagen they went to Bergen, where, they were told, they could get a vessel. At Bergen conditions were frightful, as the majority of the Americans in Russia and Scandinavia went there. They could get no food or money for three days, and faced starvation. They could not cable home.

Finally a tramp British steamer put in for coal and took the Americans aboard. She started for Newcastle, and was chased back by a cruiser. She crept up the Baltic coast nearly to Stockholm. The Captain tried to get his passengers off, but was persuaded by offers of money to go on again and struck out into the Baltic, running the blockade and finally reaching Newcastle.

The party took a cattle train for London, where they were astounded to find that there were theatres still running and new productions announced, supper parties at the Carlton and Ritz, and everybody dressing for dinner as usual. Things are different in Paris.

The relief work of the United States Embassy committee continues. Morgan, Harjes & Co. are transferring $1,000,000 to the French provinces and $500,000 to Switzerland.

Johnson's Retainers Stranded.

Among yesterday's applicants for relief were a dozen negro retainers of "Jack" Johnson, who were unable to obtain their wages, and also a number of theatrical men and women.

Mrs. Thackara, wife of the Consul General, heads the Financial Committee of the American Ambulance Corps. She has asked THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to send an appeal to America. She says $500,000 is needed to cover a period of six months. Funds will be received at the Consulate or by Morgan, Harjes & Co.

H. P. Williams of New Orleans, son-in-law of George Graham, the Philadelphia lawyer, says he has received word from a friend in Madrid, who has been in communication with Carlsbad, that all the Americans there are well and are comfortably cared for.

Will Aid Segregated Germans.

One of the most pathetic cases handled at the United States Embassy was that of Mrs. Edgar D. Hanfstaengl, widow of a Munich and New York art dealer. She was formerly Miss Katherine Sedgwick of New York, granddaughter of a General who fought in the civil war. She arrived several weeks ago with her son who was ill with typhoid, and placed him in the American Hospital, where he died on Tuesday. As the widow of a German, she called at the German Embassy at the outbreak of the war to see if she could leave France, but she wrote to Ambassador Herrick today saying she was going to one of the concentration camps, where, as she is wealthy, she will be able to help her husband's countrymen.

Rodman Wanamaker has given his château for the use of the Red Cross.

It is learned that Dr. Valentiner of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art is still in Germany.

A letter received from Cecil Howard, an American at one of the Normandy resorts, says he and others vainly endeavored to enlist. Afterward they offered their services to the French Minister of Agriculture to harvest the crops, which offer was accepted. They have organized in squads and detachments have been sent to various farms in Normandy from whence men have gone to the war.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Three thousand Americans have registered their names at the American Embassy here and are awaiting transportation home on the steamers which the Government at Washington is sending to Europe for the relief of stranded citizens.

Additional names are being entered at the rate of 300 or 400 daily. Two thousand others have written or telegraphed to the American Ambassador from resorts outside the capital asking that passage be reserved for them.

The American Relief Committee estimates that the Washington Government, if it sends enough ships to take all who wish to go that way, must provide accommodation for 7,000 persons.

Arrangements have been completed under which American letters of credit, travelers' checks, and like paper may be cashed in all the principal cities of France, Italy, and Switzerland.

AMERICANS WANT INDEMNITY.

Say They Were Virtually Prisoners of War on Ship English Seized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Theodore Cuyler Patterson of Philadelphia, who says he is a friend of President Wilson and a graduate of Princeton, has lodged a protest at the embassy with a number of other American passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Prince Adalbert, which was seized by the British authorities on Aug. 4 in Falmouth Harbor.

Mr. Patterson said today that the American passengers were virtually prisoners of war from Tuesday to Saturday night, part of the time on the vessel, which was in a most unsanitary condition, and part of the time in a fish house. They were unable to get fresh food. Also, he says, he was insulted by a British stoker who was placed aboard to keep the fires going, and when he remonstrated he was attacked, the stoker later being placed under arrest, and the Lieutenant apologizing.

Mr. Patterson said: "The English placed green soldiers aboard to patrol the vessel, who were uncouth. A stoker strutted about the deck in a defiant attitude, and when I remonstrated with him he started an altercation, and I bent him over the rail, threatening to throw him overboard. He was arrested, and later a Lieutenant apologized. I showed the Lieutenant the unsanitary condition of the vessel where we were prisoners, and he deplored it.

"The reason we protested to the Ambassador was that we were American citizens and were held unlawfully under the worst conditions. We want indemnity for the outrage perpetrated."

TOURISTS QUIT SWITZERLAND.

Deposit of $50,000 Gold Relieves the Situation There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 13.—The American Treasury today lodged $50,000 American gold in the National City Bank of New York to the credit of Minister Stovall in Berne, to aid Americans in Switzerland. The National Swiss Bank of Berne accepts the gold arrangement.

Many Americans are leaving today for Italian ports, where they may obtain transportation to America soon. The American crisis here is over.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Aug. 13.—A number of American tourists here are leaving for Paris, despite the thirty-hour railroad journey, in the hope that they may obtain passage at Cherbourg on the steamer France.

MUST HAVE PASSPORTS.

Americans Going Abroad Warned by Secretary Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Bryan announced today that all Americans going abroad should have American passports and that emergency passports would be issued. Two formal statements on this matter were issued. The first took the form of a notice to American citizens who contemplate going abroad and read:

> All American citizens who go abroad should carry American passports.
>
> American citizens are advised not to visit unnecessarily countries which are now at war.
>
> It is especially important that naturalized American citizens refrain from visiting their countries of origin or countries which are at war therewith.
>
> W. J. BRYAN.
>
> Department of State, Aug. 13, 1914.

The other statement deals with the matter of emergency passports for American citizens in Europe. It said in part:

"Emergency passports may be obtained by American citizens in Europe from American Embassies, Legations, or Consulates upon their submitting thereto proper sworn applications supported by the necessary evidence of citizenship. A person claiming citizenship through naturalization in his own right should submit his certificate of naturalization with the application, and a person claiming citizenship through naturalization of parent or husband should submit the certificate of naturalization of such person. If the certificate of naturalization has been left in this country it should be forwarded to the Department, and notice of its receipt will be sent by mail or telegraph to the Embassy, Legation, or Consulate in which the passport application is to be made.

"Where a person is residing in a remote place abroad and cannot without great danger, difficulty, or expense, reach an American Embassy, Legation, or Consulate to make his or her application, the department will consider the issuance of a passport upon receipt of a proper sworn application made in behalf of such person by the husband, parent, next of kin, or legal representative in this country.

"Wherever it is possible the department prefers that the application for a passport be made by the person to whom it is to be issued, and when so requested, the department will instruct diplomatic or Consular officers by telegraph to advise Americans abroad how and where applications may be made.

"The expense of sending a telegram must, in every case, be assumed by some reliable person in this country, to whom a bill therefor will be sent.

"The legal fee for the issuance of a passport by the Department is $1, and if this amount is sent in the form of a money order it should be made payable to the 'Disbursing Clerk, Department of State.' In view of the present conditions in Europe, fees for the issuance of emergency passports by American diplomatic and Consular officers will be waived.

W. J. BRYAN."

NEED $500,000 FOR CABLES.

State Department Has Already Spent $250,000 on Tourist Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The State Department, it was said tonight, will ask Congress for an additional appropriation, probably of half a million dollars, to cover the cost of cablegrams inquiring into the safety of Americans abroad.

About $250,000 already has been spent for that purpose.

SIX U. S. TRANSPORTS TO GO TO EUROPE

Five Army Ships and Panama Railroad Steamer Will Have Room for 8,000.

TO BE FITTED OUT AT ONCE

Still Another Ship Now in Genoa to Carry 1,000—Envoys Abroad Will Charter Vessels Where Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Garrison announced late this afternoon that five American army transports and a Panama Railroad steamer would be fitted out at once for use by the Federal Government to bring Americans home from Europe.

Besides these six vessels, it is probable that the Administration will tomorrow decide to charter a steamer, now at Genoa, which has accommodations for 1,000 passengers. These, with other steamers in sight, exclusive of vessels abroad flying neutral flags that may pick up Americans, along with the American Line and Red Star Line, will be able to bring approximately 18,600 Americans from Europe to the United States in the next month.

Vice President P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, who conferred with Secretary Garrison this morning, assured the Secretary that there would be nine sailings of International Mercantile Marine steamers from Europe to this country next month, and that these nine sailings would care for about 9,600 passengers. The five army transports and the Panama steamer will care for about 8,000 other passengers. The steamer at Genoa which will probably be chartered by the American Government, will be able to bring an additional thousand. Mr. Garrison said this evening he had been informed that the Raymond & Whitcomb tourist agency had chartered the steamer Creole, with accommodations for 250 to 300 passengers, to bring some of its tourists back, and that a sister ship of the Creole had been chartered by a group of Americans for bringing about 300 other Americans to this country.

Secretary Garrison's statement relative to the chartering of vessels and the use of the army transports was issued following a meeting of the Board of Relief, composed of himself, and Secretaries McAdoo, Daniels, and Bryan. The statement follows:

> The Board of Relief, at its meeting this morning, considered the whole situation and determined to supplement the existing transportation facilities by sending some American ships abroad to aid in bringing back our citizens.
>
> It was decided to have five of the transports now at Galveston proceed to Newport News to be outfitted for this service. These boats are the Sumner, Kilpatrick, Denver, City of Macon, and City of Memphis, in addition to which it is proposed to use the Cristobal of the Panama Railroad service.
>
> To make useful these boats for this work their present accommodations must be greatly enlarged, lighting and sanitary systems must be extended, sleeping accommodations must be installed, and bedding and other supplies and necessities provided.
>
> While the boats are proceeding from Galveston to Newport News all these necessities, as well as coal, food, &c., will be assembled there, and just as soon as the necessary work can be done upon the boats they will be dispatched. It is hoped that it will take only a few days at Newport News to complete the equipment. The ports for which they will sail have not as yet been settled; it will be determined by the conditions found to exist at the time.
>
> We have, as already announced, authorized our diplomatic representatives in Europe to charter neutral ships to bring back Americans wherever this was possible, and to utilize all available space on all commercial lines that are still operating. To such facilities will now be added the accommodation furnished by the above-named transports. After they have had their accommodations enlarged as above stated, these six ships will accommodate about 8,000 passengers.
>
> It must constantly be remembered that we have a very meagre source to draw upon for passenger-carrying ships flying the American flag. There are only six transatlantic liners running under the American flag, and they are, of course, continuing their service. The only other boats flying the American flag that are suitable to cross the Atlantic are the coastwise vessels. These are freight carriers and passenger carrying is a mere incident in the business. Their normal passenger-carrying capacity is very small, and it is only by practically reconstructing the interior and enlarging the lighting, sanitary, eating, and other facilities that they can be made to serve at all. This, of course, greatly increases the difficulty of the problem with which we have to deal.
>
> The board, at its meeting tomorrow, will still further consider the situation and determine what further steps should then be taken.

The army transports now to be pressed in the service of bringing Americans home from Europe have accommodations for only 250 to 350 passengers per vessel. They will be remodeled so as to accommodate about 1,300 passengers a vessel.

Secretary Garrison was asked half-humorously today whether Americans being brought back on these army transports would be fed with hard-tack. "We will take care of the feeding problem," said Mr. Garrison. "I don't think there will be any complaint from that source. The passengers will receive good food."

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome cabled to-day that he was able to obtain the use of a steamer at Genoa on very reasonable terms and that the steamer would accommodate 1,000 passengers, most of whom were already at Genoa. Secretary Garrison favored the idea, as did the State Department, and this matter is to be definitely discussed tomorrow. It is believed the steamer will be chartered.

Mr. Garrison said that a cablegram had also been received from an American consul in Italy stating that another vessel was available and could be utilized if a certain guarantee were given. Mr. Garrison said that this consul had been asked to cable further particulars.

Secretary Garrison was asked today about the arrangements being made to get Americans out of Switzerland. Many of these were taking the southern route to Italian ports. Mr. Garrison thought that the Americans in Switzerland would all be well cared for and that they would be assembled at points where they would be able to obtain transportation.

The Creole has been chartered by the Raymond & Whitcomb Company of Boston and will sail for Liverpool on Aug. 20. Her sister ship, the Antilles, has been chartered by L. F. Loree, on behalf of the New York Relief Committee, and will sail for an Italian port on Aug. 25.

The two steamships belong to the Southern Pacific fleet of fast passenger steamships that ply between New York and New Orleans, and it is understood that their passenger accommodation will be increased to carry 400 in the cabin. These vessels have a gross tonnage of 10,600 and twin-screw engines which develop 7,000 horse power, that will give them an average speed of eighteen knots.

The Creole is expected to arrive in Liverpool on Aug. 28 and will start on her return journey three days later.

Dr. R. H. Crunden, Vice President of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, said that his company had chartered the Creole not only to bring back their own tourists, but for others who had appealed to them through friends. Dr. Crunden added that as soon as he received the list of passengers returning by the Creole he would give it out to relieve the anxiety of friends here.

CELTIC NEAR WITH REFUGEES.

United Fruit Service Tied Up—Liners Soon to Leave.

The agents of the White Star Line announced yesterday that the steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, crowded with returning Americans, was due to arrive late today or early tomorrow. Capt. Hambleton had not sent any wireless messages, by orders of the Admiralty, it was said.

The agents of the United Fruit Line, between New York and the West Indies, announced yesterday that three of its largest steamships, the Calamares, the Pastores, and the Tenadores, would be held up until further notice on account of German cruisers having been driven to the south of Trinidad. The Calamares, now in New York, was to have sailed tomorrow. The Tenadores has been detained at Kingston, Jamaica, and the Pastores at Colon.

It is understood that the Rochambeau of the French line and the Patria of the Fabre line, will sail tomorrow for Havre and Marseilles, respectively, on receipt of instructions from the French Consul General that the French warships are on the lookout to convoy them across the Atlantic in co-operation with the British cruisers.

Tomorrow the White Star liner Cedric will sail at midnight and the Cunarder Saxonia at 3 P. M., both for Liverpool. The Red Star liner Kroonland will carry the mail for Central Europe and Great Britain, and leave for Liverpool direct at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

The agents of the Holland-America Line announced yesterday that the Potsdam would sail at 6 P. M. tomorrow for Rotterdam direct, instead of 1 A. M. Tuesday, her scheduled date. It was said that this had been done to rush the steamship across to bring back American refugees, and also to take advantage of the protection of the British cruisers that will convoy the Cedric and Saxonia.

BERLINERS OPEN HOMES.

Offer to Take In Americans Free—Banks to Extend Credit.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen and London,) Aug. 13.—A meeting of 800 Americans in the German capital was informed last evening that many German families were ready to take stranded Americans into their houses without cost. The first on the list of those willing to do so was Adolf Wermuth, the Lord Mayor, who declared he would take three Americans.

The banks here also are ready to grant important credits to Americans. The President of the German Bank declared that he would grant $1,250,000 against adequate security.

GERARD BRINGING REFUGEES.

His Special with 400 Americans Goes to Rotterdam.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 13.—A special train bringing 400 Americans from Berlin arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The party, which was under the direction of the American Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, continued on the train to Roterdam, whence they will sail for the United States on a steamer of the Holland-America Line.

SHIP FREES GERMAN CREW.

Kroonland Won't Take Reservists to Liverpool to be Imprisoned.

The fifth officer, twelve seamen, and seventy-five firemen on the Red Star liner Kroonland, all Germans, waited on the German Cousul yesterday and told him that they had shipped in Antwerp for the round trip, and that new the Kroonland was sailing for Liverpool, where they would be put in prison as German reservists.

The Consul said the men must abide by their contract. Afterward they waited on Capt. Alan Luckhurst, Marine Superintendent of the Red Star Line, and asked to be released, to which he consented. The Germans will be paid today and other men signed for their places.

CRESCENT ON GERMAN SHIPS.

German Fittings Also Dismantled on Goeben and Breslau.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 8 P. M.—A special dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris says the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau arrived in the Dardanelles following their purchase by Turkey, flying the Turkish flag.

The dispatch adds that the German fittings of the cruisers had been dismantled.

Should the report that Turkey has purchased the cruisers prove true, it is stated that Great Britain will make a remonstrance to the Porte. All that the Government knows at present is that the Goeben and Breslau are in the Dardanelles. It is suggested that the cruisers possibly may have raised the Turkish flag after leaving Messina, and that this would account for their being allowed to proceed without molestation.

GUNS ON WILSON LINER.

Fifty British Merchantmen Are Being Armed, Says Capt. Runton.

The Wilson Line steamship Francisco, which arrived at her pier in Weehawken from Hull yesterday, has two 4.7 guns mounted upon her deck aft, which are manned by the naval reserve men on board.

Capt. Runton explained that fifty vessels in the British merchant service are being fitted to carry guns. The Idao, a sister ship to the Francisco, has two guns of similar calibre.

OUR CONSULATE IN DANGER.

Whitlock Reports That Office in Liege Is Exposed to Fire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Minister Whitlock at Brussels reported to the State Department today that the United States Consulate at Liege was exposed to fire and if the Germans decide to bombard the city it will be necessary to move it. As yet no damage has been done.

Reports from Lisbon say all Americans in Portugal have been concentrated at the capital. Although no Portuguese or Spanish vessels are available for immediate transportation, Americans so far have not suffered any want, and have lodged no requests for assistance from the Consul.

GERMANS HOLD DIEST?

Dutch Report That Belgians Have Been Driven Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14.—The Daily Mail's Maestricht correspondent telegraphs:

"Germans yesterday advanced from Hasselt toward Antwerp. Belgian troops were sent out against them from Diest. Between these places there was fighting in which many were killed and wounded. The Belgians were retreating, and Diest and the old forts near by were taken by the Germans.

"All the resisting forts at Liege are now being systematically besieged and bombarded. The Germans have abandoned the idea of taking them by storm. They believe that they will sweep on to Antwerp, taking Brussels en route. They have made arrangements for a methodical investment of Antwerp."

PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS INQUIRY INTO RISE IN FOOD PRICES

HIGH FOOD FIGHT IS NATION-WIDE

Attorney General Starts Inquiry at Once by Order of President Wilson.

FEDERAL AGENTS SENT OUT

U. S. District Attorney Has Twenty Men Investigating the Situation Here.

MAYOR NAMES COMMITTEE

Prominent Men and Women to Report on Conditions — Whitman to Look Into Meat Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Wilson took measures today to find out if the sudden rise in the cost of foods was due to a conspiracy among dealers entered into on the strength of the European war. President Wilson instructed Attorney General McReynolds to make an investigation and to ascertain whether persons who increased the cost of food unduly could be prosecuted under the Federal laws. The Attorney General acted promptly, and an inquiry by Special Agents of the Department of Justice has been begun. It was apparent from this letter from the President to the Attorney General that he believed the increase in food cost was unwarranted:

> The rapid and unwarranted increase in the prices of foodstuffs in this country upon the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe is so serious and vital a matter that I take the liberty of calling your attention to it.
>
> I would be very much obliged if you would advise me whether there is under existing law any action which the Department of Justice could take, either by way of investigation or legal process, and what Federal legislation, if any, would, in your judgment, be justifiable and warrantable in the circumstances.
>
> I feel that this is a matter which we cannot let pass by without trying to serve the country. Certainly the country ought to be defended, if possible, against men who would take advantage of such circumstances to increase the price of food and the difficulties of living. Faithfully yours,
>
> WOODROW WILSON.

McReynolds Acts Promptly.

In his reply to the President the Attorney General said:

> I have your letter of Aug. 13 in reference to the unwarranted increase in the price of foodstuffs.
>
> The head of our special agents has been instructed to give directions to his men throughout the country to begin investigations in order to ascertain the real facts, and I am sending the various District Attorneys similar instructions. This should enable us to secure some definite information in respect of true conditions.
>
> May I take the liberty of suggesting that perhaps the agents of the Department of Commerce could render valuable assistance along the lines indicated.
>
> When we have become somewhat more familiar with the exact situation I hope to be able to make you some suggestions in respect of legal proceedings or appropriate legislation.
>
> The department has for some time been making investigations in various directions concerning the price of foodstuffs. Faithfully yours,
>
> JAMES C. McREYNOLDS,
> Attorney General.

The suggestion in the Attorney General's letter to the President, that the Department of Commerce should act, had been anticipated by Secretary Redfield, who has had agents of the department at work looking into the causes of the recent rapid rise in prices. Today Secretary Redfield wrote to Chairman Adamson on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, recommending that the committee procure an appropriation of $100,000 to make an investigation. Mr. Redfield suggested that the Department of Agriculture might be in a better position to conduct the inquiry. Later in the day the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture had a conference with a view to arranging for getting at the facts in regard to the rise in the price of foodstuffs.

Officials of the Administration and members of Congress are said to suspect that the rise in the cost of commodities is artificial. They are convinced, it is asserted, that dealers and producers are taking advantage of the situation caused by the European war. President Wilson is said to share this belief. The President, notwithstanding the great strain he has been under, has not been unmindful of the agitation over the increase in the cost of living, and the first thing he did when he returned to his office today was to write to the Attorney General on the subject.

Says Crops Are Small.

Secretary Redfield would not discuss the reasons for the rise in the price of foods at length. He said that while this country had a larger wheat crop than usual, other crops were below the average. In Europe also, he said, the crops were under normal, and even if they had been big the conditions there were such that they could not be harvested. On top of this, the European demand for food had increased and it was obvious that the warring countries needed American foodstuffs. Mr. Redfield said that if, however, the present temporary stoppage of trade with foreign countries was made the basis of an artificial attempt in America to increase prices it was unpatriotic.

It is apparent that many officials and Congressmen believe that producers and dealers in this country are seeking to overcome their losses in Europe at the expense of the American purchaser. Government officials call attention to the fact that with wheat piled up at New York awaiting shipment to Europe, the price of flour has advanced sharply. It is also said that immediately following the outbreak of war between Germany and France and Russia, flour prices were advanced from 60 cents to $1 a barrel. Congressmen want this condition and the rise in the price of sugar looked into particularly.

BEGIN CITY INQUIRIES.

Mayor Names a Committee and Federal Agents Are at Work.

Two investigations were started yesterday by the county and municipal authorities to determine whether the advance in the price of food was the result of a criminal conspiracy. In addition, Roger B. Wood, Acting U. S. District Attorney, sent twenty investigators from the Department of Justice out to ascertain whether the anti-trust law had been violated. Mayor Mitchel appointed a Citizens' Committee which is to meet today to begin an investigation. District Attorney Whitman began to gather facts preliminary to an inquiry, which will embrace first conditions in the meat trade. Borough President Marks called a meeting of the Citizens' Committee on open markets for today with the view of establishing public markets to relieve the situation.

The Broadway Association, embracing 500 merchants and $1,800,000,000 in property, sent a letter to the Mayor saying that it would co-operate with his committee and pledging the association to do everything possible to prevent a rise in the price of necessities.

The Mayor, in announcing the appointment of his committee, said that the city was confronted with an unprecedented situation as the result of an almost total cessation of foreign commerce.

Says City Has Power to Act.

"Thousands of our citizens have been thrown out of work at a moment's notice," said the Mayor. "Many industries have been prejudicially affected, with the result that the number of unemployed has greatly increased.

"Prices of food and other necessities have begun to rise. How much of this increase in price is attributable to legitimately greater demands, how much is due to a selfish hoarding of provisions, and how much is ascribable to rapacity of unscrupulous dealers is a matter for examination.

"The great Exchanges have endeavored to minimize losses by suspending the machinery for the registry of values until normal conditions are re-established. The city should exercise what powers it possesses to render, in so far as it may legally do so, a like service to those of its citizens in need.

"The situation is peculiar in that, while at peace with the world, we have begun to suffer from a war without having the legal right to adopt the summary measures that a Government can enforce when in a state of war. But much can be done, if need be, through a legitimate extension of the police power under existing agencies of Government, and the aid of Congress and the State Legislature can be invoked if other measures fail.

"Personally, I am inclined to trust in the decency and known fair dealing of our people, and do not share the belief of those who fear that many dealers in and producers of foodstuffs will selfishly take advantage of the unusual conditions. Nor do I fear hoarding on any considerable scale, or any great natural increase in the price of necessities.

"I realize, nevertheless, that it is well to be beforehand and to take steps which, I hope, will prove unnecessary to prevent unscrupulous greed from being successful if attempted.

"I have accordingly appointed the following persons members of a relief committee, with George W. Perkins as Chairman, to advise and suggest ways and means open to the city to relieve the distress of those temporarily unemployed citizens, with due regard for their self-respect; to ascertain whether the raising of prices of necessities is natural or forced, and whether an extension of the market functions of the city can help to keep prices at a reasonable level, and to make other such recommendations and suggestions as, in its judgment, may be of service to the city authorities in grappling with the emergency.

"I have instructed the Commissioners of Health, Police, Charities, and Weights and Measures to give their most active co-operation to the committee, and to exhaust every agency of their respective departments in aid of this work.

"I think I may safely say that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will give all the aid that may be required of it should occasion arise for appropriations of money by that body.

"I ask that the committee meet in the Council Chamber, City Hall, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, and that, because of the shortness of time, they will take this publication in the press as sufficient notification."

The Mayor's Committee.

This is the committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel:

George W. Perkins,
Cyrus C. Miller,
F. A. Vanderlip,
Edward T. Devine,
James Speyer,
Timothy Healy,
Theodore P. Shonts,
John J. Murphy,
Rev. J. C. York,
Rev. J. H. Mellish,
Robert F. Wagner,
Melville E. Stone,
Ogden M. Reid,
L. J. O'Reilly,
Oswald G. Villard,
Morgan J. O'Brien,
Mrs. Julian Heath,
John L. Kingsbury,
George McAneny,
Mgr. M. J. Lavelle,
Charles H. Strong,
Francis L. Stetson,
Herbert L. Satterlee,
Luigi Solari,
Nicholas M. Butler,
Richard W. Lawrence,
Joseph Barondess,
Joseph P. Grace,
Joseph M. Price,
John Adikes,
Henry C. Stuart,
Frederick L. Cranford,
Carl Keelsch,
Otto Von Schrenk,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Otto T. Bannard,
E. H. Outerbridge,
Frank Tucker,
R. Fulton Cutting,
F. S. Tomlin,
J. B. Greenhut,
R. W. de Forest,
Herman A. Metz,
T. W. Churchill,
Abram I. Elkus,
George Harvey,
William C. Reick,
Henry L. Stoddard,
Mrs. Henry Villard,
Rev. M. C. Peters,
Adolph Lewisohn,
Henry Bruere,
W. A. Prendergast,
Katharine B. Davis,
F. D. Underwood,
Bishop D. H. Greer,
Vincent Astor,
J. N. Francolini,
Isaac N. Seligman,
Thomas M. Mulry,
John Aspegren,
John G. Agar,
C. L. Bernheimer,
Dr. S. S. Goldwater,
Mrs. Herbert Parsons,
Lee K. Frankel,
Joseph P. Hennessy,
Hans Von Kaltenborn,
George Blumenthal,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
William A. Marble,
Haley Fiske,
William E. Harmon,
F. W. Woolworth,
William G. Willcox,
Alexander M. White,
Herbert F. Gunnison,
Louis Heaton Pink,
Robert H. Fuller,
Adolph S. Ochs,
Ralph Pulitzer,
Henry J. Wright,
Miss Lillian D. Wald,
Rev. C. F. Reisner,
Joseph Hartigan,
Marcus M. Marks,
Miss Frances Perkins,
Oscar R. Seitz,
Theodore N. Vail,
John D. Crimmins,
Arthur Von Briesen,
Lucien Jervaud,
Elmer E. Brown,
Michael J. Scanlan,
Arthur Woods,
Michael J. Mulqueen,
H. H. Treadwell,
E. C. Blum,
V. Everit Macy,
Adolph Goepel,
George Friedlander,
Ernest Bohm,
Celestino Piva,
Arthur Brisbane,
Alfred W. McCann,
George S. Otis,
Alfred H. Smith,
John J. O'Connell,
C. C. Burlingham,
Robert Bacon,
Miss Virginia Gildersleeve,
O. G. Esterbrook,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
George H. Bell,
George H. Higbie,
William Wirt Mills,
Percy Straus,
L. J. Lippman,
William A. Coakley,
R. J. Schaefer,
William Simmons,
William Von Elm,
P. A. S. Franklin,
Henry H. Curran,
Lucien Bonheur,
Louis Wiley,
George Cromwell,
W. Church Osborn,
Elizabeth J. Toms,
William H. Klenke,
William J. Crowley,
Nathan A. Smyth,
Dr. J. P. Brennan,
Victor Ridder,
Frank Dowling,
Robert L. Morrell.

District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney William A. Deford, the latter in charge of the food investigation, asserted yesterday that what was wanted was facts and not theories. Since it was announced that the District Attorney was to conduct an investigation into food market conditions, a number of letters have been received by him. Some of them air grievances, and some contain information which may prove of value to the investigators. One of the letters came from a man who said that he had had years of experience in responsible positions with the big packing houses, and this man has offered Mr. Whitman information which may prove of value. He has been requested to come to the District Attorney's office and to confer with Mr. Deford.

Whitman Looking Into Meat Prices.

The first subject which is to be taken up by the Whitman investigation will be meat, and when that is disposed of grain prices will be looked into. Invitations were sent out yesterday to the representatives of the big packing houses to come to the Criminal Court Building and tell something of how prices are fixed in the wholesale and retail markets. The names of at least half a dozen men prominent in the meat business have been submitted to Mr. Whitman and they will be called also. If they refuse to appear subpoenas will be issued for them. Roger Babson, the statistician, and James H. Collins, an authority on food supply, have been invited by Mr. Whitman to co-operate in the work.

Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, visited the District Attorney's office yesterday and outlined for him her opinion of existing market conditions. There will be a conference this afternoon in Mr. Whitman's office, at which it is expected representatives of the Mayor's Committee and the Open Market Committee will be present.

Sugar moved upward yesterday, and the market was strong owing to bids from Great Britain. Refined sugar went up from 7 cents to 7½ cents in half an hour. Wheat hovered around yesterday's prices. Meat, however, went down, but this, according to Emil Joseph of Washington Market, was without reason, and simply proved that prices were fixed to suit the packer. Speculative interest in butter subsided, and prices stayed at about Thursday's quotations.

Reports from Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia show that on Aug. 1 there were 3,141,000 cases of eggs in storage, against 3,278,000 on the same date last year, a difference of 137,000. One of the large dealers pointed out yesterday that last year the Fall and Winter storage stock was practically exhausted by the close of February, only 39,000 cases remaining in New York at the end of January.

Holding Eggs for Export.

"Prices were higher last year from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, though the importations into New York were equal to 80,000 American cases of eggs," he said. "Now these importations will be missing unless conditions change within a very short time, and it is probable that we will have to ship eggs to England and Europe. Is it a wonder that the average price of eggs here has been continuously in advance of last year? The price is now a half cent above the same date last year. Storage eggs, because of this condition, are held firmly and are about 2 cents a dozen higher than a year ago, but in considering the situation it must be remembered that after this date in 1913 storage eggs advanced 1 cent."

In Fulton Market twenty-six cars from the West and Southwest arrived yesterday. Broilers were a half cent higher. Other live stock was unchanged. The fresh-killed poultry market was dull and discouraging to the market men. This table gives the prices of some of the staple commodities:

	Price.		
	Aug. 6.	Aug. 13.	Increase.
Butter (extra)	28½@29	29½@30½	1 @ 1½
State dairy butter (finest)	27½@28	28½@29½	1 @ 1½
Eggs — Extra fine	26 @28	27 @29	1
No. 2 dirties and poorer	12 @18	12 @19	1
Fancy refrigerator	26½	27	½
Live poultry— Choice broilers	18 @19	17½@18½	*¼
Broilers	18@19	16 @17	*2
Frozen chickens	16	15	*1
Dressed calves (choice)	16½@17	17½	½
Long Island potatoes, bbl.	$1.85@$2.25	$1.75@$2.00	*10@25
Watermelons, fancy, c'ld.	225.00	275.00	50.00

*Decrease.

Meat Prices Drop.

"When the retailer went to the wholesale meat market this morning," said Mr. Joseph, "he found prices lower, a change which did not seem to be consistent considering that market conditions were the same as the day before. Perhaps the present agitation has influenced wholesalers. In the market I found that lamb had dropped from 18 and 19 cents to 15 cents, making legs of lamb retail at 20 and 22 cents. The retail price on Monday was 24 cents. Shoulders of lamb retailed Monday at 18 cents, today the price is 16 cents. I found beef in the wholesale market a half a cent to a cent cheaper. Last Monday Western beef was quoted at 18 cents for hinds and ribs; today it was offered for 17 cents. City dressed beef remains about the same. Retail prices of prime ribs are 26 and 28 cents. Sirloin is 28 cents, and porterhouse, 32 cents.

"On Monday I found the wholesale market offering sheep at 14½ to 15 cents a pound; today a packing house offered me sheep at 12 cents. The market, however, broke on high-grades only. Cheap line sare the same today as yesterday. It looks to me as though the wholesalers can do as they want to, but there is the possibility that the drop in high-grades is due to the fact that the public have taken to buying lower grades, and the packers find that a surplus of first quality goods is beginning to accumulate."

One retailer who ordered eight barrels of sugar on Saturday at 5¼ cents a pound found today, when he asked for delivery, that he could not be supplied at any price. The best he could do was to compromise on a hundred pounds. Some groceries, it is reported, are refusing to sell sugar at any price except to steady customers.

Harry Roberts, a member of a big cigar manufacturing firm in Tampa, Fla., who is at the Imperial, thinks there is no justification for an increase in the price of Havana cigars.

"The war," said Mr. Roberts yesterday, "will be hard on the big leaf tobacco concerns in Cuba, not only because the shutting of the cigar factories will cut off the local demand, but because they are in the habit of exporting large quantities of tobacco in the leaf to Europe. In Tampa and Key West, very naturally, the price of Havana tobacco ought to go down, as we shall have a big supply. The biggest consumers of Havana tobacco now left are the cigar manufacturers of those two cities. In Tampa the cigar business last week was ahead of what it was a year ago, the output now being about a million cigars a day. The Tampa and Key West factories ship hardly any cigars to Europe."

MRS. HEATH SEES CONSPIRACY.

Says Food Gamblers Are Boosting Prices to Housewives.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Housewives of the United States have begun a country-wide campaign to fight a conspiracy on the part of food gamblers to raise the price of commodities, so Mrs. Julian Heath of New York, President of the National Housewives' League told a large audience of women in the Beach Auditorium here tonight. Local organizations from coast to coast are to report to the New York headquarters of the league, and next Monday there will be a convention of delegates at the Hotel McAlpin, New York.

Mrs. Heath said she had been in conference today with District Attorney Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and Borough President Marks, and they had promised her they would begin an investigation of the charges that big interests are seeking to boost food prices by market manipulation.

COUNTRY IS NOT ALARMED BY WAR

On the Whole, Business Is On Solid Basis, Except at a Few Seaports.

OPTIMISM IN THE WEST

All Important Cities, However, Report Unjustified Rise in Retail Price of Foodstuffs.

Dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES from most of the commercial centres of the country show that so far the European conflict has not materially affected business, except at some Eastern seaports. Reports from Southern and Western cities are optimistic. Colorado and other Western States have not felt any ill effects because of the war and do not expect any.

All the important cities report, however, that dealers in foodstuffs have substantially advanced retail prices without any apparent reason for doing so.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston points out that the United States is practically the only food producing country undisturbed and that there will be a great demand for our foodstuffs, particularly if England, France and Russia control the seas, as those countries receive the bulk of our exports.

Demand for Our Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The effect of the European war upon agriculture in the United States was decided for the first time by Secretary Houston, who points out that the United States is practically the only large food-producing country undisturbed.

"If Germany and Austria cannot control the high seas," he said, "it will be very difficult for food supplies from this country to reach them. This would not have a serious effect on our exports because a very small proportion is taken by those countries. If, on the other hand, England, France, and Russia control the high seas, we would be able to market in the near future without great difficulty the great mass of our exportable products."

Secretary Houston pointed out that cotton, corn, wheat, and meat products constituted the largest proportion of agricultural exports. He said that his department statistics of produce and exports of corn showed a decrease of over 600,000,000 bushels in 1913 from 1912, and added: "It does not seem to me likely that we are going to have a very large amount of corn to export."

"This season," said the Secretary, "has been unfavorable for crops in Europe, as a result of which there undoubtedly is some shortage, now and intimated at approximately 300,000,000 bushels. This shortage may be further increased by destruction of the crops or failure to harvest them through the diversion of laborers into the army. All these factors will tend to increase the demand abroad for American wheat and strengthen prices.

"If England, France, and Russia want foodstuffs from this country, and this is one of the few countries from which they can get them, they will not depend exclusively upon shipping customarily clearing from this country. They will regard food just as much a military necessity as arms or ammunition and they will be just as desirous of getting it.

"If Congress takes advantage promptly of the present situation and enacts legislation for the enlargement of the merchant marine under the American flag, not only would great temporary relief be afforded, but a permanent advance would be made."

Boston Markets Are Dull.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—The war has appreciably affected New England industries. While the prices of foodstuffs are on the jump, rolled oats being the latest article of daily consumption to advance in Boston, manufacturers and jobbers feel the pressure and textile mills have but a few weeks' supply of materials on hand. Importers are calling in their salesmen, one reason assigned being the rapid changes in prices. General merchandising, which was slow at best, is on all hands reported dull. War rates on marine insurance have been reduced 5 to 10 per cent. on American bottoms. One shoe manufacturer had in one day twenty-seven cancellations of orders.

Philadelphia Wool Market Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—Manufactures in this city and territory, as a whole, show no improvement whatever as a result of the war, and in many lines there is a heavy falling off, due to inadequate shipping facilities, war risks, and higher rates of exchange.

Improvement in freight traffic is shown in the slightly heavier movement of coal, manufacturers taking larger quantities in proportion for increased activity, which, it is predicted, will shortly materialize.

The dullness in the textile trades, knitting, hosiery, underwear, and all allied industries, is chiefly due, manufacturers say, to the slump in cotton. Food prices of July 31, before the war had affected the markets, when compared with prices obtained today from representative dealers, showed startling increases, particularly in beef and pork.

Wool is very strong in spots in this market. The tendency is toward higher prices, and manufacturers are buying more freely.

Baltimore Retailers Raise Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—The war's effect upon commerce, mercantile trade, and business generally in Baltimore is becoming apparent. The only business improved the past week is the coal traffic. Southern merchants are curtailing their orders for goods for Fall delivery, particularly in the dry goods, notions, and shoe lines. There appears to be no danger of an over-congestion of the Baltimore grain elevators.

The food price situation is becoming serious. The advance in the price of groceries and other staples and in meats increases generally, and seems to be unwarranted.

Chicago Domestic Trading Good.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—Effects of the European war in and around Chicago are far-reaching. Thousands of men in various large industrial plants, notably the International Harvester and Western Electric Companies, have been laid off, but wholesale houses doing a domestic business report increase.

Business of the large Chicago mail order concerns is good. Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., said today that general sales are ahead of those in August last year, a large gain being shown in the grocery business. An officer of Montgomery Ward & Co. said:

"The European war has affected our business very little. American consumption has kept up very well, and we have scarcely felt any influence of the war upon our home trade."

Wholesale dry goods houses and other houses report an unusual number of new buyers arriving in the Chicago market to make purchases. In the group are buyers from New York, Detroit, and even from the Pacific Coast, who, in other years, have not come here.

Atlanta Not Affected So Far.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—General trade in the Atlanta district so far has not been affected by the war in Europe save for increases in the price of certain foodstuffs. A major portion of the naval stores output in Georgia and Florida is sent abroad, and the sudden embargo placed on exports by the war has resulted in complete stagnation in Savannah and Jacksonville.

The cotton mills in this district have not been affected by the war, and will not be, as they export none of their output. If the embargo on shipping continues, however, it will hurt cotton growers. If some plan is devised whereby the crop can be financed until the European situation clears, there will probably be little loss; otherwise grave trouble is almost bound to come.

Business Good at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13.—At least two large Louisiana interests have benefited considerably by the European war by forcing up the price of sugar; it has increased the value of that crop greatly and so, indirectly, has had a reassuring effect upon general business. The rice market also has been stimulated greatly, the rest of last year's crop having been sold for foreign consumption at considerably advanced prices. Freight traffic has been curtailed greatly, due to the general embargo on exports to Europe and the knowledge that freight cannot be moved from this port, after arrival, through lack of vessels. No manufacturing curtailment of importance is reported, and business men say the outlook is brightening.

Big Crops Reassure West.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.—General business conditions in Colorado and adjoining States have not been affected by the European war with the exception that there is a falling off in freight traffic. The advantage taken by unscrupulous dealers to advance prices is general throughout this section, and almost all foods are steadily rising.

Colorado and Wyoming have broken all records for crop yields, and the cereal yield of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska is larger than for several years. It is now reported from many sections of these States that buying of wheat is practically at a standstill.

Continued orders received at the Denver Mint for the heavy purchases of silver have created a sharp demand for the products of Colorado and Utah mines. This has also had the effect of resumption of operations in properties that were closed.

Unusual Activity at Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 13.—So far the European war has had little or no effect on the shipping industry of this port. In fact, there has seemed to be unusual activity along the waterfront for this season of the year. Business is running more smoothly and the general opinion of prominent business men is that it will resume the normal here as soon as foreign ships begin registering under the American flag. Authentic reports and advance bookings show that this port will break records in exports of wheat and cotton this season if there is a market for the two commodities and plenty of tonnage can be secured.

San Francisco Is Optimistic.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—Although lack of American ships and the inability of the railroads to guarantee through bills of lading have practically tied up all foreign consignments from this coast, the local shippers are optimistic and say that prospects are daily growing brighter for a resumption of trade. Five of the local steamship lines fly the American flag on an aggregate of about forty-two vessels. These are now getting capacity cargoes, but they are sufficient to prevent any appreciable congestion in the domestic commerce from this port. California fruit canners and driers are hardest hit by the lack of American bottoms fit for European trade. Aside from imported foodstuffs, which have advanced materially, there has been practically no increase in the cost of merchandise.

CANCEL WHEAT CONTRACTS.

70,000,000 Bushels Released Because Exporters Can't Get Ships.

A special committee of the North American Export Association has decided to cancel all contracts for wheat with Europe and not to enter into further contracts at this time.

This action was made necessary by the inability of the sellers to get the wheat out of this country. It is estimated that the contracts involved cover 70,000,000 bushels, of which about 23,000,000 bushels are in storage near New York.

The wheat thus released is not expected to come upon the market until shipping facilities are restored.

Philadelphia Takes Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The Federal District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania and the District Attorney of Philadelphia County are investigating food prices. Pennsylvania law makes it a crime to conspire to corner the necessities of life.

Massachusetts Begins Inquiry.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Boynton began an investigation of the increased cost of food today. State police officers were assigned to help discover if the price advances were due to concerted action of dealers. Sugar, rolled oats, and molasses were further advanced today.

WOULD STOP MEAT EXPORTS.

Master Butchers Want an Outgoing Duty of 10 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Board of Directors of the Master Butchers' Association of Chicago met tonight and passed resolutions calling on President Wilson and Congress to prohibit the export of all fresh meats unless an oversupply exists. They asked that a law be enacted providing an export duty of not less than 10 per cent. on all meats.

The packers, according to J. F. Russell, President of the National Master Butchers' Association, have increased the prices of meats in the last five years from 75 per cent. for pigs' feet to 250 per cent. for hog plucks, hearts, and lungs, commonly called the poor man's meat.

"Retail butchers in Chicago," said Mr. Russell, "are losing money today. The Government is to blame in a way for the $150,000,000 lost annually through diseased animals borne by the packers, butchers, and consumers instead of the farmers. This could be remedied if the animals were inspected by the Government before being loaded on cars for shipment."

Prices Up at Chicago Clubs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The more pretentious cafés and clubs advanced prices today. Inspite of investigations called by nation, State, and city, there was no cut in the cost of home staples. At the stock yards the wholesale price of live stock was stationary, with cattle and hog receipts below normal. The packers, declaring that they were facing the greatest shortage in history, made no reductions. Wholesalers advanced butter a half-cent, potatoes 10 cents a barrel, loins a cent, and chucks half a cent. Eggs were half a cent cheaper.

Retail meat dealers deny statements of the packers that prices are due to shortage. "Retailers are charging only a cent more a pound for meat than they pay," said one dealer. He declared that the packers had prepared for just such a shortage by filling the cold storage houses.

TO SHIP 250,000 LBS. OF SILK.

British Cruisers to Convoy Vessel Taking It to England.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of Japanese silk were rushed through here today for shipment to England. The consignment, which was shipped in bond and closely guarded by secret service men, was the second installment of a total shipment of nearly a million pounds which will go forward to England this week, according to plans, under convoy of two British warships. The silk will be put on a White Star liner and the warships will pick up the merchantment outside the three-mile limit.

WAR MAP IN THE SENATE.

Legislators to be Informed of Positions of Contending Armies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Senators today were greatly interested in a large war map of Europe which was placed in the office of the Sergeant at Arms by officials of the War College. A Lieutenant from the college placed vari-colored pins to show the position of the contending armies, from the Balkan Mountains to the Plains of Belgium, and he will visit the Capitol each day and shift the pins to correspond with the latest reports from the front.

These changes, however, it is explained, are unofficial, as the War College, so far, has nothing but press dispatches to guide it.

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Often a building with a high percentage of leased space is but an indifferent financial success because it is too top-heavy with investment ever to yield a fair revenue on the money put into it.

Top-heaviness is developed by excessive cost, unprofitable purchasing of supplies, delayed completion and general incompetence in conducting the work.

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PYRODENTO
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC

Not only relieves Pyorrhoea, but is equally efficient when applied to a sore throat, a cut, or a burn.

Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m.
Atlantic City
$2.50 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Wednesday, Aug. 19th
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

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Broadway and Thirty-third Street
Store Opens Daily at 8:30

Men Are Buying Clothing NOW

Savings on every side in this GIMBEL Clothing Store. The entire stock—except brand new Fall goods—is reduced. For it is the occasion of

The Semi-Annual Clean-Up of Men's and Boys' Clothing

When prices reach the lowest level of the year on clothing that is well made, stylish and desirable. These examples:

Men's Clothing

$35 to $40 Sack Suits...$19.50
$30 to $32 Sack Suits...$16.50
$25 to $28 Sack Suits...$14.50
$20 Mohair Suits...$11.75
$8.50 "Palm Beach" Suits...$5
$12 and $15 Raincoats...$8.50
$35 and $40 Foreign Raincoats...$22.50
$35 to $50 Foreign Overcoats...$25
$2.50 to $15 Motor Dusters, $1.15 to $8.75
$8 and $10 Office Coats, $1.25 to $3.25
$5 Tennis Trousers...$2.25
$2 Khaki Trousers...$1.35

Men's $25 Silk Lined Fall Overcoats, $15

Black, Oxford or light gray; fully lined with guaranteed silk; a marvelous opportunity.

Boys' Clothing

All-Wool
$9 to $16.50 Norfolk Suits, 7 to 18 years...$3.75 to $7.50
$10 Raincoats, 6 to 18 years...
$5 and $8 Raincoats, 6 to 18 years...$2.25

Washable
$2.50 Russian Sailor and Beach Suits...65c
$2.95 to $10 Wash Suits...$1.85 and $2.50
$1 to $1.50 Knickerbockers...
75c to $1.50 Rompers, 2 to 8 years...35c to 85c

Fourth Floor

Arnold, Constable & Co.

TODAY'S WEEK END SPECIALS

Another Important Sale of The Celebrated Rubberless "Waterberry" Raincoat
TRADE MARK

For Women and Misses Sizes 16 yrs. to 44 bust.
9.50 Regularly $15.00

REG'D Cravenette TRADE MARK — THIS IS THE TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE CLOTH

Priestley's Cloth
Owned and controlled exclusively by us in the United States.

The unprecedented success of this smart, stormproof coat is due to the superiority of the fabric and the many purposes for which it is suitable—motor, traveling, dust and rain protection.

Men's New Fall Coats
For Storm and General Wear

RAINPROOF UTILITY COATS— *Well tailored knee length coats of thoroughly rainproof English cheviot and tweeds.* Regularly $24.00 19.50

GABARDINE RAINCOATS— *New arrivals for Fall wear; in tans, grays and blues; unlined; long models.* Regularly $16.50 and $18.00 12.75

KNITTED TOP COATS— *Extremely light weight and afford ample protection against rain, mist and cold. Knee length; heather mixtures; Raglan sleeve; lined.* Regularly $24.00 19.50

Bathing Dresses
Formerly $10.50
The remainder of our high grade black satin models, especially adapted for swimming; "Annette" bloomer effects or with fancy vestee. 5.85

Fichus and Vestees
Midsummer Styles at Little Cost
Women's white pique tailored vestees trimmed with pearl buttons. *Formerly $1.50* 1.15
Women's fine white net fichus, trimmed with plaitings of the same. *Regularly $2.50*

Women's Hosiery
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE, in black, white and tan; lisle garter tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 68c
BOOT SILK HOSE, in black and fashionable colors. 45c

Women's Underwear
UNION SUITS, fine ribbed gauze, regular and extra sizes. *Regularly $1.00 and $1.25* (6 for $3.50) 68c
VESTS, extra fine Swiss ribbed gauze, regular and extra sizes. *Regularly 50c* (6 for $1.30) 23c

Colored Blouses
Fashionable Midsummer Models Greatly Reduced in Price
Black Japanese Silk with plaited collar and front trimmings; suitable for mourning. *Regularly $3.00* 2.00
Batiste, in pink, blue and apricot, with white trimmings. White Voile with embroidered organdie collar and dainty colored trimmings. *Regularly $2.50* 1.50
Batiste in yellow and Alice blue, with white trimmings. *Regularly $2.50* 1.25

"La Sylphe" Gloves
Regularly $1.25 pair
The celebrated "La Sylphe" pure silk Gloves for women and misses. Made exclusively to our design and to give unusually long wear. Black and white only. 85c

Men's Fall Ties
At the special price of 50c
An extensive assortment of high grade Four-in-hand and Bat Ties of plain lustrous silk of superior quality, in the new Autumn shades.

Men's Fall Hose
At the special price of 50c
Men's Silk Half Hose in all the prevailing Fall shades to match neckwear. Excellent weight silk, with double lisle soles.

Men's Shirts
FINE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—Soft French or laundered stiff cuffs. Madras and mercerized fabrics.
TAFFETA FLANNEL SHIRTS—Attractive light and colored grounds. Collars attached or with neckbands.
Formerly $1.50 to $2.50 1.35

Broadway & 19th Street

CENSORSHIP ON ALL CABLES—LEIPZIG DEFIES BRITISH SHIPS

CENSOR ALL CABLES, GOVERNMENT'S PLAN

French and English Lines to be Put Under Same Supervision as Wireless Stations.

GERMANS MADE PROTEST

Curb on Land Wire Companies Operating Into Canada, is Their Reported Desire Now.

The Government practically decided yesterday to impose the same censorship on English and French cable lines as was maintained over the German-owned wireless stations at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J. The order is expected to be sent out from Washington soon. As was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday, the censorship at the two wireless stations caused a vigorous protest to be lodged with the Government in Washington by the German Embassy and by German societies and commercial institutions including the German-American Chamber of Commerce of New York.

The protests lodged with the White House and the Executive Departments stated that while the German stations were discriminated against, the British and French cables were unrestricted, and that military information was sent over them from the United States which was transmitted afterward by wireless to French and British warships to the disadvantage of the Germans. Germans in this country protested that this was a violation of the neutrality proclamation.

President Wilson probably will order censors on duty in the British and French cable offices with instructions similar to those issued to the wireless censors last week. Those instructions are to refuse to permit either the transmission or receipt of messages in code or any other message that contains wholly or in part unneutral information. It is understood that young naval officers will be assigned to the cable offices as censors and that naval cable operators will go on duty as "listeners in," as at the wireless stations.

Surprise to Companies.

News that the British and French cable companies would have to submit to censorship was a surprise to the cable companies in New York, and it was said that the companies might resort to the courts to ascertain whether the Government had exceeded its authority.

"It is utterly incredible," said George Clapperton, traffic manager for the Commercial Cable Company, "and I know of no authority in law for such action. Thus far our interest in the censorship question has been purely academic, that is, we have been watching the wireless developments, and I understand the censorship there applied only to messages to ships at sea and not to transcontinental messages. Until we know officially there is, of course, nothing to be said."

Mr. Clapperton was asked if the prospect of such a censorship had caused any investigation of its legality to be made by his company. He said that he could only repeat that the interest of the company thus far was purely academic, but he did not think there was any provision in law for wire censorship for this country while in a neutral state. He said the wireless people undoubtedly had looked into the matter and pointed out that John W. Griggs, President of the Marconi Wireless Company, and Attorney General in President McKinley's cabinet, had protested against the censorship to Secretary of the Navy Daniels in the following words:

"We ask, therefore, to be referred to the legal authority under which your department assumes such right of censorship. We wish to respect the policy of our own Government, but when corporate rights and duty and the rights of the public are involved we must respect only the law which governs the case."

Knew Nothing of It.

Edward C. Sweeney, general manager of the French Cable Company, 25 Broad Street, declared that he had heard nothing of the rumored censorship.

J. C. Willever, United States Manager of the Western Union Cable System, of which the Anglo-American Telegraph Company is a part, said at his office at 16 Dey Street:

"I know nothing of the matter and in my opinion there is no occasion or warrant for such action being taken. Our position is the same as that expressed by the Marconi Company in their letter published this morning."

G. Shepherd, British Vice Consul at 17 State Street, the Consultate, when told of the possibility of the censorship, said:

"That is serious, but so far as I know no information or advice to that effect has been received here."

Now that they believe they have won in the case of the cable companies, it is said, the Germans will insist censors be placed in the land wire offices of companies operating into Canada. They contend that unless this is done Great Britain and France will wire via Canada, and except a possible short delay in transmission the situation will be little better than it is now, so far as Germany and Austria-Hungary are concerned.

The Goldschmidt Wireless Telegraph Company, which operates the wireless station on Hickory Island, near Tuckerton, announced last night that it was in wireless communication with the station at Nauen, Germany. No messages in code or containing information of an unneutral nature, it was said, were transmitted or received. One of the messages that came through was to the Associated Press, and most of the others were purely personal.

The Telefunken wireless station at Sayville, up to 10 o'clock last night, it was said, had not transmitted or received a single message from Germany since the beginning of the war. Today, it was added, efforts would be made to get in communication with the Telefunken station in Hanover, Germany. As in the case of the Tuckerton station, it was said that only messages of a strictly neutral nature would be accepted and all messages in code would be barred.

The only means of direct communication with Germany and Austria-Hungary at present is the wireless.

At the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General, in State Street, it was announced yesterday that the first cablegram from Vienna since war was declared between England and Germany was received. The message, it was explained, was a personal one, in which a Consular official was told of the progress his sick child in Vienna was making toward recovery. The cablegram came over the lines of the French Cable Company and was not in code.

ADMIRAL ON RED CROSS SHIP.

U. S. Hospital Boat Will Carry 150 Doctors and Nurses.

In a letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the National Executive Committee of the Red Cross points out the urgent need of funds if the Red Cross organization in the United States is to carry out the great work it has undertaken to do in the war-ridden countries of Europe. Miss Boardman announces that the Red Cross ship to be sent to Europe will be under the direction of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, while the surgeons and nurses will be in charge of Major Robert W. Patterson of the Medical Corps of the army. There will be 150 doctors and nurses on the ship.

[illegible] were the receipts to the Red Cross Fund yesterday: [illegible] through New York Staats-Zeitung, [illegible]; Mrs. Casimir De R. Moore, $25; Miss G. L. Hoyt, $15; Miss M. Hein, $2; "Irish Help" at Old Town Farm, Greenwich, $2; "B. F. D.," $1.

The Committee for the Relief of the War Sufferers in Belgium acknowledged yesterday the following donations to its funds: Courrier des Etats Unis, $100; Van De Weghe Brothers, $100; Minor C. Keefe, (first subscription,) $100; Miss Gertrude L. Hoyt, $25; Charles Liebré, $5; Elliott Griffis, $1.

Contributions to the Red Cross Fund should be addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, 180 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. The Rev. O. A. Nys, Room 112, Maritime Building, 8-10 Bridge Street, is receiving donations to the Belgian relief fund.

WITH THE LONDON TOURISTS.

Baggage Beginning to Arrive—Subscriptions to Relief Fund.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—There is general satisfaction among Americans with the British Government's decision to make Newcastle no longer a closed port, which considerably facilitates the arrival of Americans from Norway.

The sailing of the Cunard liner Audania was postponed until Monday.

Burton Holmes, who was seen at the Savoy Hotel today, said his baggage was beginning to come through from the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Horton of Providence are staying at the Carlton Hotel.

Judge and Mrs. Caldwell of New York are at the Savoy, and received their baggage today.

Mrs. Samuel P. Colt of New York has been unable to obtain passage.

Mrs. Chisholm paid a premium of $500 to get a berth on the Baltic, sailing today.

Hassard-Short, playing in "Peg o' My Heart," paid $500 for a room on the Minnewaska, sailing on Saturday.

Additional New Englanders found so far are Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Welch, B. T. Williams and daughters, stopping at Symonds Hotel; Miss E. L. Allen, Winthrop, Regina Hotel; Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Adams, 30 Bedford Place.

Among the callers at the American Embassy today was ex-Ambassador Leishman.

George D. Smith, Chairman of the subscription fund, has already collected more than $10,000 toward the expenses of relief work. Some of the contributions are: George Eastman, $2,500; William P. Clyde, $500; Carl F. Sturhahn, Edward P. Meaney, F. P. Delafield, $250 each; Thomas J. Felder, $200; Gardiner M. Lane, Senator du Pont, Walter F. Angel, $100 each; Henry W. Taft and Miss Amy Lowell of Boston, $50 each.

DECREASE IN RESERVISTS

Many Call at Consulates for News, but Not to Register.

The Consulates General of the various warring powers continue crowded with nationals of the various Governments who come to register a willingness to fight. During the past few days it has been noted that the number of visitors who want news and say nothing about fighting is constantly growing, while the registration of reserve soldiers shows a corresponding falling off.

The two hundred Austrian and Hungarian reservists who registered at the Consulate yesterday were subjected to a medical examination. Most of them passed.

At the German Consulate General a big decrease in registration has been noted the past few days.

At the British Consulate General, acting Consul Nosworthy told the steamship officials that while he could give assurance of the safe conditions now prevailing in the North Atlantic, he was not in the position to give similar assurances in West Indian and other southern waters.

At the Belgian Consulate, Consul General Pierre Mali announced that the port of Antwerp is opened for shipping. This applies to the Red Star Line, which will take Americans back to the United States by its ships, two of which fly the American flag.

Reservist Stole for His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 13.—Otto Scheller, who said he was a German reservist, was held for the Grand Jury today on a charge of stealing neighbor's cows. He was caught this morning after a chase of several blocks, in which several shots were fired by detectives. Scheller told the police that he was a Heidelberg graduate, and that four months ago he left a large estate on the Rhine. He said that unless he returned to Germany the Government would confiscate his property. He stole the cows, he said, to provide money for his family while he was away.

Jamaica Defers Payment on Debt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Kingston, Jamaica, says that the Government has arranged to suspend payments for a time both on the interest and the sinking fund of the colony's debt, amounting to nearly $1,000,000 a year.

Aeroplanist May Go to War.

Baron van Braam, the steamship representative of the Vanderbilt Hotel, is expecting a call to sail for Holland, and may have to go on the Potsdam tomorrow. The Baron is a skilled aviator, and if Holland mobilizes all her reserves, he feels it is his duty to return and operate an aeroplane.

LEIPZIG'S CAPTAIN WANTS TO FIGHT

Boasts He Could Dispose of Possible Hostile Ships at Rate of One a Day.

SHOT HIS BOATS TO PIECES

Sick Sailors Taken to San Francisco—The Rainbow Convoys the Shearwater to Victoria, B. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The German cruiser Liepzig, which was seen last evening headed toward this port, did not enter, but a tug, chartered by The Examiner, took out to her, with reporters of that paper, Baron von Schaak, the German Consul. The tug brought back two members of the crew of the Liepzig, who were sick, one of them suffering from appendicitis.

Capt. Huan of the cruiser announced his intention of entering this port soon for coal and said his duties might keep him in this vicinity for some time. He said that he was in constant communication with the German cruiser Nurnberg, which is hovering outside the port. When asked whether he would seize American coal if being transported in British vessels, he answered: "I cannot do that."

That he is optimistic concerning the outcome of engagements in which his command may be involved may be shown by his remark to Baron von Schaak.

"It would not take us long," he said. "I believe we could dispose of them at the rate of one a day."

The Leipzig is stripped for action, all deck woodwork having been jettisoned.

"We had many fine boats," Lieut. Standke said to the newspaper men. "They included a beautiful steam launch and a motor launch, the Leipzig's pride. But we decided that nothing should be left to encumber us when we engaged the enemy. We took all our boats and towed them out from the ship. We then loaded our 'four inchers.' It was splendid target practice. Every shot took effect and our boats disappeared."

Among the hostile craft which the officers of the Leipzig boasted they would sink one a day, the following were given: The British cruiser Rainbow and sloops of war Algerine and Shearwater; the French cruiser Montcalm, last reported off the Mexican coast, and two unidentified cruisers of the Australian navy, which are believed to be sailing in the direction of San Francisco. The Montcalm is an armored cruiser of 9,337 tons, carrying two 7.7-inch, eight 6.4-inch, and four 3-inch guns, sixteen 3 pounders, six machine guns, and two torpedo tubes.

The Algerine and Shearwater were not built for battle. They have not the guns or the armor to engage even small protected cruisers like the Germans.

The following notification was served today on newspapers and press associations of this city by Rear Admiral Charles Pond, United States Navy Supervisor of the Twelfth Naval District:

The act of The San Francisco Examiner in sending out a tug, furnishing papers containing information of the whereabouts and of the movements of the belligerent men-of-war, and conveying the German Consul to the German cruiser Leipzig on the high seas off this port, is considered unneutral service and a violation of the President's proclamation of neutrality.

The American cruiser Raleigh, now at Mazatlan, has been ordered to report here to Admiral Pond to prevent further violations of neutrality. She is now bound north.

The Japanese cruiser Idzumo, which for months has been at Mazatlan, sent word by wireless today that she would arrive here soon to coal. Being neutral she has the freedom of the port and may come and go as she chooses.

The Tenyo Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kiasha has been taken off her run to Yokohama for five weeks to allow of repairs. She is a tender of the Japanese Naval Reserve.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—The Canadian cruiser Rainbow reached Victoria at 6 A. M. today, convoying the British man of war Shearwater. The Algerine is expected in shortly.

CANADA'S WAR FUND.

$50,000,000 to Start With—Artillery of the Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 13.—Financial legislation to meet war conditions is being prepared by the Finance Minister, but no definite announcement as to the details will be forthcoming until Parliament meets next week in special session. The cost of the preparations to aid the mother country is estimated at $100,000 a day.

There will be an amendment to the Bank act to ratify the action already taken by the Minister of Finance in announcing emergency provisions to insure stability and to meet conditions in regard to high rates of exchange.

There will be an appropriation of probably $50,000,000 for war purposes. It is thought that this sum will be sufficient to cover all possible drafts until Parliament meets again in January.

The big problem confronting the Finance Minister is as to where the money is to come from. The customs have dropped to a minimum since the war began, and the revenues are not at present nearly sufficient to meet the ordinary cost of administration. The London market for loans is practically closed. The New York market is still available, but interest rates are, of course, very high. It is probable that recourse will be had to an issue of Dominion bonds, to be taken up in Canada, and an effort will also be made to obtain temporary loans from Canadian banks, which fortunately have large surpluses on hand.

There has been some talk of a special war tax, but this will probably not be imposed unless the war is prolonged and all other means of raising money by way of loans have been exhausted.

The Government will introduce legislation in Parliament next week giving the executive authority to control food supplies and prices charged to consumers during the war. The Government hopes that the conditions making the legislation necessary will speedily be remedied in the normal course of events, without the necessity of the drastic action contemplated in the bill, but at the same time it is determined to suppress summarily any attempt at extortion. Severe penalties will be imposed upon anyone who takes advantage of local conditions to obtain undue profits on commodities sold to the public.

The personnel of the artillery wing of the Canadian expeditionary division was announced tonight. It will comprise fifty-four field guns, divided into three brigades. There will be sixty-nine officers, 2,316 men, and 2,188 horses. In addition, there will be a heavy battery of ninety-four sixty pounders from Montreal, with six officers, 192 men, and 144 horses. The ammunition column will have fifteen officers, 153 men, and 700 horses.

The artillery are counted upon to make an effective showing, as the guns are of the latest type. The men are well trained. The artillery may go in advance of the infantry regiments. Five thousand horses are being bought.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 13.—Four infantry regiments of Winnipeg, 2,000 strong, were called to mobilize at Quebec by an order received from Ottawa today. They leave Monday night. The local battery will accompany the regiments.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13.—The police began today an investigation of the fire yesterday in the Intercolonial Railway grain elevator, which is supposed to have been started by spies. The loss on the building and in grain is estimated at $1,000,000. The elevator was worked for the first time yesterday since Spring, when grain was placed on board the Rappahannock, bound for England. More than 350,000 bushels of wheat were in the elevator.

CANADIAN WIRES IN QUESTION.

Government Sees Easy Way to Evade Censorship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, it became known, virtually agreed today that an impartial enforcement of neutrality would require censorship of cables as well as wireless. A new phase was called to their attention, which delayed final decision until tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. This was the comparative ease with which Great Britain could evade the censorship at cable offices in the United States by having all her messages sent by telephone, telegraph, mail or messenger over the Canadian border for transmission through the Canadian cables at Halifax, N. S.

Strong representations have been made to the State Department, not only by belligerent powers, but by great commercial interests against any attempt to control the wireless or cables. They point to Article 8 of the Hague Convention, which follows:

"A neutral power is not called upon to forbid or restrict the use on behalf of the belligerents of telegraph or telephone cables or of wireless telegraph apparatus belonging to it or to companies or private individuals."

Another article of The Hague convention forbids belligerents "to erect on the territory of a neutral power a wireless telegraph station or other apparatus for the purpose of communicating with belligerent forces on land or sea, or to use any installation of this kind established by them before the war on the territory of a neutral power for purely military purposes and which has not been opened for the service of public messages."

This clause would not apply to Marconi stations, which were established long before the war and used for commercial business. Whether it would apply to the German stations at Tuckerton and Sayville would depend upon whether they were military stations or had been used for public messages.

PRINCE ARRESTED IN CANADA.

Hohenlohe, Austrian Consulate Attache, Released on Parole.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Alfred Hohenlohe, an Austrian Prince, who has been attached to the Austrian Consulate in Montreal for several months, was arrested today at the instance of the militia headquarters. Prince Hohenlohe was taken to his apartments, where he was questioned and where some of his papers were impounded. Then he was released on parole.

The Prince comes of an old German family and Bismarck's successor as Chancellor of the German Empire was a grand uncle of Prince Hohenlohe. His father was Prime Minister of Austria some years ago.

AIRSHIP ATTACKS BEST AFTER DARK

Difficult to Discover Aeroplanes When Flying Near Earth at Night.

DROPPING BOMBS A SCIENCE

Effectively Used to Stampede Horses and Create Confusion in Camps.

Brig. Gen. F. G. Stone, commanding the royal artillery in the southwestern coast defense district of England, during a recent visit to Glasgow, gave his opinion of bomb dropping from aeroplanes. He said that his discussing the subject of "aerial bombardment" was for the purpose of defining, as closely as possible, the limitations of such bombardment, and the means for opposing and preventing it.

Aeroplanes, Gen. Stone pointed out, have already been employed in war for the purpose of discharging bombs, but he added that the experience of the Italians in Tripoli and that of the Balkan allies in the war against the Turks did not lead him to anticipate that the use of explosive or incendiary bombs by aeroplane was likely to develop to any great extent, but rather that such bomb dropping from aircraft would be restricted to attempts to stampede horses and to create a certain amount of confusion by moral effect rather than by destruction to personnel or material on an appreciable scale.

"Doubtless," said Gen. Stone, "this method of warfare will be usefully employed in dealing with semi-civilized foes, and there is a possibility for its employment with a specially designed bomb against fabric or the shell of a dirigible. Probably the most valuable employment of aeroplanes for discharging bombs would be in the attack on hostile airships, but despite the fact that experiments along this line are being made, it is too early to say whether such a method of attack will be successful.

"In any case the greatest measure of success can only be obtained by attacking the hostile airships in daylight before they are near their objective, which objective they would in all probability attack at night. For this purpose it would seem necessary to have a large number of scouting aeroplanes with a wide radius of action continuously employed around our coasts, or in the case of the field army, in advance of the general line of advance or defense, as the case may be. The wear and tear on machines and on men would be enormous.

"When we come to consider the possibilities of bombardment from airships we face a very different problem. Airships are now in commission which are capable of discharging explosive or incendiary bombs up to a weight of several thousand pounds, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that in a war between great powers, well provided with such craft, they would be successfully employed in the destruction of material on a scale which would directly influence the course of a campaign or a siege.

"Their objectives would be bridges, docks, ship canals, magazines, dockyards, and possibly ships of war. The actual height from which a bomb could be safely dropped without risk of serious damage to the structure of the airship from the concussion is a matter which can be ascertained to a nicety by experiment. Naturally the airship would come as low down as safety precautions would permit, and under this head the possible action of artillery on the ground must be reckoned with.

"It is not generally understood that an airship flying low at night is less easy to spot than one which is flying high, and however perfect the artillery arrangements for shooting at a target by night may be, I cannot honestly say that I think the airship has much to fear. Candidly our means of protecting ourselves against such attacks are not reliable, and it is difficult to see how they can be made sufficiently reliable to ward them off."

SINKS TEN BRITISH SHIPS.

Staats-Zeitung Adds Nineteen German Torpedo Boats.

The Staats-Zeitung says this morning:

"Private dispatches were received in this city yesterday by a certain firm, according to which a German torpedo flotilla, consisting of sixty torpedo boats, daringly attacked the British battleships in the Humber and succeeded in sinking four of these, as well as six cruisers. Nineteen of the German torpedo boats are said to have been sunk in the engagement.

"As early as last Saturday the Staats-Zeitung was in a position to give news of an engagement in the Humber in which four British battleships were sunk and a number of German torpedo boats destroyed. This information was contained in a private dispatch coming from a reliable source."

NINE DREADNOUGHTS LOST?

Another German Report Received Here by the Consulate.

A report that nine British dreadnoughts had been sunk off Heligoland by the Germans was traced yesterday to the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Bowling Green, which has offices in the same building as the German Consulate General.

At the German Consulate it was said that such a report had been received, but the officials declined to give the source of it.

CONGRESS PLANS STAMP TAX.

Internal Revenue Increases Also, Perhaps, to Meet Import Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Immediate consideration is to be given by the House Ways and Means Committee to the question of an emergency tax to recoup the Treasury to the extent of the deficit in customs receipts caused by the European war. Chairman Underwood expects that a bill will be ready to present to the House within ten days.

This procedure was determined upon today following a brief conference at the Treasury Department by Secretary McAdoo, Mr. Underwood, and Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Nothing, it is understood, was agreed upon with reference to the details of the legislation. Secretary McAdoo demonstrated from figures prepared by Treasury Department experts that the curtailment of the revenues from import duties would reach at least $100,000,000 for the rest of the fiscal year.

It was decided, with reference to the form of the emergency tax, that the Ways and Means Committee should prepare a bill, and that the matter should be whipped into shape by Congress, using this bill as a basis. The present ideas of the House and Senate leaders contemplate a stamp tax on checks and documents of various kinds similar to that imposed during the Spanish war. Possibly also the internal revenue tax on beer, whisky, playing cards, tobacco, and proprietary medicines will be increased. At the end of the fiscal year, it is now planned, the income tax law will be stretched to meet whatever contingency may be existing at that time. It is said to be certain that there will be no increase in tariff duties if the Democratic leaders have their way.

Liner Niagara at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 13.—The American transport Rainbow arrived here today from the Philippines. The British liner Niagara from Vancouver for Australia circled the Island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, before venturing to enter the harbor from the northwest. She feared capture by the German cruiser Nurnberg, now known to be off San Francisco, but supposed to be in these waters when the Niagara sailed. The Niagara will proceed tonight.

War Effect on a Carpet Factory.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 13.—Owing to unsettled business conditions on account of the war, notice has been given the 500 employes of the Beattie Manufacturing Company of Little Falls, N. J., a suburb of this city, that the plant will be run only three days a week. The firm manufactures carpets, and the war has diminished the demand.

Country Club Rent by War.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—The war is being felt in the Alsace Lorraine Country Club of Camden County. The feeling among the members has become so bitter that a petition has been filed in the Court of Chancery to have a receiver appointed and the property of the club sold. The suit was instituted by Joseph Schipfer and Louis Weible of Philadelphia against J. D. Cox and other members.

Women to March as Mourners.

The line of march of the women's peace parade on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 29, in which thousands of women are expected to take part as a protest against the war, was decided upon yesterday by the Women's Peace Parade Committee at the Hotel McAlpin. The parade will start at Fifty-ninth Street and march down Fifth Avenue to Union Square to an open air meeting. The marchers are requested to wear white and black bands of mourning on their left arms.

Now Is the Time to Buy
GUARANTEED
FIRST MORTGAGES
Safest Form of Investment
Not Affected by the War
Pay 5%

No investor in OUR Guaranteed Mortgages has ever lost a dollar. You may invest in denominations of $100 and upwards.

Write for Circular "H"

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY COMPANY
(Under Supervision of New York State Banking Department.)
Capital and Surplus, - $2,500,000
135 Broadway 203 Montague St.
New York City

B. Altman & Co.

have prepared for this day (Friday)

A Special Reduction Sale of
Men's Outing Garments
(sizes incomplete)

which have been marked, in order to insure an immediate disposal, at prices that are fully one-third to one-half lower than usual.

Men's Outing Coats, in Norfolk style; made of fine quality blue serge . . at $9.50
Men's Outing Trousers of white or striped flannel, striped serge or gray flannel, $3.25
Men's Linen Motor Dusters . at 3.50
Men's Sweater-knit Bathing Suits at 3.75
Men's Leather Belts . . . at 45c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Feature in Their "Clean-Ups" Today,

A Sale of 75 Gowns
Formerly $65 to $125; at— $28

Beautiful styles in fine silk materials, suitable for reception, afternoon and street wear; including a number of imported models.

—ALSO—

50 Linen Dresses
Formerly $20 to $45; at $5 & $8.50
For Outing wear, mornings in the country, etc.

35 Coats & Capes at $10 & $15
Formerly $25 to $65—A miscellaneous group of Sports and Utility Coats, including White Serge Coats and Capes. Also Linen Motor Coats.

$20 to $35 Summer Hats [illegible] $5

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Today, Final Clearance on the Third Floor,
Men's and Young Men's Suits,
at $15.00
Regularly $25.00, 30.00 and 35.00
All fancy suits, including plain blues and blacks.

Men's Light Weight Overcoats,
at $17.50
Regularly $25.00, 30.00 and 35.00
SPLENDID selections can be made among Chesterfields, Raglans and Novelty styles, many ideal for Fall wear.

Men's Mohair Suits, Formerly $18.00 to 22.00, . at $8.50
Men's Palm Beach Suits, $12.00 Sack or Norfolk styles, . at $6.75
$5 and $6 Flannel or Serge Trousers, In white or gray, with stripes, $3.00

$7.50 Blazer Coats at $3.00
$15 to $20 Raincoats at $8.75
$5 and $6 Motoring Dusters, $2.50

Youths' and Young Men's Suits
at $10.00
TWO or three-piece styles; plain, Sack or Norfolk models; in plain blues and mixtures; 30 to 40 inch chest.
Formerly $15.00, 18.00, 20.00 and 22.00

Today, on the Third Floor,
Men's $4 Oxford Ties at $2.45
CLEARANCE Sale of incomplete sizes in patent coltskin, black and tan Russia calfskin; newest approved shapes, with blind eyelets and low heels.

DOUBLE S&H STAMPS MORNINGS—SINGLE S&H STAMPS AFTERNOONS

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"
—MAIN BUILDING—

Beginning Today!
A Final, Sensational Clearaway
Men's and Women's $3.50 to $5
"Walk-Over"
Low Shoes Every Pair Perfect— Every Pair Worthy—at $1.59

It is the policy of Greenhut's Big Store never to carry over any goods from one season to another. And this rule is exemplified to the very letter in this final, amazing clean-up sale of these world-famous shoes, scheduled to begin today.

These low shoes are the factory accumulations and discontinued lines purchased under price from the famous "Walk-Over" shoe factories. They are absolutely perfect—stylish and desirable from every standpoint.

Many people wear low shoes right through the Winter; and it will prove the very best kind of economy for you to buy a few pairs for later use.

"Walk-Over" Low Shoes for Men
Here are TAN RUSSIA CALF, PATENT LEATHER and DULL CALFSKIN. A big variety of popular styles.

"Walk-Over" Low Shoes for Women
The leathers: TAN RUSSIA CALF, PATENT LEATHER, GUN-METAL CALF, SUEDES and WHITE CANVAS in Oxfords, Pumps and Colonials.

BEING A FINAL CLEARANCE, THE SIZE ASSORTMENTS ARE NOT COMPLETE IN EACH STYLE, but all sizes and widths are in the collection, and you will surely find your size in one of the many good styles.

Because of the nature of this offering, no mail, telephone or approval orders will be filled.

COME EARLY, PLEASE.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

FEDERALS ALL OUT OF MEXICO CITY

Carbajal, Cabinet, and Army Vanish in Night, Stripping Arsenals of Munitions.

THE TROOPS TO DISSOLVE

Protocol Signed for Peaceful Entry of Constitutionalists—Carbajal Going to Spain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—President Carbajal, his Cabinet, and the Federal army have left the capital, and arrangements have been made for the peaceable occupation of the city by the triumphant Constitutionalists.

Gen. Refugio Velasco, ex-Minister of War, whom President Carbajal, before departing, appointed Supreme Chief of the Army, and who is leading the retreating forces, announced today in a manifesto that the army would dissolve.

Gen. Velasco gives as the reason for this decision the fact that the revolution has triumphed politically and morally. He says that it was the desire of the executive to afford every facility for the transfer of power to the revolution without further contest, which would be unjustifiable and useless; that a continuance of internal strife might furnish a pretext to the American forces to advance on the capital, and that true military men should ever be prepared to subordinate their interest, their well-being, and their lives to those of the nation. He says this course is marked out by sentiment, patriotism, and disinterestedness.

The army, he added, might with the elements at its disposal continue to offer armed resistance, but he said he was firmly convinced that the only plea capable of being urged for such a step would be that of the esprit de corps or apprehension of personal consequences, and such a plea could not be set against the army's duty to the nation.

Gen. Velasco also points out that the army cannot exist legally after the dissolution of the Federal Government, as an army depends on the Government, and when the Government disappears can only subsist outside of law and as a revolutionary faction, which would obstruct the work of pacification to be undertaken by the new Government. The manifesto concludes:

"Upright members of the army will not hesitate at the personal sacrifices which perhaps await them, some of them more painful than that of life, and will be prepared to suffer them for the sake of our country's reconstruction. But if, unfortunately, there shall be some members of the army who, swerving from the path which the army as a whole will follow and to which patriotism and honor alike point, act differently, the army here and now protests against such procedure and energetically disclaims all responsibility that might be laid at its door, feeling convinced that its conduct is irreproachable at the bar of public opinion."

Disappeared in the Night.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—When the inhabitants of the capital awakened this morning they found that the Federal Army, as well as Provisional President Carbajal and his Cabinet, had vanished. The barracks were empty; so were the arsenals. In completing its evacuation of the capital the army had stripped the Government quarters of arms and ammunition.

A report spread late last night—and it was accepted in many quarters as a fact—that President Carbajal already had fled. It is now known that he left the city on a special train bound for Vera Cruz at 3:15 o'clock this morning.

A formal peace pact between the Constitutionalists army and the Federal Government was signed late this afternoon by Gen. Obregon, representing the Constitutionalists, and Eduardo Iturbide, Governor of the Federal District. The document forms the basis on which the Constitutionalists will enter the capital. It sets forth in general terms guarantees of the lives and property of citizens and promises an absolutely peaceful occupation. The pact was drawn up at the request of the State Department at Washington, which informed the Brazilian Legation here that this was absolutely necessary.

Gen. Carranza combatted the idea of signing any document, saying unconditional surrender was the right of his conquering army. After an all-day debate at Carranza's headquarters in Teoloyucan, however, a compromise was effected under which Gen. Obregon signed for the Constitutionalists.

The Federal forces are occupying Cuautitlan. Gen. Velasco, ex-Minister of War, who is at the head of the troops, issued a proclamation to the nation tonight, saying the army would be dissolved. Patriotic duty, he said, made this action necessary, as further fighting undoubtedly would bring on American intervention.

President Carbajal left behind him a manifesto to the nation, saying that he had done his best in a provisional capacity to save the country from further bloodshed, but that his peaceful overtures had been met on the part of the Constitutionalists by uncompromising demands for an unconditional surrender. Two paths lay before him, he said—to fight or to accede to the Constitutionalists. Under such conditions the President declared his Government no longer could exist.

"I leave the high post which I have occupied in the belief that I have fulfilled my duty towards my country," he said. "I intrust the lives and interests in the capital to the Governor of the Federal District. The whole responsibility for the future rests with the revolution, and if we should behold with affliction a repetition of the situation which I am trying to put to an end, the truth will be manifested once more that by violence society cannot be reconstructed."

To Strew Flowers Before Rebels.

Perfect quiet reigns throughout the city. Preparations for the reception of the triumphant Constitutionalist army are actively under way. A committee, consisting of Senators and Deputies of the old Madero Congress, has been appointed to meet Gen. Carranza as he enters the city. Business houses have been requested to decorate, and arrangements have been made for women to strew the path of the incoming army with flowers.

The flight of President Carbajal and his Cabinet caused no interruption in the normal life of the capital, but, for the first time in its history, Mexico finds itself without legislative, judicial or executive powers. When the Constitutionalists enter the city they will find the Government without money, arms or ammunition.

Although the destination of the Federal army was carefully guarded it is believed that Puebla City is the point to which it is proceeding. Gen. Velasco, Minister of War leads the retreating forces. Señor Lujana, ex-Minister of the Interior, is to make a hurried trip to Washington. The purpose is not known. President Carbajal and his other associates will remain in Vera Cruz for the present.

Reports of fighting in the State of Oaxaca between followers of Felix Diaz and the late President Medero for the control of the local Governorship is causing anxiety here, due to rumors that the evacuating Federals later will join the movement. These reports are without confirmation and in the best informed circles are not credited.

The banks in the capital were closed today, with the exception of two, and these are expected to cease business. The closing was due to confusion over the many issues of currency by the contending factions in the revolution. The bankers desire to know which issues of currency are to be recognized by the new régime before they open their banks for business again.

TEOLOYUCAN, Mexico, Aug. 13.—Under the plans perfected for the surrender of Mexico City to the Constitutionalists, Eduardo Iturbide, Governor of the Federal District, to whom President Carbajal turned over executive authority, will give the city into the hands of Gen. Obregon. John R. Silliman, representing President Wilson, presented the Brazilian Minister to Gen. Carranza and attended the conference. Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister; the French Chargé d'Affaires, and the Guatemalan Minister accompanied the Brazilian Minister, and were unofficially received by Gen. Carranza.

The diplomats came to the headquarters of Gen. Carranza under escort of Constitutionalist troops. Three Mexico City newspaper men who accompanied the party were arrested and still are detained. Three Spanish priests, a French priest, and a Mexican also are under arrest here.

Carbajal Reaches Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 13.—President Carbajal arrived here by special train this evening.

Mr. Carbajal was received at the railway station by a few personal friends and by Brig. Gen. Funston, who was accompanied by two of his staff officers. Gen. Funston offered the retiring President such courtesies as lay in his power.

Despite Mr. Carbajal's statement that his plans were somewhat indefinite, it is said that he will take passage on the steamer Maria Christina, which is due to leave here next Monday for Spain. He is staying at a hotel owned by one of his friends.

"I am confident there will be no further difficulty," said Mr. Carbajal. "I do not anticipate a continued conflict. I have faith that the Constitutionalists will maintain order."

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 13.—Gen. Obregon's Constitutionalist Army, it is said here, will not enter Mexico City until it is properly clothed in uniforms. Jorge Orozco, Secretary and Treasurer of the Constitutionalist Land and War Tax Commission, said the 25,000 uniforms were due at Laredo Aug. 24, and would reach Obregon about Sept. 12.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Observers here believe a revolt against the Carranza government in Sonora State will be the first move in a counter revolution against the Constitutionalists. It was asserted by secret agents that an uprising had been planned not only in Sonora, but in Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Durango. These States comprise a solid block in Northwestern Mexico.

An official report said that Villa had recruited his army in Chihuahua State alone to 40,000 men, all equipped to take the field.

NOGALES, Mexico, Aug. 13.—The arrest of Gen. Alvarado and his staff at Mazatlan, by order of Gov. Maytorena, was regarded by Constitutionalists here today as the result of his open recognition of Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalist movement. Alvarado and his staff are now in jail at Guaymas, while his soldiers, mostly Indians, whose chiefs are friendly to Gov. Maytorena, have been sent to Hermosillo, supposedly to be used in an offensive movement against border points held by the partisans of Col. P. Elias Calles. The situation in Sonora resulting from the feud between Gov. Maytorena and Col. Calles is regarded as critical. Fighting is expected momentarily.

Reports reached here today that Calles's men executed a telegrapher at Magdalena because he wired to Hermosillo information concerning the disposition of armed forces by Calles.

ON BOARD U. S. S. CALIFORNIA, MAZATLAN, Mexico, Aug. 12.—(Delayed in transmission.)—On assuming charge of Mazatlan today, Gov. Riveros of the Constitutionalist Administration immediately ordered removed from the doors and windows of all German stores signs which had been placed there reading "German property, under protection of the German cruiser Leipzig." The Leipzig has left here and is now said to be off San Francisco.

In the three days' fighting which accompanied the evacuation of the city by the Federals the Constitutionalist loss in killed and wounded was 800.

CARBAJAL HOPES FOR PEACE.

Expects Constitutionalists to Obey Protocol Embodying Guarantees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 13.—"The future of Mexico is in the hands of God."

In these words Francisco Carbajal, the refugee Provisional President, who arrived here today, summed up the situation, adding that he had hopes of a happy outcome.

He said the powers of the nation had been dissolved and had disappeared, leaving Mexico without even a semblance of a national Government. Congress had dissolved, he said, wherefore he had been unable to present his resignation, hence he had merely informed the nation that he had left his post after advising the city authorities to take steps to safeguard the lives and property of the inhabitants. Since the Cabinet had disappeared with the President, said Mr. Carbajal, Gen. Jose Refugio Velasco had been unable to remain in command of the army as Secretary of War, wherefore he had decided to share such fate as might be determined for the army.

Mr. Carbajal said two protocols probably would be signed today between the Federals and the Constitutionalists, one assuring the Mexico City authorities that order would be maintained upon the entry of the Constitutionalists, the leaders protecting the lives and property of all, and taking drastic measures against excesses on the part of their men. The other would permit the Federal Army to retire peaceably in an easterly direction. It is expected that unless such a protocol shall be signed Gen. Velasco will fight.

Concluding Mr. Carbajal said:

"I accepted the Presidency to carry out a mission, and I believe I have fulfilled my duty."

He denied that he had asked the support of the United States either moral, financial, or armed. He said he intended to remain in Vera Cruz for the present, and denied that he had any purpose to go to Washington to confer with President Wilson.

FIRST SESSION HELD BY RESERVE BOARD

Secrecy Veils Meeting at Which Protests from Bankers Are Put on File.

PLAN FOR HEARINGS SOUGHT

President Wilson, Addressing Members, Expresses Greatest Confidence in New System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Prior to meeting for its first formal session today the members of the Federal Reserve Board called at the White House and were introduced to President Wilson by Secretary McAdoo. The President addressed them as follows:

"Recently, in the extraordinary circumstances existing in the world at large, we have been obliged to resort to legislation intended for unusual circumstances, a resort which would not have been necessary if we had had the organization which you are now about to consummate and put into operation. I look forward with the greatest confidence to the result, because I believe we have devised a system which, though novel in some particulars, is clearly adjusted to the circumstances of American industrial and commercial life; that has an element of local safe government in which it is quite consistent with the analogies of our political life, and the habits of our regional life.

"I am, personally, very happy to have played a small part in bringing this plan to a consummation, and I am particularly happy that you gentlemen have consented to serve the country in this direction, and to afford a guidance to which I am sure it will respond with the greatest alacrity. I know what sacrifices many of you have made and, after all, that is not real service for which we do not pay some price. The very fact that personal sacrifice is involved is a guarantee to the country of what the results will be. We will not serve ourselves, but the country at large."

In greeting the board the President showed plainly the effects of his grief and the strain he was under during his wife's last illness. His voice trembled as he referred to the sacrifice some of the board made in accepting the office.

While the board had before it the important question of permanent organization, the greater part of the session was devoted to the formal transfer to the board of the record of what had been accomplished by the temporary Committee on Organization in organizing the new reserve bank system. The preliminary report of the committee was placed on the files. This report contained the action of the committee in the selecting of Federal Reserve cities and the defining of the boundaries of the regional districts, together with details of organization of the twelve regional banks.

A sharp issue was at once raised by the fact that a list of protests from various groups of bankers in different parts of the country was presented by Charles S. Hamlin, the designated Governor of the Reserve Board.

M. C. Elliott, Secretary of the Organizing Committee, who was elected Secretary pro tem. of the board, was directed to spread on the minutes the protests against the findings and the determinations of the Organizing Committee and prepare a method of procedure for the hearing of these protests. This plan of hearings will be submitted to the board at its next meeting on Monday.

Sub-committees on by-laws, commercial paper and other subjects were appointed. The board refused to make public the personnel of these committees. All information in regard to the protests against the selection of reserve bank cities and deciding the boundaries of the twelve regional districts also was refused to the press. No explanation of the necessity for such secrecy was to be obtained from Secretary McAdoo, who presided, or from any member of the board.

The board kept to itself all details of this first meeting, after which Gov. Hamlin issued a statement setting forth the foregoing points.

It is to be the policy of the board to proceed as rapidly as possible with the organization of the reserve bank system and defer the settlement of the protests that have been made by the bankers of Baltimore, New Orleans, Omaha, Denver, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Under the decision of the Controller of Treasury the Reserve Board must not be embarrassed by the terms of the law as to organization and salaries until the twelve regional banks are organized and in operation. For instance, the clerical force under the board has been made up of detailed clerks from the Treasury Department and clerks appointed by the organization committee, and paid out of the appropriation made for the work of the committee.

The Controller holds that none of these outside clerks can be paid, and the members of the board must serve without salary until the work of organizing the reserve banks is completed. One of the first steps to that end will be the selection of the Directors of Class C, or the Government class for twelve regional banks. There are many nominations for these Directorships, and temporarily Mr. Warburg has been placed in charge of the files of nominations and recommendations.

Mr. Hamlin said that at the best it would be four weeks before the work of organization could be completed and the new system be in full operation.

MAY RELEASE $135,000,000.

Treasury Department Can Reduce Reserve Requirement Now to 18%.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Developments today indicated very clearly that there was no likelihood that Congress would adopt the proposal of New York bankers that the Federal Reserve law be so amended as to permit national bank notes to be substituted for part of the gold reserves of national banks in order to release gold with which to meet maturing American obligations in Europe. It was learned, however, that the Treasury Department might solve the problem by granting permission that the gold reserve of national banks be reduced from the present requirement of 25 per cent. of combined capital and surplus to 18 per cent., the amount that will be required when the new Federal Reserve banking system goes into effect.

The position of the New York bankers, who advocate the proposed legislation, was presented to officers of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board, and to members of Congress by H. R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, who came to Washington for that purpose. Mr. Eldridge bore a letter from Frank A. Vanderlip, the President of the National City Bank, in which Mr. Vanderlip explained the reasons that actuated him and his associates of the banking world in asking that the Federal reserve banking and currency law be amended at this time. It is understood that, certainly as far as Congressional leaders are concerned, Mr. Eldridge did not receive any encouragement.

According to the statements made by Mr. Eldridge to the officials and Congressmen, the amount of gold required within a very short time, and some of it almost immediately, to meet American obligations in Europe, will be about $100,000,000. In the course of his conversations it was brought out that with a reduction in the amount of gold reserves in national banks from 25 per cent. to 18 per cent. about $135,000,000 of gold would be released in New York alone.

From present appearances the release of gold held in reserve can be accomplished in strict accordance with law only by the enactment of the desired remedial legislation, or through the immediate establishment of the New York Regional Reserve Bank. While the Federal Reserve Board is now organized, not one of the twelve regional banks provided for by the Glass-Owen law has been formed. How soon that organization can be effected is a matter of conjecture, but opinion at the Treasury Department appears to be that the regional banks will not be in full running order until October.

63, HE SEEKS FIANCEE 18.

Widower Tells Hoboken Police She Has Jilted Him.

Charles Dauherty, a widower, 63 years old, and reputed to be well-to-do, asked the Hoboken police last night to find his fiancée, Miss Rose Coleman, 18 years old, of Clinton Street, Hoboken.

Daugherty, who is Captain of a Lackawanna barge, had been courting Miss Coleman for two years. He said he had won her consent to their marriage, but had received a letter from her on Wednesday saying that they had better not marry. Miss Coleman added that she was on the way to Harrisburg, Penn., and begged the Captain to forget it all.

The Captain hoped to persuade her to change her mind.

PERFECT WORK BY BIG GUNS

Fort Monroe Battery Makes 7 Hits in 7 Shots at 7,000 Yards.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 13.—A new record for night big gun practice was established last night by the 166th Coast Artillery Company at Fort Munroe, when a perfect score of seven hits out of seven shots with 12-inch guns was registered.

The targets were placed at a distance of 7,000 yards out in Chesapeake Bay.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City Ill.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City is seriously ill at his home with stomach disease. The ailment began several weeks ago, and, hoping a change of air would benefit him, the Mayor went to Stamford, in the Catskills, a week ago, but returned to his home on Monday. Early yesterday his condition was alarming, but he was reported to be slightly better last night.

Canal Men Acquitted of Murder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 13.—The trial of the American canal workers, John Akers and Irons, charged with killing James Daley, a Colon saloon keeper, last February, resulted today in their acquittal on the ground of self-defense.

ELOPED FROM NEWPORT.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt's Chauffeur Weds Miss Anne Sheedy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—John W. Flynn, Jr., chauffeur for Mrs. French Vanderbilt, and Miss Anne Sheedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael F. Sheedy, eloped and were married yesterday in the Catholic Church at Chester, N. H., where Mrs. Vanderbilt has her farm, and where she is entertaining a house party.

The eloping couple were forgiven tonight and invited to return to the bride's home after Mr. and Mrs. Flynn had telegraphed the bride's parents of their marriage.

Miss Sheedy is 21 years old. Her father is the head of the Sheedy Vaudeville Agency, and proprietor of a chain of theatres, including Freebody Park Theatre of Newport.

IN NEW JERSEY.

HOBOKEN.—John Lekas, 21 years old, of 112 Washington Street, Hoboken, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday morning by Recorder McGovern in Hoboken on charges of carrying concealed weapons and forcible entry. Patrolman John Mulcahey of Hoboken arrested Lekas in the hallway of the Franciscan Convent attached to St. Joseph's Church, in the schools of which the sisters are the teachers. Two windows were found open and it is supposed Lekas entered by one of these.

BAYONNE.—Seeking a diamond ring which he lost in his chicken yard, Boone Raphael of 113 Avenue A has already killed a dozen of his choicest fowl. He declares that he will depopulate the chicken yard if necessary to find the ring.

NEWARK.—Albert Finter of 568 Fifteenth Avenue was held in $500 bail yesterday for the Grand Jury by Judge Herr in the Second Criminal Court, on a charge of having attempted suicide. Finter, who was out of work and despondent, threw himself from a bridge into a lake in West Side Park, but was rescued by C. F. Kalmbacher, a sailor of the Nebraska, who is home on furlough.

HACKENSACK.—Assistant Prosecutor John B. Zabriskie has decided to have the body of Michael Soos exhumed in the Lodi Cemetery this afternoon in order to satisfy himself as to whether George Piro of Garfield told the truth on Sunday when he said Mrs. Sofia Kuresa poisoned Soos in March. The woman has married since Soos's death. Piro confessed to the authorities that he gave Soos the poisoned whisky and hoped later to marry the widow. Instead, she married John Kuresa.

RIDGEWOOD.—Mrs. Mary Moriaty, forty-two years old, an inmate in the Home of Divine Providence at Paramus, early yesterday morning jumped into a well and was drowned. The woman stole from the home before daylight, and her absence was not discovered until the rising gong was sounded. An old man going to the well saw the body there.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Oliver J. Rice of Cambridge, N. Y., was convicted yesterday in the Middlesex County Court on two charges of swindling Middlesex County farmers in the first "adulterated seed" cases ever tried in the local courts. Rice's conviction was the result of a determined campaign by the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station to put an end to the swindling of farmers by the sale of suprious grain.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Backes has refused to grant a divorce to Mrs. Clara D. Hague from Henry W. Hague of Glenridge and Montclair, although the decree had been advised by Special Master Harvey N. Reeves. The Vice Chancellor contended there was no corroboration to the charges of the wife.

TRENTON.—Special Motor Vehicle Inspectors of the State have been warned by Commissioner Lippincott that in the future their positions will have to be taken seriously, and that they will be obliged to aid in the enforcement of the motor vehicle laws. The Legislature authorized the appointment of many special Inspectors to cooperate with the regular paid Inspectors. Many prominent men are included in the special list, and they have failed to make reports.

MALT VINEGAR MUCH USED.

English Concern Makes Big Quantity Yearly—How It Is Produced.

That vinegar made of malt and barley is not a stranger to commerce is evidenced by the fact that one large English concern making it has an annual output of 1,000,000 gallons.

A visitor to the brewery of this concern is first shown through the granary, where, in hundreds of bags piled one upon the other, is stored the malt and barley used in the brewing process. This grain is rough and unclean, and before being used has to be screened carefully. It is then ground to a fine flour between flat, round stones. The ground grain is then mixed with hot water by means of mechanical stirrers, and the mixture is allowed to stand until it is possible to draw off a sweet, clear liquid known as "wort."

This liquid is cooled by a refrigerating system, and is then transferred to large fermenting pots, where, with brewers' yeast added, it is allowed to remain until fermentation has ceased and it has become known technically as "gyle." The following step is the acetification of the "gyle," the success of which operation is entirely dependent on oxygen. The absorption of this element from the atmosphere in greatest measure is insured by passing the "gyle" through revolving sprinklers situated at the top of big vats over layers of specially prepared and selected birch twigs, through which it trickles to the bottom of the vat, thus exposing to the air an enormous surface. The sides of the vat are perforated to admit a plentiful supply of pure air.

From the bottom of the vat the liquid is continuously pumped to the sprinkler for redistribution over the twigs for a period of three weeks. It is now vinegar, but it is not yet refined enough for consumption. It has now to be clarified by being filtered through three or four feet of birch chips lying on the bottoms of other vats; after this it is transferred to huge storage vats, one of which is reputed to be the largest in Great Britain, with a capacity of 115,000 gallons. In these it is allowed to mature for four to six months before it is fit to bottle and cask for use.

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1500 Room Size and 5000 Small and Medium Size; also a number of Hall Runners, will be offered at remarkably low prices.

Purchases will be held for future delivery.

Store Opens at 9 A. M.—Closes 6 P. M. Saturday 1 P. M.

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Men's Walk-Over, Stetson and W. L. Douglas Low Shoes $3.50 to $5.00 Grades, at $1.75 a Pair

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Extraordinary reduction Sale of Women's and Misses' Apparel.

Men, This Is Some Big Shirt Sale!

Within the last couple of weeks we made several wonderful purchases—regular "finds"—a big "pocket" full of the best bargain nuggets in Men's Furnishings seen in years—positively!

80c Will Give You $1.25 to $2.50 in New, Up-to-Date Furnishings

New Shirts (12,000) New Pajamas, New Bathing Suits, New Night Shirts, New Neckwear, New Collars.

12,000 Fine New Summer Shirts

Actual Values $1.25 to $2.50---Some Even Better

The Materials:
Silk and linen, silk and cotton, imported and domestic madras, imported and domestic percale; crepes, and an endless assortment of mercerized fabrics. A few are slightly imperfect. Also Silk Front Novelty Shirts.

The Colors:
Not an undesirable one in the lot. Plain colors, neat stripes, dots and figures. Light and dark effects. All colors guaranteed fast.

At 80c Each

The Styles:
They are all coat models, soft French cuffs, and linen neckbands. Cut extra large and full and neatly finished throughout.

The Sizes: All sizes, from 13½ to 18.

Caution:
Naturally the best ones will go first. Therefore we suggest early buying.

Thousands of people who took advantage of our last shirt sale will instantly agree with us that it was a wonderful value-giving event. Constantly, requests are being made for another such sale. So we determined to put a price on this lot of shirts that will make it the greatest sale in the history of New York storekeeping. This we have succeeded in doing through the hearty co-operation of various high grade manufacturers. It is our wish and desire to give the people the finest shirts they ever saw for a popular price. We are giving you shirts that cannot be manufactured for the sale price. Indeed, we *have* succeeded. Come and see for yourself.

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Plain colors and neat stripes. Percales and mercerized cloths. Finished with silk frog and pearl buttons. Neatly finished throughout. Some are factory rejects. All sizes........ 80c

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All in the wide open end shape. Plain colors, neat stripes and figures. Light and dark colors. Made of imported and domestic silks........ 3 for 80c
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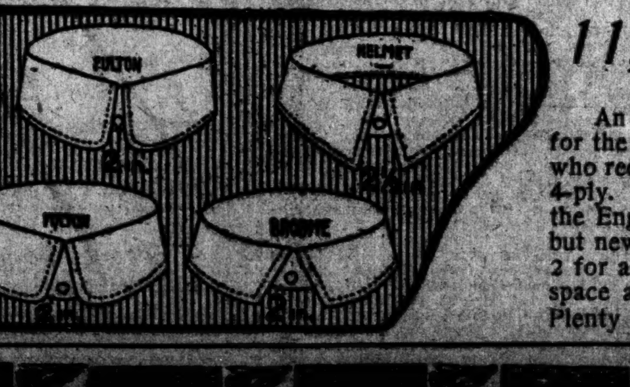
A limited number only. Made of a fine grade muslin that is sure to wear well. All are cut surplice neck, in plain white and some neatly trimmed. All are cut extra large and full. All sizes from 15 to 19. 2 for 80c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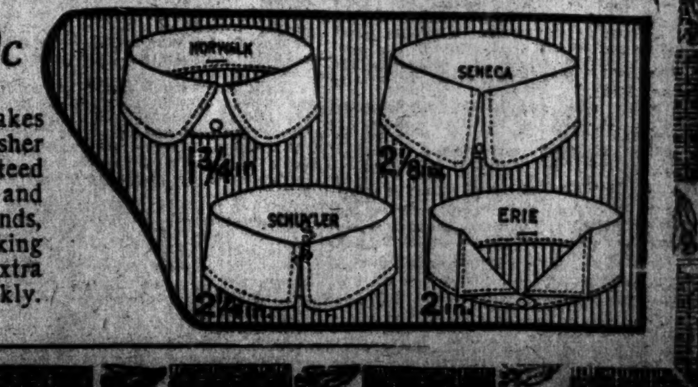
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McLoughlin Beats Brookes of Australia in Remarkable Three-Set Tilt.

WILDING SWAMPS WILLIAMS

Alexander Says Brookes Was Exhausted After Great 32-Game Duel.

CALIFORNIA DOUBLE PICKED

Match Today Will Bring McLoughlin, Bundy, Wilding, and Brookes Together at Forest Hills.

DAVIS CUP MATCH.
Challenge Round.
West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island.

Anthony F. Wilding, Australia, beat Norris Williams, 2d, America, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, America, beat Norman E. Brookes, Australia, 17—15, 6—3, 6—3.

TODAY'S MATCHES—DOUBLES—3 P.M.

Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, America, versus Anthony F. Wilding and Norman E. Brookes, Australia.

TOMORROW'S MATCHES—SINGLES—2 P. M.

Wilding versus McLoughlin, Brookes versus Williams.

In case of rain matches scheduled for the dates named will be played on the first clear day following.

Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Umpires—William J. Clothier, George T. Adee, Edward C. Conlin, E. F. Torrey, and A. L. Hoskins.

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS.

At Folkestone, England—England defeated Belgium, 5 matches to 0.

At Wimbledon, England—England defeated France, 4 matches to 1.

At Lake Forest, Ill.—Autralasia defeated Canada, 5 matches to 0.

At Pittsburgh—Australasia defeated Germany, 5 matches to 0.

FINAL ROUND.

At Longwood, Mass.—Australasia defeated England, 3 matches to 2.

By Frederick B. Alexander.

Lawn tennis came into its own yesterday when America and Australasia broke even on the first of the series of matches which will determine the world's championship in the sport. Played on the new courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills in a setting such as the tennis world has heretofore never seen, one contest particularly was decided that will go down in history as probably the greatest ever played—at least it establishes a record in international competition. I refer to the remarkable thirty-two game set in which the American champion, Maurice E. McLoughlin beat Norman E. Brookes of Australia. The play in this set was such as to arouse the enthusiasm of the biggest crowd that ever attended a match in the history of the sport.

Two matches in all were played, one of which was credited to the United States and the other to Australasia. In the first Anthony F. Wilding, the former world's champion, defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3, and in the second contest Maurice E. McLoughlin, the national amateur champion of the United States, won from Norman E. Brookes, Captain of the Australasian team and the world's recognized champion, 17—15, 6—3, 6—3.

The Record Set.

But tennis history will probably never record such a set as characterized the opening set of the match between McLoughlin and Brookes, and every one of the 12,000 spectators who witnessed the contest was well repaid by that exhibition alone. As much tennis was witnessed in this one set as is usually recorded in a whole match. Point after point was made with almost mathematical regulation. Each player showed remarkable ability in preventing his opponent from breaking through his service, and the big crowd went wildly enthusiastic over the marvelous recovery and the almost impossible gets of the players as the seemingly erratic bounding of the felt covered sphere traveled from one side to the other of the white-lined courts.

It was a marvelous exhibition, not only from the fact that it was long drawn out and brought into play all the coveted strokes of two of the most accomplished players in the world today, but also from a standpoint of stamina and physical condition it brought out all that was best in a youngster and the reserved energy of a player who has been before the public for a decade and a half. Backward and forward the ball was driven with an accuracy that seemed uncanny. A few inches would separate the ball from the top of the net and then again the high lob would carry one or the other of the players into the back court. It was a case of deception on the part of both players and an effort to envigle one or the other into a part of the court which would find the player waiting for a return which struck a point far distant from that expected.

Brookes has long been recognized as a wonderful all-court player. He is left handed, and, contrary to the recognized elements of the game, frequently plays on the wrong side. He plays with a ten-ounce racquet, while the average man uses one of fourteen ounces, and his game is radically different from that of other champions. It was a battle of giants, and the main object of the opposing players was to break through the service, and it was generally [illegible] that the first man who succeeded in doing this would be ultimately returned as the winner.

All Kinds of Good Tennis.

With this object in view the two men exchanged shot after shot, varying the deep court shot with a short chop and then following with a lob, all with the object of enticing the opponent out of the line of action of the ball. As this rapid exchange of shots went on the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer rewarded the efforts of these two great exponents of tennis. As one would pass the other with a low, sizzling shot that hung to the grass as though attracted by a magnet the crowd would wait in breathless anxiety and expectancy to see whether the opposing player would be able to reach the return, and, if successful, could he succeed in getting the ball back over the net.

Thrill succeeded thrill as point after point was won. At one time it appeared as though the players would never succeed in breaking through on the service. Deuce and vantage games were frequent, and just at a point where it appeared as though one or the other would succeed in breaking down the superb defense of his opponent a netted ball or stroke carrying the sphere outside of the court would upset all calculations.

To the casual observer the match conveyed no real importance outside the ultimate result, but to the student of the game it carried an importance which every [illegible] in the history of the [illegible] little to choose between [illegible] which scored point after [illegible] the attack of his opponent with a resistance which

emphasized the fact that a contest was being waged between men who would not acknowledge defeat until necessity compelled them to do so.

The beginning of the end came in the twenty-eighth game when Brookes, after a splendid rally which brought out all the resources of both players, won 9 to 7. McLoughlin then took up the service and overwhelmed his opponent by driving four balls in succession, each of which scored a point. The result of this effort on the part of the American champion brought out enthusiastic applause from a wild but impartial crowd. The Australian took up the burden of service but found his young American opponent ready for him on every twist of the racquet and return of the ball.

Deuce was called, and the crowd awaited the result with keen expectancy, and when McLoughlin succeeded for the second time in the set in winning his opponent's service enthusiasm knew no bounds. Little attempt was made to restrain the outbursts of applause, for officials as well as spectators felt the thrill of real sporting enthusiasm with the prospect of an American victory so near at hand. It was McLoughlin's turn to serve his opponent. Each shot was followed by the hope of the multitude. The auburn-haired champion of the United States, who carried the burden of the assault on his shoulders, never faltered. In common with the spectators he appeared to realize what was expected of him, and he rose to the occasion. It was an inspiring demonstration. The tense attitude of the spectators has probably found no equal, while the impartiality was noteworthy. No attempt was made to disconcert the visiting player, who was apparently doomed to defeat, and when McLoughlin on the winning point smashed the ball into mid-court all pent-up enthusiasm was let loose.

After once taking the measure of his opponent McLoughlin played a desperate game. His service carried more sting and his shots were more accurate and it was no surprise to the spectators when he ran out the match in three straight sets. With the last stroke of the match played which brought him a well-merited victory he rushed over to the net and grasped the hand of his defeated opponent. The latter smiled an acknowledgement of the courtesy of his vanquisher, but the sting of the defeat was apparent.

The outcome of the future matches are fraught with importance, and the possibilities of America retaining the tennis blue ribbon will depend on the outcome of the doubles today, which will bring together McLoughlin and Bundy of America and Wilding and Brookes of Australasia, and the success of McLoughlin against Wilding in the second of the singles series, which will take place tomorrow. In view of the showing made yesterday by Williams against Wilding it is generally conceded that the Philadelphian will meet with a second defeat, but the fact that Brookes was well-nigh exhausted after his strenuous contest with McLoughlin leads to the belief that the Captain of the visiting team may not be able to show his best form before the series is over.

Spectators saw a new king enthroned when Brookes was compelled to acknowledge his master in the young Californian athlete, who heretofore, though recognized as one of the best handlers of the racquet, carved for himself a niche in the tennis temple of fame. They saw, in McLoughlin, a comparative youngster outplay and outgeneral one of the greatest players who has ever wielded a racquet, and they witnessed a contest which stamps McLoughlin as a most resourceful player and whose future should be a series of unassailed successes.

Experience Versus Youth.

On the other hand the record-breaking crowd viewed another match in which spectacular flashes of play were vanquished by steadiness. An uncertain, sparkling attack was overwhelmed and put to rout by a sound, careful, and steady game.

It was generally recognized that Wilding would take the measure of Williams, inasmuch as the latter lacked the necessary international experience, and was not quite educated up to the standard necessary to compete against a man who is recognized by many as the foremost exponent of the game in the world. Opinions regarding the first contest differed materially.

After the preliminary volleying and driving which always precede a match, Williams started the opening contest by serving, and showed no signs of nervous tension. Wilding on the other hand was palpably slow at getting into his stride. In the early part of the first set, even though Williams was walking through his more experienced opponent it could be plainly seen that his backhand was not working as well as usual. Williams carried all before him, and earned many shots, but even at that time he exhibited signs of wildness, and his direction was not as accurate as usual.

It is a curious fact that in the ten games played Wilding did not have an earned point to his credit. Many of his shots were good and almost out of reach, but he was reaping a harvest of points through the errors of his opponent. When deuce was called with the score at 5-all until toward the end of the match Wilding improved and Williams dropped back in his play. The American's backhand, which is usually deceptive and speedy and fairly steady, dropped to a condition of almost utter demoralization. This, I believe, was the main cause of the falling off of his game.

Wilding took the first set 7—5 and drew a great ovation from the gallery for his splendid uphill fight. The second set was a walk-away, Williams serving badly, and, in fact, playing into Wilding's hands by softening up his strokes in an effort to lower the percentage in the error column. Wilding was as steady as a rock, covering a world of territory and seldom making a mistake. The score, 6—2, tells the tale.

It is only justice, however, to Williams to state that many of his drives and volleys so brilliantly planned went just outside of the base and sideline or just hit the top of the net.

The third set went swiftly along in the same manner as the second until 4—0 was called in favor of Wilding. At this point Williams took a brace and captured two out of the next three games. With the score 5—1 and 40—0 in Wilding's favor Williams put up a plucky and stubborn resistance, earning five points by the most perfect tennis that could be shown, and in the next game hung on until the last point was earned by his opponent, but steadiness again saved the day.

The result of the first two matches leaves the outcome somewhat in doubt. As I predicted, America's hope centred in McLoughlin defeating Brookes. With that accomplished we must look for a second victory for the American champion over Wilding to-morrow, and if McLoughlin and Bundy can defeat Brookes and Wilding to-day in the doubles match the Davis Cup will remain in this country for another year at least.

HOW THE POINTS WERE MADE.

Wilding-Williams and McLaughlin-Brookes Matches in Detail.

R. Norris Williams opened the service and scored the first point for America. He lost the Australian three times, and served a love game. Wilding was unable to get his service past the young Philadelphian, and the latter won after the visitor had double faulted. Wilding went out of count twice in the third game, bringing to deuce, Williams secured vantage, but a double fault brought the play back to deuce. Williams, however, persisted, and finally won, bringing the score to 3—0, Wilding won his first game in the fourth, when he carried off the honors, with a single point for the Quaker.

The service of Williams was little short of marvelous. He traveled fast and seemed to favor Wilding's game. The latter played a very unsteady game, netting frequently.

Williams quickly ran the score to 4—2 when his opponent showed his true form, and by steadiness and accuracy of placement brought the total to 5-all. The Australasian broke through his opponent, and then followed up his advantage by winning the set. 7—5.

Williams opened the first game of the second set with a victory, in which he passed his opponent twice. Williams was unable to hold his opponent's service and the latter won a love game. The Autstralasian began to settle and breaking through Williams, added a game on the latter's service. There was little to the next game, Wilding outplaying his opponent with little apparent effort.

In the third set Williams scored the first two points on service, but a rally by Wilding brought the score to deuce. The latter went into the net, but lost his advantage when he missed the next serve by Williams. The requisite points were added by Wilding and Australasia once more led. He quickly added to his advantage and made the score 2—0. Williams was good and bad alternately, and would follow a brilliant play by a mediocre exhibition. An attempted half volley gave Wilding the vantage, and when the Philadelphian had an easy smash for a point he drove the ball wide of the whitewash lines.

Wilding scored many points through the mistakes of his opponent, and his brilliant service began to show a telling effect on the young Philadelphian. The latter showed splendid recuperative powers toward the end of the set, but Wilding was required to put forth little effort to win out.

In the second match Brookes opened the service and scored a love game, passing the American champion three times. Brookes stood inside the base line to take McLoughlin's service, and the railroad speed of the defender was entirely too much for the antipodean. McLoughlin evened up matters in the second game, but the wonderful service of the world's champion was too much for the American. The latter was not slow in getting down to form and allowed his opponent but one point in the fourth game. McLoughlin made a pretty passing shot on Brookes's service, but was unable to maintain the pace and Brookes won the fifth game. The American champion showed himself to be master of the court tricks, and with a love game brought the score to 3-all.

Brookes appeared to be getting back of McLoughlin's service, while the latter began to follow the lob game. McLoughlin made two pretty returns which passed his opponent, but the Australasian carried his game through successfully. The game increased in interest as it progressed and both players improved. McLoughlin won his service, which made the score even. The ninth game was productive of a series of brilliant strokes, characterized by a pretty passing shot by Brookes. The American was ever brilliant and made a number of good shots. Brookes won his service, which went to deuce, and then McLoughlin retaliated with an aggressive service that carried him to success, which brought the score to deuce.

The first deuce point went to Brookes, but a brilliant return brought the score even. A spectacular volley followed and the Australasian outpointed his opponent, which put him into the lead again. McLoughlin's service was irrestible and he quickly equalized. A long rally marked the opening of the next game, but the steadiness of the visitor told in the end and Brookes led, 7—6. McLoughlin's service again carried the American through and the score was again even.

McLoughlin made a fatal mistake in the next game by not following his lob, but recovered himself in the next point, only to lose the game after a splendid exhibition of smashing. The American champion followed his service to the net. Brookes was within two points of the set, when McLoughlin stopped further progress on the part of his opponent by scoring two service aces. After McLoughlin was within one point of the set, Brookes rallied and carried the score to deuce. He spoiled his chances of victory by going into the net twice in succession. Brookes scored the first point on McLoughlin's service on a clever back hand return which beat the American. Brookes was within a point of the match with the score 40-0, when McLoughlin pulled the game out of the fire with the score 9-all. It was an exceedingly close call for the American champion, but he was equal to the occasion and brought a storm of applause with his splendid display.

Brookes won the first two points of the next game, but McLoughlin prolonged the result by equalizing the next two points. The Australasian lived up to his reputation and finished ahead on his service. Several hard smashes by McLoughlin in the next game again brought the score even. Brookes again won his service and McLoughlin, not to be outdone, served another brilliant gome, completely baffling the world's champion. McLoughlin saved himself a shut-out when his return struck the top of the net and dropped into the court. As the contest neared its closing stages the conditions changed and McLoughlin scored the majority of the points on service. Brookes pulled the twenty-fourth game from 40-love to deuce, but McLoughlin met the belated attack and brought the score to 12-all. Brookes was again successful in his service. The Australian led McLoughlin 15—40 on the latter's service, and was once more within a point of the match when he went outside on one shot and netted on the second, bringing the score to deuce. McLoughlin obtained the advantage when Brookes went out of court, but a net shot by the American made the score even. McLoughlin added the next two points when Brookes went out of court.

The twenty-seventh game found the Australasian once more in the ascendency, McLoughlin failing to handle his opponent's service with any degree of success. The Californian maintained his service speed and Wilding secured but a single point in the game. McLoughlin led Brookes on the latter's service, 30—0, and again 40—30, but netted twice and the game went to deuce, but after a long drawn-out contest Brookes came out on top, 9—7. McLoughlin's next game was a love one.

The first break on the service came in the thirty-first game, when McLoughlin broke through and won from Brookes, 6—4. The succeeding game witnessed a splendid exhibition of backstrokes, and Brookes, realizing the desperate conditions, crowded the American champion. McLoughlin was within a point of the match when he netted, but recovered himself and won his service, 5—3, and the set, 17—15.

WILLIAMS VS. WILDING.—FIRST SET.

												Pts.	Gms.
Williams	4	4	8	1	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	1—39	5
Wilding	0	2	6	4	1	5	5	1	4	4	5	4—41	7

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Service.	D'ble F'lts.
Williams	13	20	12	7	8
Wilding	12	7	0	0	1

SECOND SET.

								Pts.	Gms.
Williams	4	0	1	2	2	5	5	0—19	2
Wilding	2	4	4	4	4	7	3	4—32	6

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Service.	D'ble F'lts.
Williams	10	13	7	2	4
Wilding	5	5	5	0	0

THIRD SET.

									Pts.	Gms.
Williams	5	0	4	1	4	5	1	5	6—31	3
Wilding	7	4	6	4	0	3	4	3	8—39	6

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Service.	D'ble F'lts.
Williams	14	14	13	7	3
Wilding	4	7	8	0	0

McLOUGHLIN VS. BROOKES.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin—0 4 2 4 2 4 3 4 1 5 3 4 1 4 2
4 4 5 2 4 2 4 2 5 1 7 2 4 7 4 6 5—111—17.
Brookes—4 1 4 0 4 0 5 1 4 3 5 0 4 1 4 2 6
3 4 1 4 1 4 3 4 5 4 1 9 0 4 3—98—15.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Service.	Double Faults.
McLoughlin	31	28	43	24	4
Brookes	13	28	28	7	3

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	3	4	6	4	0	4	2	4	4—31—6
Brookes	5	1	4	1	4	0	4	2	0—21—3

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Service.	Double Faults.
McLoughlin	13	6	10	8	0
Brookes	4	9	2	0	0

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	4	6	1	1	4	2	5	6	4—33—6
Brookes	6	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	0—24—3

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Service.	Double Faults.
McLoughlin	8	6	14	6	0
Brookes	5	7	9	1	1

Big Entry for Keansburg Games.

Nearly three hundred entries, comprising those of many of the best performers in the Metropolitan District, have been received for the fourth annual athletic games of the Keansburg Carnival Association to be held at New Point Comfort Beach Athletic Field Saturday. Thirteen events are on the programme, all handicaps, excepting a 600-yard novice run. The feature event will be the five-mile handicap road race, in which a representative field of New York and New Jersey distance men are expected to face the starter. Prizes of exceptional value have been donated, and those for the road runs should attract the best men at the distance now in training. The prizes for this race comprise quadruple plate cup to first, solid gold medal for second, sterling silver medal to third, and bronze medal to fourth. A quadruple plate cup is offered for the fast time prize, gold watch to the first novice, and a placque to the winning team. Prizes in the other events will be die medals of solid gold, silver, and bronze to the first three men to finish in each race.

LONDON TIMES'S EXPERT ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE M'LOUGHLIN-BROOKES MATCH

By E. G. B. FITZHAMON.

Special Correspondent of The London Times.

It was genuine California "devil" that won yesterday's unrivaled lawn tennis match for the sunny-topped athlete hailing from the Golden Gate of the Pacific Ocean, beyond which lies the island continent that is "home" to the great master of the game whom we saw beaten at Forest Hills in a thirty-two game set—such a set as never has been played at Wimbledon or Folkestone, in England, nor at any Davis Cup venue in any part of the world.

It was the unquenchable Californian vitality of Maurice McLoughlin that brought about the defeat of the cool, crafty and undaunted Australian veteran of many Davis Cup matches—Norman Brookes. Nothing pluckier has been seen in Davis Cup lawn tennis than the gallant manner in which the Australian struggled on and on against a force that knew no breaking, against a terrific speed that knew no let-up, against a splendid vitality that could not be sapped by the apparently interminable duration of the contest. It seemed as if the gallant Australian refused to acknowledge even to himself that he could be beaten by being played out until spent and weary. But as the terrific pace of this amazing set slowly and surely wore down his swiftness of limb and nimbleness of foot, the gritty Australian grew more and more resourceful and braced up his game, clever and quick thinking with indomitable will power to back up his craftiness.

Never before has any one beaten Norman Brookes in three straight sets—that is, never since he attained the high distinction of international tennis. But never before has he been called upon to fight through a thirty-two-game set—the first set of the match, at that. How gallantly the veteran Australian, hero of many hard-fought matches on turf and hard courts, had put into that first set the last ounce of all he had to give, was brought home to us when we saw him beaten smartly in the next two sets of less than twenty minutes' playing time each. That first set had been carried to a Davis Cup record of an hour and forty minutes by the Australian's dogged pluck and resourceful skill; yet the next two sets—including the customary short intervals of rest—were played through in a total of forty minutes.

Even when well-spent from the unremittingly nervous as well as physical strain, Brookes took and returned in masterly style a large percentage of McLoughlin's terrific first-serves. Though his foot-play grew slower and more leaden, the Australian's hand lost none of its cunning, and his brain none of its masterfulness. He won a great many points off McLoughlin's backhand; and as many more by artfully drawing the dashing young Californian well over to one side of the court and then sharply cross-courting him. His service, too, seemed impossible to play quite as often as did McLoughlin's. Each double-faulted more than once.

Anthony F. Wilding was the only player of the day who did not double-fault. But he was not playing under any such grinding strain, besides which he undoubtedly decided in advance that he was drawn against a young player of brilliancy, but erratic, who could be beaten surely by steady and unvarying accuracy, who would beat himself by errors if not presented with any points by errors. So the New Zealander, who has made his home in England for some years, made a point of playing a very sound and first-class rather than brilliant game.

To try to tell of all the marvelous—bordering on the impossible—strokes executed by Brookes and McLoughlin during the remarkable contest with which they fascinated the large and appreciative throng would only bore those not fortunate enough to be present. But something about the most crucial moments of their record first set may prove of interest. From the very outset many games were won by the server after apparently being about to lose. In the eleventh, Brookes serving, McLoughlin beat him for a point that made the score "deuce," and that was as near as the Californian went to breaking through the Australian's wonderfully varied and very difficult service until the seventeenth, when McLoughlin led at 30—40, but could not encompass the downfall of the masterful veteran from the Antipodes, whose win made the score 9—8 in games and whose greatest chance of breaking through the Californian's rifle-shot service and thereby clinching the set came to hand in the very next game. The first point in that eventful eighteenth game—McLoughlin serving—went to Brookes by a wonderful backhander. A difficult return of his service was "outed" by McLoughlin, which scored the second point for the Australian, who very soon cross-courted the Californian with a beauty just inside the line of the latter's right court after drawing him well over to his left court.

Right there the set seemed over, with Brooks winner by 10—8. He was within one point of victory, and such a cool-headed past master of the game was not likely to let such a golden opportunity get away from him. Many persons stood up and stretched themselves gratefully after sitting on the boarded seats almost motionless through eighteen gripping games. But there and then that genuine quality of California "devil" made itself felt. Summoning every drop of it in his blood, every ounce of it in his nerve centres, the daring and brilliant young champion from the Pacific Coast scored five straight points by suddenly developing a terrific attack at such astounding speed that all the skill and resource of the great Brookes became eclipsed and the victory that had been for a moment within his grasp faded away.

Once again, in the twenty-sixth game—McLoughlin serving—the great tennis strategist from the further end of the British Empire went within a single point of winning game and set. The games' score was 13—12 in his favor, the strokes' score was 15—40 in his favor, and he needed only one point to make the games' score 14—12 and take the set. But again McLoughlin rose to the occasion splendidly and "saved his bacon," making the score 13—13.

After a while the score stood at 14—14. And after a longer while it stood at 15—15. The twenty-ninth, his fifteenth service game, Brookes only just got away with after "deuce" five times. It was a tough game to win or lose. Brookes knew he must not drop a service game, and he put all his reserve force into saving that game. It was another crucial place in this wonderful set. He saved the game, but it left him wrung out. McLoughlin, full of his unfailing California vitality, tore in and won a love game with his rifle-shot service, once again tying the score—and for the last time. There was a hard fight over Brookes's next service game. McLoughlin broke through and won it. Then he served again and won, and—the greatest set in the history of international lawn tennis at last had come to an end. Brookes had lost.

What is to follow?

Will Brookes, after such a grueling, play in the doubles? Or will he put in A. W. Dunlop to partner Wilding, and save himself for a victory over R. Norris Williams on Saturday? For, judging by the first day's play, Brookes should prove equal to beating Williams cleverly after a day's recuperation.

But there is something else to follow—perhaps a still more gorgeous struggle between Titans of the turf court. Wilding and McLoughlin are to play on Saturday, and he must be a bold bettor who would lay five to four against either. True, Brookes beat Wilding recently for the British championship at Wimbledon. But Brookes won by superior strategy. Yesterday McLoughlin won by superior vitality and stamina. I doubt if they would beat Wilding, whose physical strength and endurance are greater than his team Captain's.

SOCIETY ATTENDS THE TENNIS MATCH

Sparkle and Color of Feminine Finery Add Picturesqueness to Scene.

The social side of the tennis match was filled with sparkle and color. Owing to the general massing of the spectators in the grand stands and the absence of tiers of boxes society was not afforded a chance to appear on parade in fuss and feathers. Every one present was a tennis enthusiast, and there were so many thrills in the entertaining battle of racquets that society, as a distinct feature, was almost lost sight of.

All semblance of a social function was centred in the clubhouse before and after the match and during the short intermission. The seating arrangements here formed the fourth side of the quadrangle of grandstands. People prominent in the world of society were scattered on all four sides.

In attendance and enthusiasm the event rivaled the polo games at Meadow Brook last June. People came with a rush and went away with a rush, all eager to return to view the outcome of the game. Against the picturesque background of the Forest Hills colony, with its gabled brick and cement dwellings and red-tiled roofs, the scene was typically quaint and refreshing.

While the day was warm, a breeze tempered the sun's rays somewhat. Sunshades could not be used as they obstructed the view, so various and odd headgear was seen on every side. Hundreds of women wore their veils in Turkish fashion to protect their complexions. Panama hats and helmets peculiar to the tropics predominated. The feminine finery showed the trend of fashion toward the white and black striped costumes and the black satin military capes. A great deal of purple entered into the general color scheme of the great gallery of feminine spectators.

Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of the Mayor, was among the first arrivals, coming with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Connell, of Philadelphia. They occupied seats in the front tier of the clubhouse grandstand. Mrs. Mitchel wore a costume of tan colored voille with a blue flower figure and a brown straw plateau hat trimmed with blue ribbon. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, W. Fellowes Morgan and Arthur Curtiss James made up another party close by, Mrs. Cushman in a white and black costume, with a large white hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor were among the enthusiastic spectators in the south grandstand, Mrs. Astor wearing a frock of blue with a black straw. Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root were in the first tier on the west stand, Mrs. Root in black. On this same side Miss Eleanora Sears and Harold Vanderbilt watched the match, Miss Sears in black, as she is still in mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman were also on the west side, Mrs. Harriman wearing a white crepe de chine costume with a green and yellow hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard sat in the clubhouse stand, Mrs. Gerard appearing in white with a black hat and a cape of old rose. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods was an enthusiastic onlooker, and was with Mrs. Mitchel and her friends for a time. Amos Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Mrs. Barger Wallach, and Francis Rogers also saw the game from this side. Harry P. Whitney and Payne Whitney were also at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parker had with them in the clubhouse inclosure Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Verham, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Dutilh Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wheeler, Robert Kelley, and Roderick Buchanan. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Miss Kathryn N. Steele, and Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn were among the spectators.

Others seen included Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Howard Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Julia H. Edey, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Lawrence Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Louis V. Ledoux, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Miss Marion Hollins, Harvey Ladew, Miss Mai Watson, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the Misses Kennedy and K. C. and A. E. Kennedy of Philadelphia, W. J. Clothier of that city, Robert Grier Cook, Miss Hilda Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, and Lawrence Waterbury.

Also Mr. and Mrs. John Auchincloss, William Allen, Mrs. Chalfant Robinson, Francis Crowninshield, E. C. Dana, Stephen Elkins, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, Miss Florence Harper, Mrs. R. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Macfarland, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. L. D. Clarke, Paul Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith, Edward Delafield, Clark Dodge, George W. Stevens, Miss Frances A. Stiger, Arthur P. Sturges, A. E. Thurber, O. B. Van Sant, F. M. Watrous, A. D. Weeks, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, James Converse, A. C. Rollins, E. L. Robertson, Leo Saloman, W. H. Sands, William S. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Slade, and Mrs. John R. Hall.

BIG CROWD WAS ORDERLY.

Player's Errors Not Applauded — "Deadheads" Quickly Silenced.

If it hadn't been for three men, who climbed a tree at Forest Hills yesterday afternoon, the largest crowd ever mobilized for a tennis match would probably have made a record for good behavior. Just before the Wilding-Williams match started a man paraded before the 12,000 men and women in the stands carrying a large sign, which read:

SPECTATORS ARE REQUESTED TO REFRAIN FROM APPLAUSE UNTIL AFTER A PLAY IS FINISHED. PLEASE DO NOT APPLAUD ERRORS.

Of course there was plenty of applause, but the crowd obeyed instructions and suppressed their cheers until the right moment. So long as the players were in action not a sound was heard but the thud of the ball and the hum of the racquets. And when the cheers did come, they were meant as often for the Australasians as for the Americans. It was plays, not players, that the crowd applauded. At least, that was true of the 12,000.

The trio in the tree introduced baseball rooting methods, and for a time the match was marred by cries of "Go to it, Mack," "Ata boy, Mack," and "Shoot him a hot one, old boy," intermingled with shouts of "Cut it out," "Shut up," and "Put him out" from the rest of the crowd.

The three tree-climbers had gone to roost during the McLoughlin-Brookes match and nobody in the stands had noticed them. The tree was just tall enough to give them a view of the court over the heads of those in the top row of the south stand. As soon as they got their bearings they started in to root for McLoughlin, and whenever he needed a point badly they gave him an "Ata boy" my way of encouragement. The annoyance was not allowed to continue for long. As soon as the source of the noise was discovered a policeman was put on the trail, and the three were invited to come down. They did. A guard was placed about the tree for the rest of the day.

Incidentally, the police arrangements were perfect, and the big throng was kept moving through the winding streets of Forest Hills without a hitch. Special trains from the Pennsylvania Station began arriving soon after 12:30, and the big inclosure filled rapidly. Automobiles from New York and down the Island lined the curb and choked all roads near the clubhouse, and the overflow was parked in streets on the opposite side of the railroad tracks. Signs near the station directed people to the nearest entrances and policemen were at every corner and crossing to keep the procession going.

In the last half hour before the matches the rush was heavier than the Pennsylvania officials had counted on, and hundreds of ticket holders were held up in the Thirty-third Street station while more special trains were made up. Some of these were lucky enough to catch regular trains that stopped at Forest Hills on their way down the Island, but even they did not get to their seats until the Wilding-Williams match was half over. Throughout the opening contests spectators filed into the stands in a steady stream, but by the time the McLoughlin-Brookes match was started there was not a vacant seat in the inclosure.

If the automobile fleet was not as large as that at the international polo matches it nevertheless filled all the principal thoroughfares of Forest Hills, so that only a narrow lane was left for the late comers to pass through. Every road leading into the settlement was guarded by a traffic officer, who saw to it that all cars kept moving to the right. The wider streets were set aside for parking spaces, and this enabled automobilists to get away after the last match without the slightest confusion. In the section north of the railroad it was estimated that there were upward of 1,000 machines lined up, but the last of them had started back to town fifteen minutes after the game was over.

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SACCHARIN, the chemical that used instead of sugar in cheap ginger ale, has such concentrated sweetening power that a tiny pill of it on your tongue will almost sicken you. There's no saccharin in

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BRAVES STOP GIANTS---RACE TRACK ACCIDENTS---GOLF---POLO

BRONX 'JINX' FAILS ON DICK RUDOLPH

Boston Pitcher Defeats Giants, 5 to 3, Despite Celebration in His Honor.

Despite all that a throng of friends from the Bronx could do to "jinx" Dick Rudolph by celebrating "Rudolph Day" and making him the victim of a presentation, the Giants were humbled yesterday by a 5-3 score in their first clash of the series with the rejuvenated Boston Braves.

Rudolph refused to be "jinxed" and simply dazzeled the Giants by his curves and fast ones. The Giants didn't seem to be very keen about the game, anyway, and made a number of errors and slow-thinking plays which helped to defeat them. Mann, the Boston centre fielder, did the heavy work in the batting line, getting a home run and a timely single, the latter of which scored two runs.

The Boston team, which a month ago was wallowing around near the cellar, looked 100 per cent. better than on its previous visits here and acted as though it could give the Giants a tough battle at any time. Rudolph pitched a masterly game and extricated himself from some pretty tight places.

The day's festivities were opened by Christy Mathewson marshaling in several hundred boys from the Children's Village of the New York Juvenile Asylum at Echo Hills, N. Y. The boys brought their school band with them, which served to cheer up the spectators somewhat while the Giants were being walloped.

Then came the Dick Rudolph affair. This was a very magnificent celebration. Several abashed looking individuals in street clothes sneaked out to the home plate just as the game was about to begin. The players of both teams, with Rudolph in the centre, clustered about them. One of the men in street clothes could be seen gesticulating widly. Then the crowd at the plate broke up.

The events thereafter were tragic. Boston started to pick on the Giants right away and hammered out a run in the first inning. Cather, the first man to face Rube Marquard, opened the proceedings by hitting a double along the third base line. He scored on Connelly's single to right field.

Then the Braves went out and got another run in the second inning, which only made matters worse. "Red" Smith, who formerly third-based for Charlie Ebbets, opened this inning by hitting a liner over second, which Larry Doyle grabbed with one hand. Mann, who followed him, hit a home run between left and centre field. Bescher was a little slow in handling the ball, but Mann would probably have made the circuit anyway. The Braves added two more in the sixth.

The Giants did their first scoring in the seventh, which Fletcher started with a double. Merkle and Meyers followed with singles, on the latter of which Fletcher scored. Eddie Grant and Larry McLean, in the capacity of pinch hitters, both grounded to Evers, and on their successive outs Merkle went around to third and then scored. The Braves got their fifth run in the eighth, and the Giants got one more in the ninth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'ther, rf.	5	1	3	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	3	4
Con'ly, lf.	5	1	2	2	1
M'v'le, ss.	3	2	1	1	2
Schm't, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Mann, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Gowdy, c.	4	0	1	5	2
Rud'ph, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	11	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	4	1
R'tson, rf.	4	0	1	0	1
F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	2	3
M'kle, 1b.	3	2	2	12	1
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	2	1
*Plez	0	0	0	0	0
F'me, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Stock, 3b.	2	0	1	0	3
Grant, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
M'q'rd, p.	2	0	0	0	1
McL'n, c.	2	0	0	1	1
Total	35	3	9	27	15

Errors—Smith, Burns, Marquard.
*Batted for Meyers in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Fromme in the ninth inning.

Boston ....1 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—5
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3

First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Cather, (2;) Fletcher, Merkle. Three-base hit—Maranville. Home run—Mann. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Maranville, Schmidt. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 7. Double play—Evers and Maranville. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Marquard, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; by Fromme, 1; by Rudolph, 4. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 7 innings; off Fromme, 4 in 2 innings. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Down "Cards" Twice.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13.—St. Louis was defeated in both games of a double-header today, the scores being 2 to 1 and 5 to 2. It was the first time this season the Pittsburghs have won two games in one day. Konetchy had a small piece of cinder removed from his eye and was kept out of the games, Hyatt playing temporarily on first base. Cooper allowed four hits in the first game and Adams was touched for only four in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
L'nard, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
Kelly, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
W'g'r, ss.	3	1	1	2	2
Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
Carey, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
C'lins, rf.	3	0	2	4	0
G'man, c.	1	0	1	7	2
C'per, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	28	2	10	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2
Magee, 1b.	4	0	1	10	2
Dolan, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
W'son, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
R'gert, cf.	2	0	0	4	0
Beck, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Perdue, p.	2	0	1	0	2
†Butler	1	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	*25	11

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Perdue in the ninth inning.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Hits—Off Perdue, 7 in eight innings; off Griner, 3 in one-third of an inning. Stolen base—Leonard. Double play—Huggins and Magee. First base on balls—Off Perdue, 1; off Cooper, 2. Sacrifice hits—Coleman, (2,) Kelly. Sacrifice fly—Hyatt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 6. Struck out—By Perdue, 1; by Cooper, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Viox, 2b.	4	1	2	3	4
L'n'd, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Kelly, cf.	4	2	2	4	0
W'g'r, ss.	4	0	2	3	3
Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
C'lins, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
G'man, c.	3	1	1	3	0
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	5	9	27	11

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Butler, ss.	1	0	0	1	0
Magee, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Dolan, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
J. Miller, ss., 2b.	3	1	1	3	4
W'son, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cruise, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	2	2
P'ritt, p.	2	0	1	0	3
*C. Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	4	24	14

*Batted for Perritt in eighth inning.
Errors—Butler, Perritt.

Pittsburgh ....2 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 .—5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Wagner (2,) Kelly, Coleman. Three-base hit—Wilson. Hits—Off Perritt, 9 in 7 innings; off Griner, none in 1 inning. Stolen bases—Viox, J. Miller. First base on balls—Off Adams, 1. Passed balls—Snyder (2.) First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hit—Leonard. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. Struck out—By Perritt, 2; by Griner, 1; by Adams, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Fielder Jones Talks [illegible] Wards.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Fielder Jones, former manager of the Chicago Americans, was in conference here yesterday with President Gilmore of the Federal League, and Robert and [illegible] M. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League team. This was admitted today by an official of the St. Louis Federals. Ward [illegible] he saw Jones yesterday but had no conference with him regarding the purchase of stock in the Brooklyn Club.

SPORTING EVENTS.
MOTORDROME Brighton Beach TO-NIGHT
40-m. motor pace race, Walthour, Carman, Wiley, Lawrence, Madonna—other sprint & motorcycle races. 5,000 seats. 25c.
[illegible] Polo Grounds, today, 3:30 P. M.
[illegible] vs. Boston.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 5; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 1; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 3.
Chicago at St. Louis—rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 0.
(Six innings; rain.)
Indianapolis, 2; Buffalo, 1.
Kansas City, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburgh at Chicago—rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 6; Jersey City, 1.
Newark, 7; Buffalo, 2.
Providence, 9; Montreal, 1.
Providence, 8; Montreal, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	58	41	.586
Boston	52	46	.565
Chicago	54	49	.524
St. Louis	55	52	.514
Philadelphia	47	53	.470
Cincinnati	47	54	.465
Brooklyn	45	53	.459
Pittsburgh	45	55	.450

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	69	34	.670
Boston	58	46	.558
Washington	55	48	.534
Detroit	53	52	.505
Chicago	53	54	.495
St. Louis	50	52	.490
New York	47	58	.448
Cleveland	35	75	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	59	46	.562
Baltimore	55	45	.550
Indianapolis	55	47	.539
Brooklyn	52	45	.536
Buffalo	51	50	.505
St. Louis	47	59	.443
Pittsburgh	44	56	.440
Kansas City	45	60	.429

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	64	44	.593
Rochester	65	45	.591
Providence	61	44	.581
Buffalo	60	48	.556
Toronto	52	54	.491
Newark	51	53	.490
Montreal	41	66	.383
Jersey City	34	73	.318

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

RUELBACH IN FINE FORM.

"Big Ed" Shuts Phillies Out and Brooklyns Win, 3 to 0.

Big Ed Reulbach may have gone so far back in his pitching as to warrant the asking of waivers on him, but he was good enough in the first game of the series with the Phillies at Ebbets Field, yesterday, to let the visitors down with four hits and shut them out, the Dodgers winning by a score of 3 to 0. Ruelbach pitched a high grade article of baseball at all stages, and had little difficulty dropping the visitors in their tracks on the few occasions when they became troublesome. As a matter of fact, the Dooinites had only one regular chance to score, and then they tossed away the opening.

Brooklyn did not hit Mayer extremely hard, but secured their safeties when they counted most. They were also aided by clever base running. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Daub't, 1b.	3	2	1	6	0
Dalton, cf.	2	0	1	4	1
Wheat, lf.	1	0	0	5	0
Cuts'w, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2
Meyers, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Egan, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0
McCarty, c.	3	0	0	8	3
Reulb'h, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Total	27	3	5	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0
Martin, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Becker, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Crav'th, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
Lobert, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0
L'der's, 1b.	3	0	2	10	0
Dooin, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	28	0	4	24	8

Errors—O'Mara, Cutshaw.

Brooklyn ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 .—3
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Philadelphia 6, Brooklyn 7. Sacrifice fly—Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Becker, Dalton. First base on errors—Philadelphia 2. Stolen bases—Daubert, Dalton, Cutshaw, Meyers. Double plays—Dalton, McCarty and Egan; O'Mara, Cutshaw and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Mayer 4; off Reulbach 4. Struck out—By Mayer 3; by Reulbach 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer 1 (Cutshaw). Wild pitch—Mayer, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Lincoln.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Albany—Troy, 4; Albany, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Syracuse, 2.
At Scranton—Scranton, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 1. Wilkes-Barre, 5; Scranton, 4.
At Elmira—Binghamton, 5; Elmira, 1.

Eastern Association.

At Hartford—Waterbury, 14; Hartford, 1.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 4; New London, 1.
At New Haven—New Haven, 11; Pittsfield, 1. New Haven, 2; Pittsfield, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; New Britain, 0.

New England League.

At Manchester—Lewiston, 2; Manchester, 1. (sixteen innings.) Lewiston, 1; Manchester, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Lowell, 3. (eleven innings.)
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 14; Haverhill, 2.
At Lynn—Portland, 7; Lynn, 6. (ten innings.)

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Cleveland, 4.
At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Louisville, 0. Louisville, 6; Columbus, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.

Tri-State League.

At Wilmington—Reading, 3; Wilmington, 1. (ten innings.) Reading, 3; Wilmington, 1.
At Allentown—Allentown, 9; Lancaster, 1.
At Trenton—Harrisburg, 2; Trenton, 1.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 4; Mobile, 1.
At Atlanta—Nashville, 11; Atlanta, 1. Nashville, 1; Atlanta, 0.
At Chattanooga—Memphis, 8; Chattanooga, 7. Memphis, 5; Chattanooga, 1.
Montgomery at New Orleans—Postponed; wet grounds.

Virginia League.

At Norfolk—Norfolk, 6; Newport News, 1.
At Richmond—Richmond, 5; Roanoke, 4.
At Petersburg—Petersburg, 1; Portsmouth, 1. (thirteen innings; darkness.)

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TEL. [illegible] BRYANT.

YANKEES' ONLY RUN SCORED BY MAISEL

Red Sox Helpless in Face of Ray Fisher's Superb Pitching.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The Yankees shut out the Red Sox runners-up, 1 to 0, today, and incidentally put a severe dent in the splendid record that has been built up by Boston's joy and pride, "Dutch" Leonard.

It was Ray Fisher who led the Yankee invaders this time, and to him must be given most of the credit that goes with the win, although the entire team played snappy ball every minute.

That this was so is established by the fact that Chance's men were outhit eight to four, and of their four bingles two were useless; yet they won, while the Red Sox could not extract a single tally from their eight safeties, so well did Fisher keep them scattered.

It was Fritz Maisel who crossed the pan with the run that spelled triumph for the Yankees. Fritz covered three-quarters of the circuit, a base at a time, in cheap fashion, but it was a sure enough hit that brought him jogging u pthe home stretch. First man up in the third, Maisel found Leonard wild and patiently waited while "Dutch" served him four bad ones. Fisher came to the scratch with a perfect sacrifice bunt between Leonard and Hoblitzell, Fritz legging it to second. Leonard next varied his service by making a wild pitch, and Maisel trotted to third. Then it was that Boone got busy and delivered the blow that brought home the bacon, his swat being a two-sacker between Lewis and Speaker, Maisel, of course, scoring.

The hit looked so good to Boone that he never hesitated at second, thereby erring, for Lewis got the ball over to third a few inches ahead of him. It was Leonard's fourth defeat this year. He has won sixteen games. Shore pitched the last two innings, and the Yanks could do nothing with him. But they did not have to. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	2	6
Daly, lf.	4	0	0	2	1
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Cree, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Mullen, 1b.	4	0	0	15	1
P'p'gh, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
N'm'r, c.	3	0	0	1	2
M'sel, 3b.	1	1	0	0	3
Fisher, p.	1	0	1	0	3
Total	27	1	4	27	19

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	1	3	1
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
G'd'r, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Y'kes, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1
H'lit'l, 1b.	3	0	2	12	0
C'gan, c.	1	0	1	6	2
Cady, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Leon'd, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Shore, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
†H'kson	1	0	0	0	0
‡Rehg	1	0	1	0	0
Total	28	0	8	27	13

*Ran for Carrigan in seventh inning.
†Batted for Leonard in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Yerkes in ninth inning.
Errors—Yerkes, Hooper.

New York ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Boone, Hoblitzel. Three-base hits—Cree. Hits—Off Leonard, 4 in seven innings; off Shore, none in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Leonard, Fisher, 2; Carrigan, Yerkes. Stolen base—Scott. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Mullen; Daly and Nunamaker. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 4. First base on balls—Leonard, 2; Shore, 1; Fisher, 1. Hit by pitcher—Speaker, by Fisher. Struck out—Leonard, 5; Shore, 1. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

Shawkey Baffles Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Shawkey was invincible today and Philadelphia defeated Washington by 7 to 0. Ayres was knocked off the rubber in five innings. His successor, Harper, forced in two runs in the sixth inning by giving passes to Collins and Baker. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	2	2	4	0
C'lins, 2b.	2	1	1	1	6
Baker, 3b.	2	1	2	0	1
McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Str'k, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	1	1	2
Lapp, c.	2	0	0	5	0
Sh'key, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Total	28	7	9	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	2	3	1
M'ch'l, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
G'dil, 1b.	4	0	0	6	2
Sh'ks, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
McB'e, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Henry, c.	3	0	1	4	3
Ayres, p.	1	0	0	1	0
H'per, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Schaefer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	24	13

*Batted for Ayres in sixth inning.
Errors—McInnis, Shawkey.

Philadelphia ....2 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 .—7
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hits—Collins, Lapp. Double plays—Collins, Barry, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Hits—Off Ayres, 7 in five innings; off Harper, 2 in three innings. Struck out—By Harper, 3; by Shawkey, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ayres, 4; off Harper, 3; off Shawkey, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres, (Barry.) Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Cleveland Recuperates and Wins.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—Cleveland defeated Detroit today, 6 to 3, Hagerman being a puzzle to the visitors, also making his first hit of the year, a double. Cavet, who relieved Covaleskie after a pinch hitter had batted for the latter, was hit hard. Errors were responsible for the runs scored off Covaleskie. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'ner, 3b.	5	1	1	3	3
Ch'm'n, 2b.	3	2	1	2	3
J'ks'n, rf.	4	2	2	2	0
Lajoie, 1b.	2	0	1	8	1
Kirke, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wood, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
W'gans, ss.	3	0	1	1	5
O'Neill, c.	4	0	2	4	1
H'g'm'n, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total	33	6	9	27	14

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	2	0	0	3	2
Mor'ty, 3b.	5	1	1	1	2
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
C'ford, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
K'v'h, 2b.	4	1	0	0	5
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
St'ge, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Cov'kie, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*High	1	0	0	0	0
†Heilmen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	5	24	12

*Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.
†Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.
Errors—Kirke, Wambsganss, Hagerman, Bush, Veach, Cavet.

Cleveland ....0 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 .—6
Detroit ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Hagerman, Cobb. Three-base hits—Jackson. Sacrifice fly—Leach, Lajoie. Stolen bases—Chapman, Turner, Jackson. Double play—Chapman, Wambsganss, and Lajoie. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 5 in six innings; off Cavet, 2 in one inning; off Dubuc, 2 in one inning. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 5; off Coveleskie, 8. Struck out—By Hagerman, 4; by Coveleskie, 1; by Dubuc, 1. Passed balls—Stanage, O'Neill. Wild pitch—Hagerman. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Other Games.

At Jamestown, N. Y.,) Exhibition)—Cincinnati, (N. L.,) 5 Jamestown, (State,) 0.
At Atlantic City, (Exhibition)—Baltimore, (I. L.,) 1 Atlantic City, 8.

Kennedy
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August Is Clean-up Month
More for Your Money Than Any Other Store
Men's $3.00 & $4.00 Low Shoes at $1.45 and $2.29
Dark Russet, Black Vici and Gun Metal with leather soles, not all sizes.
Flat English Lasts
Rubber Sole Dark Mahogany Russets
$2.85, $3.49, $3.98 Values $4 to $6
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$2.97, $3.98, $4.85
$5.00 White Buckskin Shoes now $3.85
$2 White Canvas, now $1.35
Both with Heavy Rubber Soles

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Gets Run Before Rain Falls in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Tip Tops were lucky today. Just after they scored the only run of the contest on an error in the fifth inning the rain began to fall and the game was called at the end of the sixth with Brooklyn the winner, 1 to 0. Groom was the losing pitcher.

A walk to Hoffman, Westerzill's single, and an error by Boucher resulted in the run. Boucher tagged Hoffman on the third base line when he had a double play in front of him and then dropped the ball. Hoffman scored a minute later while Misse was throwing out Owens. Then Finneran fanned, making the third out.

Finneran pitched a good game, allowing only two hits. Good fielding helped him pull out of holes in the first and second innings, when the Tip Tops pulled fast double plays. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 1 0	1	4	0
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	1

Batteries—Finneran and Owens; Groom and Simon.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	5	1
Indianapolis	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 .	2	5	0

Batteries—Krapp and Blair; Moseley and Rariden.

AT KANSAS CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	2	11	1
Kansas City	0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 .	4	8	1

Batteries—Bailey and Russell; Johnson, Brown, and Easterly.

GARFIELD'S GOLF HANDICAP.

Home Player a Winner in Eastern Trade Tournament at Forest Hills.

Close to fifty members of the Eastern Trade Golf Association visited the links of the Forest Hill Field Club at Soho, N. J., yesterday to compete in the special, mid-Summer tournament of the association. R. B. Hunt and A. S. Armagnac were the winners of the foursomes with a card of 77—16—61, and, in view of the fact that W. M. Cosgrove, who captured the medal handicap with 103—36—67, was not permitted to take two prizes and the fact that Hunt also was ineligible for the same reason, the bogey handicap was won by J. Barton Garfield, who finished 3 down.

Garfield was the club champion at Forest Hill last year and has gone round the course in 70. Yesterday he took 75, playing from scratch, so that his success against bogey was without the usual three-quarters allowance. Many of the competitors found the third hole, a matter of 90 yards over Second River, of considerable difficulty. The summaries:

Handicap.—W. M. Cosgrove, 103—36—67; R. B. Hunt, 90—16—74; J. B. Garfield, 75—0—75; W. T. Gilmore, 109—32—77; E. J. Hughes, 95—17—78; E. H. Giles, 102—24—78; W. W. Hubbard, 98—20—78; R. T. Potts, 97—18—79; G. W. Pierpont, 94—15—79; George M. Scott, 104—24—80; R. Haupwell, 92—12—80; H. R. Watson, 95—15—80; A. H. Ross, 116—36—80; J. J. Blackmore, 101—20—81; D. H. Rooney, 107—25—82; H. R. Clarke, 118—35—83; E. C. Molby, 90—7—83; L. Moore, 104—20—84; Samuel Roberts, 92—7—85; W. C. Matlock, 108—22—86; G. E. Sly, 95—9—86; W. F. Whitmore, 91—4—87; C. S. Wood, 107—20—87; C. Kiewitz, 125—36—89; H. F. Wood, 126—36—90; B. I. Ashman, 101—10—91; W. B. Lasher, 107—16—91; J. A. Donnelly, 132—36—96; J. Barnum, 153—40—113.

Foursomes.—R. B. Hunt and A. S. Armagnac, 77—16—61; George M. Scott and L. Moore, 88—20—68; G. E. Sly and Samuel Roberts, 79—9—70; H. R. Clarke and A. H. Roth, 101—30—71; W. C. Matlack and R. T. Potts, 90—18—72; D. H. Rooney and W. M. Cosgrove, 97—25—72; C. S. Wood and W. W. Hubbard, 94—20—74; G. W. Pierpont and R. Haupwell, 87—12—75; J. B. Garfield and W. F. Whitmore, 76—0—76; H. R. Watson and E. E. Gayno, 96—20—76; E. H. Giles and E. C. Molby, 83—7—76; B. I. Ashman and W. B. Lasher, 87—10—77; E. J. Hughes and M. E. Kennedy, 94—17—77; J. A. Donnelly and H. F. Wood, 114—36—78.

Team Golf at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 13.—A team from the Sunset Hill House, Sugar Hill, N. H., with James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit as captain, played today on the Bethlehem links with a picked team of local players, captained by Winthrop Sayer of Englewood. A four-ball match in the morning resulted in a victory for the visitors, 3 points to 2. In the afternoon, however, Bethlehem won the singles, 6 to 3, thus winning the day's play by two points. Mr. Standish, who was runner-up for the recent Western championship, was going strong both morning and afternoon, making the eighteen holes twice in 76.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 0	6	13	1
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	7	0

Batteries—Keefe and Williams; Luque and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	0
Newark	0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 1	7	12	1

Batteries—Fullenweider and Lalonge; Lee and Wheat.

AT PROVIDENCE—First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	6	3
Providence	1 2 0 1 0 3 0 2 .	9	14	1

Batteries—Miller and Howley; Schultz and J. Onslow.

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	2	5	6
Providence	0 0 0 5 1 2 0 0 .	8	10	0

Batteries—Ritcher, Dowd, and Howley, Oldham and J. Onslow.

Yankees Get New Pitcher.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—President Farrell of the New York Americans today announced the purchase of Pitcher Martin of the New London Club of the Eastern Association.

English County Cricket Results.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—With two more victories Surrey has considerably strengthened its position at the top of the table, and is practically certain of carrying off the championship. Following up a fine win over Worcestershire on Saturday, it entertained Kent at Kennington Oval, and beat it all ends up by 8 wickets. The latter game was set apart as a benefit to Hobbs, its crack batsman, who will reap a big reward for his splendid services to Surrey. Middlesex, with two defeats, is now out of the running for top place, Sussex beating it on Saturday and Yorkshire getting the verdict today by 2 wickets after an exciting game. Yorkshire is playing splendidly now, and has got into third place in the table. For the first game of the Cheltenham festival Gloucestershire again disappointed its supporters by losing to Nottinghamshire by the big margin of an innings and 69 runs, and appears doomed for last position. Warwickshire journeyed to Derby and did well to get the better of the county team by 6 wickets, while Lancashire accounted for the powerful Hampshire side in no uncertain manner by an innings and 29 runs. Sussex entertained Leicestershire at Brighton and won by 221 runs, which, with a fine win over Middlesex on Saturday, gives it a big jump in the table. The remaining game between Worcestershire and Essex resulted in a draw, the former having the advantage.

JOCKEYS INJURED AT SARATOGA RACES

Steeplechase Furnishes Thriller When Three Jumpers Come to Grief.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—It is just as well for the present crop of two-year-olds that the youngsters that James Butler purchased from the late James R. Keene are not eligible for the Futurity. There is little doubt but he has the best two-year-olds of the year and, while his luck has not been the best in the world of late, he took down two purses this afternoon at the course of the Saratoga Association, when High Noon was winner of the Albany, worth $6,455, and Doublet, another from the stable, was a handy winner of a five and a half furlong condition race.

A big crowd was again on hand and the sport, from the first race to the last, created no end of enthusiasm. The steeplechase of the afternoon was a thriller, when only two of the five starters completed the course without a mishap. At the very first fence King Pin pecked so badly that Jockey Klenck was unseated, and then at the twelfth jump Juverence went down heavily with Bryant, while Chupadero bolted at the same fence. This one was taken back in the course and finished a distant third to Syosset, the winner, and Shannon River.

After Klenck's fall a report was about that he had died of his injuries, but inquiries tonight at the Saratoga Cure Infirmary, where he was rushed from the field, brought the news that he suffered a rather severe concussion of the brain. Dr. Moriarta, the club physician, said that he would be about again in a few days. Bryant escaped unhurt from his tumble and walked back to the scales.

Alexander Smith Cochran, builder of the yacht Vanitie, scored another victory when his high-class, patched-up cripple, His Majesty, was first over a fast field of sprinters in a seven-furlong handicap. Grover Hughes, recently taken from Frank D. Weir out of a selling race, took down a purse for his new owner, A. Weber, when he was first in a mile selling handicap, and at the end of the programme Mud Sill, after being played for one of the best things of the day, made good adequately. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06 3-5.
Doublet, James Butler's, 105 pounds (Kederis,) 5 to 2, 7 to 10..........1^{1}
Montrose, 105 (McCahey) 2 to 1, 3 to 5..$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Charter Maid, 105, (McTaggart,) 2 to 1, 3 to 5..........3^{3}
Quartz, Stubborn, Vladimir, Jack Carey, My King, and Quien Sabe also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:22.
Syosset, David Stevenson's, 132 pounds (Tuckey) 11 to 10, 2 to 5..........1^{8}
Shannon River, 146 (Allen) 11 to 5, 4 to 5..........2
Chapadero, 135 (Ryan,) 30 to 1, 8 to 1..3
Juverance fell and King Pin threw rider and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—Albany Stakes, for two-year-olds; net value to winner $6,455; six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.
High Noon, James Butler's, 113 pounds, (Kederis,) 13 to 20, out..........1^{5}
Distant Shore, 110, (Butwell,) 7 to 1, 8 to 5.2^{2}
Trial by Jury, 119, (Davies,) 7 to 2, 4 to 5.3^{3}
Dinah Do and Nouredin also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.
Grover Hughes, A. Weber's, 117 pounds, (Keogh,) 5 to 1, 8 to 5..........1^{h}
Ambrose, 102, (Kederis,) 2 to 1, 4 to 5..$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Crossbun, 104, (Neylon,) 6 to 1, 2 to 1....3^{1}
Spearhead, Guy Fisher, and Belle of Bryn Mawr also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; $500 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:25 1-5.
His Majesty, A. S. Cochran's, 118 pounds, (McCahey,) 4 to 5, 2 to 5..........$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Magnet, 102, (Taylor,) 15 to 1, 6 to 1....2^{1}
Yankee Notions, 110, (Butwell,) 9 to 2, 7 to 5..........3^{3}
Little Nephew, Trumps, Superintendent, Benanet, and Judge Wright also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; one mile. Time—1:41.
Mudsill, P. J. Miles's, 100 pounds, (Marco,) 6 to 5, 2 to 5..........1^{1}
Stentor, 110, (Keogh,) 9 to 2, 8 to 5......2^{4}
Harry Lauder, 104, (Rightmire,) 5 to 1, 9 to 5..........3^{3}
Noble Grand, Battery, Exemplar, and Cognac Robin also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Racing.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; six furlongs. Maryland Girl, 105 pounds; Jem, 108; Royalty, 108; Spun Glass, 105; Cycle, 108; Sand Bank, 105; Sunno, 105; The Marchioness, 105; Fenrock, 105; Fair Count, 108; Mallard, 105; Chivalry, 108; Sharp Shooter, 105.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; mares and geldings; handicap; selling; one mile. Lahore, 111 pounds; Executor, 102; Ella Bryson, 110; Little Nearer, 95; Bac, 109; Naiad, 107; Bayberry Candle, 105.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; six furlongs. Hurakan, 102 pounds; Working Lad, 113; Edith W., 102; Mr. Sniggs, 106; Mater, 100; Executor, 99; Ella Bryson, 108; Humiliation, 97; Honey Bee, 102; Yadopeep, 106; Water Welles, 115; Beethoven, 104; Undaunted, 107; Princess Cog, 95; Progressive, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong. Star Gaze, 102 pounds; Gainer, 116; Reybourn, 109; Holiday, 108; Ringling, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; five and a half furlongs. Nephthys, 97 pounds; Razzano, 111; Duke of Dunbar, 108; The Finn, 119; Langhorne, 107; Head Mast, 107; Encore, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; one mile. Bearded Lady, 103 pounds; Pebeto, 108; Robert L., 108; Dancing Master, 105; Toynbee, 105; Easter Star, 105; Holland, 108; Dakota, 105; Lazuli, 103; Yadopeep, 103; Martel, 108.

Fast Time on Taunton Track.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—The fastest times for trotting and pacing of this year's Bay State circuit were made at the Fair Grounds today by Clara Walker of Salem, N. Y., in the 2:16 pace, and Main Step of Providence in the 2:19 trot. Both won in straight heats. Clara Walker's best time was 2:12½, and Main Step's 2:14¼. The summaries:

2:16 Pace, Stake, $500.—Clara Walker, (Downey,) won in straight heats; Major Byers, (Leonard,) second; Lady Jane Etta, (Kingsley,) third; Lady Hal, (Maloney,) fourth. Joe Kayazo started. Best time, 2:12¾.

2:19 Trot; Stake, $500.—Main Step, (Warman,) won in straight heats; Royal Hall, (Nay,) second; Evan Willie, (Breathen,) third; Benda, (Kingsley,) fourth. Banner Wilkes and Saranac also started. Best time, 2:14¼.

2:18 Trot; purse, $300.—Young Mac, (Leonard,) won three heats out of six and the race; Nytor, (McGowan,) second; no third money winner, King's Flower being distanced; Susie Wood, (McGraw,) fourth. Little Bertha, Blackwood, Tod's Echo, Lord of Quality, and Mokello also started. Best time, 2:17½.

CHALLENGER SWEEPS BAY.

W. C. Kremer's Yacht Winner in Regatta of South Side Yacht Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 13.—W. C. Kremer's Challenger, a class Q yacht, won the Queen of the Bay Cup in the thirteenth annual regatta of the South Side Yacht Club off here today. Challenger practically swept the bay. She was the first boat to cross the finish line this morning in the squadron run to this port. Not only did she take the prize in her class, but she also won the cup offered by Commodore Keater for the best corrected time from port to port in the regatta this afternoon.

Challenger also was the winner of the prize in the Q class. The fleet today was decidedly larger than it was at Babylon. Among the winners in the various classes this afternoon were Constance, in Class P; Challenger, in Class Q; Big Sis, among the Moriches cats, and Her Ladyship, in the one-design class. The summary:

Squadron Run, Babylon to Sayville; course, 11 miles; sloops, Class P; start, 8:21 A. M.—

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
H. M. S. Constance, F. C. Southward	10:00:15	1:47:15
Alva, J. W. Overton	10:08:26	1:47:26
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	10:08:55	1:47:55
Escawaja III., W. Leslie	10:09:13	1:48:13
Evangeline, W. Kramer	10:12:57	1:51:57
Thelma, G. Cox	10:17:39	1:56:39

Corrected time on Kid, 1:44:01; Constance, 1:44:50; Alva, 1:45:01; Thelma, 1:47:53; Escawaja III., 1:48:01; Evangeline, 1:51:57.

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.
Start, 8:21 A. M.

Challenger, W. C. Kremer	10:07:30	1:46:30
Constance, R. H. Post	10:09:37	1:48:37
Count, A. Larrabee	10:10:18	1:49:18
Dixie, C. F. Westin	10:11:07	1:50:07
Comet, W. R. Simons	10:12:11	1:51:11
Vive, A. C. Smith, Jr.	10:20:07	1:59:07

Corrected time on Challenger, 0:40:30; Constance, 1:43:34; Count, 1:44:15; Dixie, 1:45:21; Comet, 1:51:11; Vive, 1:54:04.

MORICHES CATBOATS.
Start, 8:24 A. M.

Moonray, H. Growtage	10:24:35	2:00:35
Big Sis, R. Earl	10:27:02	2:03:02
Dolphin, E. Powell	10:31:27	2:07:27

BELLPORT BAY ONE-DESIGN.
Start, 8:24 A. M.

Her Ladyship, Miss Edy	10:26:28	2:02:28
Lady Bird, A. B. Boyd	10:28:09	2:04:09
Lady Nicoline, F. St. John	10:31:05	2:07:05
Miladi, B. Baruch	10:31:23	2:07:23
Madge, J. W. Everitt	10:32:35	2:08:45

BELLPORT BAY—CLASS X.
Start, 8:27.

Gretchen, E. Burns	10:31:20	2:05:20
Curlew II., G. Douglas	10:32:30	2:05:23

UNQUA-CORINTHIAN CATS.
Start, 8:30.

White Hope, L. Smythe	10:40:03	2:10:03
Margaret, R. S. Haight	10:41:33	2:11:33

Corrected time—On Margaret, 1:59:48; White Hope, 2:01:44.

SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 8:30.

Taffy, R. H. Post	10:46:57	2:16:57
Kewjie, R. H. Post, Jr.	10:47:20	2:17:20
Pluto, K. Hayward	10:48:55	2:18:55

Brighton's Cycling Card Tonight.

The forty-mile motor-paced race postponed on account of rain on Wednesday night will be the feature of the card offered by the management of the Brighton Beach Motordrome for the races tonight. Five of the best pace followers now campaigning, including Walthour, Carmen, Lawrence, Wiley, and Madona, will take up places behind the motor-propelled vehicles, and the one hundred and twenty laps of the saucer necessary for the distance promises some thrilling riding. Should the riders come up to the performances recently shown by them in the practice spins behind the motors, it is probable that a new mark for the seaside track will be made. Carmen and Walthour are looked upon as almost equal choices for the first money.

The bicycle end of the programme will be topped off with what promises to be one of the best contests of the season, when Frank Kramer and Alfred Goullet hook up in a duel contest for the lead in the championship. Kramer still leads the Australasian by one point, having totaled 35 points to date. Their meeting will be in a one-third mile, in which all the other prominent professionals will start. The race will be decided with four heats, two semi-finals and a final. A number of interesting motorcycle, motor-paced and bicycle events are scheduled for the Saturday matinee, which embraces all the best men at the different styles of riding.

Bicyclists Cover 23,540 Miles.

In the latest report of the Century Road Club Association, which included all events up to July 1, Fred M. Sanborn of Baltimore is leading the cyclists in the national mileage and century competition of the present season. In the seventy-two centuries completed to date the cyclists have covered a distance of 23,540 miles. As the cyclists will be active in the mileage race well into September the exact distance and the ultimate winner is still problematical. Many of the riders have been participating in numerous other road events which do not figure in this average, but before the present month expires will be busily engaged in scoring points for the mileage competition. The most notable change in the present standing is the jump to second place of George Steppello of Long Island City. The standing to date follows: Fred M. Sanborn, Baltimore, Md.; George Steppello, Long Island City, N. Y.; Ralph W. Zarr, New York City; William A. Buggein, New York City; Robert Post, New York City; Winfield F. Plumb, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Sylvain Segal, Bronx, New York City; Emory M. Anderson, Baltimore, Md.; Harry A. Whiteman, New York City; Edwin Jensen, Astoria, L. I.; A. R. Jacobson, New York City.

"All Around" for Birmingham.

The Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has scheduled the all-around championships for Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19, and the officials of the association are using every endeavor to have a representative entry. They are more than anxious to secure a few entries from the vicinity of New York City, and it has been suggested that a few men like Platt Adams of the New York Athletic Club, Eller of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and O'Connor of the Pastimes should enter.

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HORSEMAN INJURED AT GOSHEN TRACK

C. W. Lasell Thrown in Collision While Driving Bonnie Setzer.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The race meeting at Monroe was brought to a close this afternoon with enough excitement to satisfy the most exacting enthusiasts. C. W. Lasell of Whitinsville, the owner and driver, was injured in the three-year-old colt race when he was thrown from his seat on the track by a collision caused by Flora Hall stumbling and received a broken collarbone and scalp wound. Mr. Lasell was driving his colt Bonnie Setzer.

Harry L. Murray, who was driving Empress of Russia, was also thrown out, but not injured. Mr. Lasell was taken to the stable and attended by a local physician. The race was won by Fayre Rosemond in straight heats. Roberta Bingen finished second each heat. The time was 2:14 and 2:16½.

The fourth heat of the 2:18 pace furnished more excitement, when the hopples of the pacer Lake Gregory broke and his driver, William Block of Newark, was thrown out, but not hurt. "Dusty" Rhodes was also piled up by the accident. He also escaped injury. Lake Gregory had won the second and third heats when the accident occurred, but was distanced by the judges for being the cause of the accident.

Middle States Regatta at Baltimore.

Eighteen events over a mile straightaway course have been arranged for the programme of the twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, which this year will be contested on the Patapsco River, Baltimore, in connection with the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, Sept. 7. The Association single race is open only to scullers who have never won a senior single race. The senior double scull is open only to men who weigh 140 pounds or less, and the same condition is attached to the senior four-oared shell. Scullers in the 140-pound class must weigh in on the morning of the race.

The events will be: Junior single sculls, intermediate single sculls, Association senior single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, intermediate double sculls, senior double sculls, senior double sculls, (140-pound class,) junior quadruple sculls, intermediate quadruple sculls, senior quadruple sculls, junior four-oared gig, intermediate four-oared gig, senir four-oared shell, senior four-oared shell, (140-pound class,) junior eight-oared shell, intermediate eight-oared shell, and senior eight-oared shell.

Any information regarding the transportation of boats or disposition of crews while they are in Baltimore can be obtained from Frank Driscoll, Room 217, Court House, Baltimore, Md.

Entries close on Saturday, Aug. 29, with C. Fred Muller, Room 5,015, A-m-a, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

Favorites Score at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The favorites swept the field at Cranwood today, winning each of the events in straight heats. The summaries:

2:17 Trot; purse, $500.—Margaret Leonard, first; Alta Coast, second; Tay Worthy, third. Best time, 2:14¼.

2:20 Pace; purse, $1,000.—Tredel, first; Present Queen, second; Richard, third. Best time, 2:11½.

2:11 Pace; purse, $500.—Little Alfred, first; Queen Abbess, second; Col. Franklin, third. Best time, 2:08¼.

Boston Trap Shooter Best.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—S. W. Putnam of the Boston Athletic Association won first prize at the thirtieth annual shoot of the Hartford Gun Club today. His score was 147 out of a possible 150. There was a field of 100 shooters from all parts of New England. The Boston Athletic Association won first prize in the team shoot with a score of 408. New Haven and Bridgeport were tied for second place with a score of 443.

POLO FOR ATLANTIC CUPS.

Philadelphia C. C. Team Beats Bryn Mawr, Newport Defeats Point Judith

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 13.—Two matches in the national polo tournament were played here today between the Bryn Mawr second team and the Philadelphia Country Club and the Point Judith and Newport teams in the semi-final of the series for the Atlantic Cups.

In a one-sided contest Philadelphia C. C. defeated the Bryn Mawr second by a score of 11 to 3¼. The teamwork of the Stokes, backed up by Paul D. Mills, caused the defeat of Bryn Mawr. Alexander Brown put up a stiff defense for Bryn Mawr at back, but his team mates did not support him, and the Philadelphians outplayed their opponents at every point.

Newport defeated Point Judith on the No. 2 field by the score of 10 to 1½ in an uninteresting contest. The one redeeming feature of this match was the individual playing of young Thomas Hitchcock, who scored four goals for Newport. The line-up and summaries:

POINT JUDITH.	H'cap	NEWPORT.	H'cap
1—P. Stevenson	1	1—T. Hitchcock	1
2—J. R. Fell	2	2—H. L. Whitney	0
3—P. S. P. Randolph	1	3—W. G. Loew	4
4—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	4	4—H. Phipps	2
Total	8	Total	7

Score: Point Judith—Earned goals, 2; penalties, ½. Total—1½. Newport—Earned goals, 9; handicap, 1. Total—10. Individual goals—Stevenson, Randolph, Sr., Hitchcock, (4,) Whitney, (2,) Loew, (3.) Penalties—Two safeties against Point Judith, both made by Randolph, Jr. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Referee—Mr. Fish.

BRYN MAWR 2D.	H'cap	PHILA. C. C.	H'cap
1—B. McFadden	0	1—T. Stokes	2
2—A. M. Collins	3	2—W. S. Stokes	1
3—J. W. Converse	3	3—E. L. Stokes	3
4—A. Brown	5	4—P. D. Mills	3
Total	11	Total	9

Score: Bryn Mawr 2d—Earned goals, 4; penalties, ¾. Total—3¼. Philadelphia C. C.—Earned goals, 9; handicap, 2. Total—11. Individual goals—J. W. Converse, (3,) B. McFadden, T. Stokes, (3,) W. S. Stokes, E. L. Stokes, (4,) P. Mills. Penalties—Brown, ½ by foul; Cross Collins, ¼ by safety. Referee—Spencer Fish.

Grand Circuit Races Off.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 13.—The Grand Circuit races were postponed today on account of rain. They will be held tomorrow, and the races originally set for tomorrow will be run Saturday.

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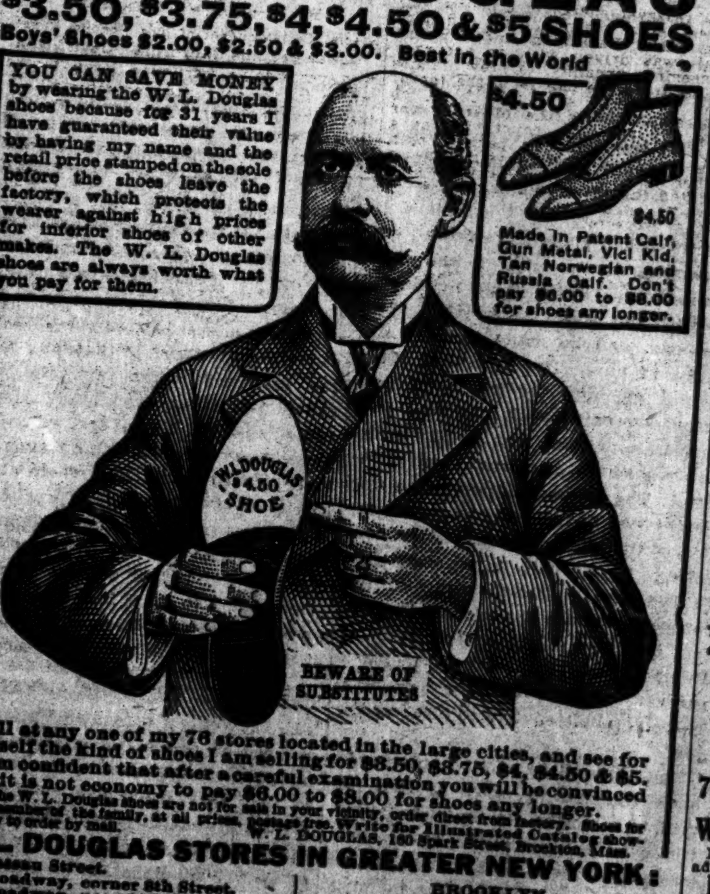

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 14, 1914.

THE HOLY WAR.

As we understand the theory of the holy war, the Kaiser had a divine mission to rescue England, France, and Belgium from the impending menace of Slav domination. They were pig-headed about it and refused to be rescued. So, with a heavy heart, the Kaiser was compelled to thrash them in order to save them. In the course of his benevolent militancy he was pained to discover that Portugal also did not want to be rescued from Slav domination, and that Italy was indifferent whether she was rescued or not, while the other nations of Europe seem to be more worried about something else than about the danger of becoming Slav, serious as that danger would be if it existed. It is a dreadful thing to be so clear-sighted that nobody can see what you see except FRANZ JOSEF.

However, this explanation of the war, put forward with so much confidence by Prof. MUENSTERBERG and others, may not be true. Let us hope, for Germany's sake, that it is not.

For those who may persuade themselves that the danger is real, however, we offer a few consoling reflections. If at the conclusion of the war Germany finds itself upon the losing side, the rugged Russian bear can extend his huge and shaggy bulk over Western Europe only if the Powers continue to be bound by their present alliances and understandings. Now, there is nothing in the world of politics more naturally subject to sudden changes than European alliances for the support of particular interests or the maintenance of the balance of power. Take Germany, or rather Prussia, as an example. BISMARCK formed an alliance with Austria in order to filch the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. Then he faced about and went to war with Austria in order to make perfectly secure the dominance of Prussia in United Germany, which was the object of his policy. In that war he had a good understanding with NAPOLEON III. and an alliance with Italy. Later he consented to discuss with France a plan for the annexation of Luxemburg and Belgium by that power. It is to be noted that France, which was then willing to gobble up Belgium, is now mighty thankful for the Belgian resistance to the German advance. Within two years after he had talked over these plans for extending the French frontier BISMARCK was ready to go to war with France. The war came in 1870.

BISMARCK was on the best of terms with Russia so long as it was to the advantage of Prussia. For that reason he did not join France and England in the Crimean War. But in 1878 he joined England in forcing Russia to accept the Treaty of Berlin as a substitute for her own Treaty of San Stefano, made with Turkey at the conclusion of her victorious war with that power. A hundred years ago France and England were at war. Half a century later they joined Turkey in fighting Russia in the Crimea. Italy, now the ally of Austria, a passive ally in the present war, is the ancient enemy of the Austrians, and fought them less than half a century ago.

The present good understanding and alliance between England, France, and Russia is for a definite purpose—common defense against the danger to each and all through the rise of Germany to a position of supreme power, where she could impose her will upon all other European Powers. Its purpose accomplished, the understanding would be instantly abandoned if the rise of new interests demanded other coalitions. England and France, now at war with Germany, would join Germany to resist any Slav encroachment that threatened Western Europe. In the long run their interests will be with Germany and against Russia so long as any Russian ambition threatens the Western Powers.

As against the bogy of Slav domination there may be set up the vastly greater probability that the defeat of Germany and Austria in this war would be followed by a pretty firm alliance between Austria, Germany, and Russia. When it was said that the signers of the Declaration of Independence must hang together, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN observed that if they did not they would hang separately. The greatest blessing the war could bring would be, as we have before said, the overthrow of the Romanoff, Hapsburg, and Hohenzollern dynasties and the sweeping away of the last European remains of divine right rubbish. Failing that, it will very plainly be for the interest of the three Emperors to stand by each other in a new Holy Alliance to protect their thrones, their dynasties, and the moldering theories of government which they represent. Prof. BONN regrets that "France has "annihilated herself as a power for "the moral improvement of the uni-"verse by making herself a tool for "the Russian juggernaut." The fortunes of the Russian juggernaut, as an institution, are linked with those of the German and the Austrian juggernauts. The greatest moral and political improvement that could be brought about in Europe would be the destruction of these ancient vehicles. When the time comes the axe of France will be lifted impartially against all three. But primarily it is a moral improvement to be effected by the peoples of the three realms in which "the right divine of Kings to govern wrong" is still tolerated and respected.

JONATHAN AMONG THE PROPHETS

At first sight it is a little startling to find ex-Senator JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., defending the railroads from an unjust and outrageous imposition by the Government—BOURNE, chief proponent of the "Oregon idea," originator of the Presidential primary scheme, and clamorous advocate of the initiative and referendum. There is nothing in it, however, inconsistent with his record, which is that of a man entirely outspoken and fearless of political consequences, as well as totally indifferent to the popularity or unpopularity of his course. He would probably be in the Senate now if he had not forced the direct primary idea on Washington and quixotically refused to campaign for re-election in the usual way.

For two years he has been Chairman of the Joint Committee on Compensation for Transportation of the Mails, and in that capacity has made a thorough study of the subject. As a result he has become convinced that the Government is robbing the railroads by the rates it has forced upon them for carrying the mail, especially the use of the parcel post for Government express business without addition to the pay they receive. Without regard to the popularity or unpopularity of his course in Oregon, he has presented such vigorous arguments in support of his discoveries that the Post Office Department has been obliged to abandon its original bill proposing rates that are virtually confiscatory and assent to a compromise measure which has passed the House. It is a public service ranking above most of Mr. BOURNE'S, since Americans generally do not like to see their Government practicing larceny, and in this matter he seems to be doing more than anybody else to make it take its hands out of the till.

BANK RESERVES AND DEBTS.

Respectable authority is proposing that national bank notes shall be admitted to the national bank reserves in order to release gold for international payments to which individual interests, and even the United States, are obligated. The two things are distinct. Every obligation of any American incurred before the declaration of war should be paid. Moreover, it must be paid, if solvency is to be preserved. There is no moratorium in this country, and we are on a gold basis. Whoever has a bank account practically has a demand upon the Treasury of the United States for gold, and can have no defense either in law or morals for not paying either here or abroad because of the war. It is inconvenient that the City of New York, for example, is obligated to pay some scores of millions at a time when there is difficulty about it. But the city daily publishes its bank account and is in undoubted credit, although credit is costly. The short term loans which looked so attractive when made have proved embarrassing to the city, as well as to the railways. But that has nothing to do with the case. American debtors can pay, can be made to pay, and ought to pay. The fact that those making demand for payment have suspended payment is aliunde. The American promise was to pay without regard to irrelevant considerations. The accommodation which was sought was had cheaply in consideration of the high character of the borrower. There really is no other side to the case, although some of the consequences are obnoxious. But the fact is that the run on the Bank of England has been converted into a run on the United States Treasury. There is no alternative to meeting the run.

The proposal to admit notes to the bank reserves in order to find the gold to meet the run is inadmissible, whatever the authority which proposes it. It is a time to use the reserves, but not to inflate the currency in such a way as to invite a return to a paper basis. If there were no law on the subject bankers would reduce the reserves as unflinchingly as the Bank of England. Our reserves are described as showing a "deficit," but our deficit is superior to the condition of the Bank of England. Its statement yesterday showed a ratio of reserves to liabilities of 17 per cent. Last week it was less than 15 per cent., and not one-half the "apprehension minimum." The bank reserve ratio in this city is 22 per cent., and is larger for the three central reserve cities, according to the last report of all national banks. That "deficit" is the strongest possible incentive to correct the conditions which caused it. To remove the incentive by debasing the reserve is a counsel of unwisdom and despair. The law is inconvenient, not being made to cure panics, but to prevent them. The invariable remedy to cure panics in all countries and under all conditions is to suspend the law. If there is a country where the bank law is not suspended it is not recalled. There is no moratorium in Germany, but a man can exchange his single name promissory note for currency in Berlin. Currency is nearly as free here to any man in banking credit. No man has any domestic use for gold, and there is no better use to which gold can be put than the payment of international obligations. It is not a question of solvency or credit so much as of character. The gold is not taken from us to hoard. It will be spent, and there is no place where there is so much to buy as here. But the first thing, the most important thing, is to move our commodities across the Atlantic. That is the short way to relieve the credit situation. Then we must have some assurance that when the balance turns to our side we shall get our gold again, not somebody's paper.

AMERICA'S PART.

The American people can take part in this war. They will take part in it. An American ship, under the command of Admiral AARON WARD, retired, will sail for the scene of bloodshed with a force of 150 surgeons and trained nurses and with great stores of medical and surgical supplies. It will fly the American flag and the flag of the Red Cross; and wherever the two flags come in sight they will be recognized by the people of the warring countries as the emblem of the only nation taking part in the war whose part is that of pity, healing, and good will.

The eight nations that are tearing each other to pieces have raised enormous funds for the financing of their war. Let the ninth and the only peaceful participant freely and generously finance its own participation. Let the two flags of peace be remembered in Europe when the war is over as Ireland still remembers the ship we sent her in the days of the great famine. It will take money and much of it to carry out worthily this noble enterprise of the American Red Cross. In the raising of that money every one of us can do his share. It is the only way in which Americans can show practically the deep feeling which the European tragedy has roused among them. Their contributions should be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to JACOB H. SCHIFF, Treasurer, care of KUHN, LOEB & Co., New York City.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DUTY.

Mr. WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN is performing a public service in seeking from the courts an adjudication as to the validity of the election held on April 7, 1914, at which, according to the face of the returns, by an apparent majority of 1,253 out of a total vote of 310,444, the holding of a Constitutional Convention had been decreed. An investigation, which is still proceeding, has disclosed that wholesale frauds were committed in various election districts in the Twelfth Assembly District, in which election officers participated, and which are asserted to be of so serious a nature as to permeate the entire poll in each of the affected districts. If they are to be excluded from the count in accordance with established precedents, the apparent majority will have been converted into a minority.

The thought that the organic law of the State is to be revised as the result of an election tainted by fraud is intolerable. It would seem that every department of the Government would be swift to co-operate with Mr. SCHIEFFELIN in hastening the determination of this question. The Attorney General in particular has a duty to perform. At the hearing before Justice SEABURY the representative of the chief law officer of the State was inclined to raise technical objections as to the procedure adopted, claiming that, because the Secretary of State is one of the numerous defendants, the suit should have been brought at Albany rather than in New York, where all the witnesses by whom the frauds are to be proved reside, and where alone, by reason of that fact, it is practicable to test the validity of the election. It is to be hoped that the Attorney General will not permit a mere question of procedure to stand in the way of an immediate consideration of the merits of a cause of such vital importance.

THE UNCONQUERABLE AMERICAN.

H. G. WELLS's supermen from Mars, dropped on this earth, proceeded with undismayed swiftness to reorganize it so that they could live comfortably. Within a week they had changed even the vegetation to correspond with that of their own planet. The Americans in Europe, finding themselves suddenly transported out of that continent into that of Chaos and old Night, lose not a moment in bringing the American genius of organization into action. Their instant accommodation to the most chaotic circumstances might make Robinson Crusoe himself envious. Throw a handful of Americans on Mars, and the first thing they would do would be to call a meeting and organize a committee.

Each individual with the gift becomes a Captain over tens or over hundreds. Ambassador HERRICK has covered himself with glory. He takes command as Generalissimo, organizes like a von Moltke. He mobilizes these stranded Americans with one hand while with the other he brings from the French Government relief for stranded Germans. Eight American Army officers on leave organize themselves into a military guard under Major CROSBY, the Military Attaché, and the hurly-burly is reduced to clockwork; the mob is handled "with "the military precision seen at a "White House reception."

The Americans instinctively organize a finance committee, with ELBERT H. GARY as Chairman, and it addresses itself with instant energy to the production of "several millions of francs" for the use of the destitute. A committee of American doctors forms itself by magic and places itself under the orders of Field Marshal HERRICK. OSCAR UNDERWOOD, Jr., son of the Democratic leader in the House, is ubiquitous. Now we hear of him getting a list of children separated from their parents, friends from friends, and flying about Paris in his own automobile, running them down and reuniting them. Next we find the same tireless young Southern Yankee organizing other young Americans with automobiles into a "motor squad," obtaining a copy of all requests from America for the whereabouts of lost Americans, and sending his flying squadron of motor detectives everywhere to find them. Next he is adding to the duties of his impromptu regiment the relief of cases of distress. The family traits are strong in that young OSCAR.

Congressman GARDNER surmounts incredible difficulties to get from France to England and instantly attaches himself to the embassy staff. Last year he was running for Governor of Massachusetts; now he is a clerk under the orders of Ambassador PAGE. The Americans meet at a hotel, with Vice President KENT of the Bankers Trust Company in the chair and OSCAR STRAUS aiding him, and organize Committees on Transportation, on Finance, and on Hotels. The Hotel Committee must be composed, says KENT, of men who know how to bring the obdurate boniface to his knees, the Finance Committee of men who know the intricacies of getting money where none is obvious. Experts in both arts are there in plenty. SAMUEL UNTERMYER, having a little time to spare before he sails, organizes a branch relief office of his own at the Hotel Cecil without asking anybody's leave, and cables Secretary BRYAN, outlining a plan for having special envoys sent to the warring countries to help Americans. Ambassador GERARD, in Berlin, effects his own organization and summons philanthropists in this country to send him money at the Deutsche Bank, where he has arranged for it. America is not getting any military glory out of this war, but she is having her chance to show what is in her just the same. War hath her victories no less for the outsider than for the combatant, when the outsider is an American.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Censorship Is Highly Irritating.

Suppression of news is one of the things that are tolerated by free, civilized peoples only in time of war. Even then they recognize its necessity with unwillingness and doubt, merely as a part of the general abnormality of conditions which war creates, feeling all the while that they have a right to know promptly, fully, and accurately what is going on, since their own vital interests are concerned, and suspecting all the while that the censorship is used about as often to withhold information from themselves as from the enemy.

These emotions are particularly strong, of course, in journalistic circles, and there they most often rise to resentment, for newspapers value enormously the hard-won privilege of printing what they please—with full responsibility for the consequences. They would be less restive under restraint if they could see in the work of military censors more evidence of wisdom, a more enlightened discretion—a sounder discrimination between publicity safe and dangerous, harmful and harmless. What they do see is a capricious and inexplicable vacillation, one censor passing what another stops, and all apparently as ready to let sensational imaginings go through as they are all eager to stop correct information. The hostile army cannot thus be misled, but international animosities are needlessly embittered.

One is tempted at times to believe that the chief use of a censorship is to exaggerate, or allow to be exaggerated, the importance of successes achieved and to conceal defeats or reverses as long as possible. As an illustration of the censor's work we printed yesterday the worthless remnant he had left of a dispatch about the sinking of the Amphion. Why he made us pay toll on that remnant is as hard to understand as why he should have suppressed the details of an event the main features of which were known days ago.

Everybody Has an Opinion.

An eager and determined searcher for a good effect of the war in Europe might claim to have found it in the fact that innumerable people who hitherto have talked little except shop and gossip and sport are now devoting no small part of their time to the discussion of subjects that have at least the merits of being large. Of course, not all that one hears about the great conflict is based on profound knowledge of history and international politics, but none of the excited debaters is without some information of the countries and interests involved, and frequently a "man in the street" whose appearance is most unpromising shows a surprisingly clear comprehension of what is going on, and where, and expresses opinions that reveal intelligent thinking.

The baseball scores displayed by the newspaper offices still have their faithful votaries, but they are neither as large nor as devoted as formerly, while the crowds in front of the war bulletins are enormous and permanent. No listener to what is said by the watchers there can have any doubt that the sentiment by far prevailing in this town is—well, for the "entente" and against the "alliance," and it is a curious fact that no oftener before the bulletin boards than anywhere else is responsibility for the war put on the nation that did the actual starting of it. Her act of ruthless aggression is passed over as characteristic and expected, while her ally and defender is treated, both by those who praise and those who blame, as the real originator of strife.

And though New York's population has many representatives of all the countries at war, they get along together, on the whole, marvelously well. Hot words are occasionally exchanged when prophecy has gone far, but resort to the argument of fists is rare and the bystanders usually interfere before much harm is done.

Losses in War and in Schools.

A novelist who is credited by his admirers with being something of a psychologist declares in one of his recent books that the greatest value of any human being lies in the fact that he or she has no duplicate—is different from and has potentialities unlike any other.

Accepting the assertion as true—and of course it is true in a way—one is led to see with a new clearness just what is wrong with the institutions and customs that deal with humanity, or large sections of it, as composed of similar or identical units. Much of what the novelist meant by value is lost whenever sight is lost of individuality, with its infinitely varying possibilities, and this waste, strangely enough, is most noticeable in schools, where great masses of children are subjected to the same training and taught the same things to the same extent, and in war, where still larger groups of men are dressed in uniform, made to take steps of the same length, and compelled to perform the same sorry task.

The losses are more obvious in the one case than in the other, but perhaps they are no greater. Anyway, in both they are incalculable.

Feminine Views at Odds.

As JOHN LA FARGE said about sending an Indiana schoolma'am to Japan to convert the inhabitants of that country from their ancient faith to a new one, so it might be said of the women who are going to parade as a protest against war, "the means do not seem adjusted to the end."

This disproportion or inadequacy has suggested itself to feminine as well as to masculine minds, and some of the women who are usually more than ready to make their opinions visible by marching in procession are protesting against this particular march, not because they love war or do not hate it, but because they hold the proving of what everybody knows to be needless and useless. If anybody were defending war, it is to be presumed that they would parade readily enough, but nobody is or is likely to do so. Therefore they ask "Why?" and, receiving no satisfactory answer, they say, "We won't!"

The chief significance of the episode may lie in the light it casts on the question whether or not there will ever be a "woman vote," as that phrase is used by apprehensive politicians.

MR. BOURNE'S COURAGE.

Disregards Political Welfare in Defending the Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amid the general clamor and hysteria against corporations in general and railroads in particular, it is not surprising that many public men of more or less statesmanship have not the courage to speak their honest convictions. In the face of misguided prejudice, it is not to be wondered at that men who are looking for votes this year or two years hence should avoid any utterance that opens the way for some demagogue to make an unjust attack.

It has been pretty conclusively proved, for instance, that the railroads are underpaid for carrying the mail. Yet there are few men in public life who have the courage to declare their conviction that such is the case. Many newspapers similarly lack the "nerve" to tell their readers what they really think. There is fear that the reader will denounce the editor as a "tool of the interests."

In a situation such as this it is refreshing and reassuring to find a man as frank and courageous as Jonathan Bourne, who, as Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Railway Mail Pay, has spent two years studying the problem. Bourne is convinced that the railroads are underpaid and proclaims his conviction publicly. Moreover, he boldly attacks the confiscatory rates proposed by a departmental bill, and in unequivocal terms denounces the effort of the department to have Congress bestow upon it discretionary power to establish rates of pay and conditions of service. In the face of the conclusive statements Bourne has presented, efforts to enact the original departmental bill have been directed more successfully to a compromise departmental bill that has finally passed the House of Representatives.

Though Bourne is to be commended for his disregard of his own political welfare in thus taking a stand for just dealing in the matter of railway mail pay, his action is nothing but what might have been expected. Bourne was always a deadline fighter. In 1908, when most Republicans were clambering aboard the Taft band wagon, Bourne was expending his energy and money trying to put over his "second elective term" for Teddy, with even the latter's opposition. It was Bourne's popular government speech in the Senate that gave the Initiative and Referendum and Direct Primary their popularity throughout the country. It was Bourne who first denounced from the floor of the Senate the use of Federal patronage to reward or punish members of Congress for their votes for or against Administration measures. Bourne originated the Presidential primary idea and put it in practice in his home State of Oregon, and is the prime mover in the agitation for a Constitutional amendment divesting the President of his patronage power.

So it was quite in keeping with his public record that when Bourne became convinced that the railroads were underpaid, he should say so plainly and publicly. He isn't afraid of big business on the one hand nor of popular clamor on the other. Neither the people nor the railroads have anything to fear from men of that type. The most dangerous factor in public life is the man who is willing to deceive the people or to aid deception by catering to popular prejudice founded upon false impressions of public affairs.

FAIRNESS.

New York, Aug. 13, 1914.

DRUGS AND MINE PRODUCTS.

Many Which Europe Supplied Can Be Made in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the influence of Europe's war on the rise in price of drugs and mineral products, there is no justification for the advance in price of several products, some of which could be easily produced in this country, and are actually manufactured, and others, chiefly raw products, which could be imported from South America, and from countries outside of the zone of warfare.

Rare drugs, derived from organic chemicals and produced by synthesis, are actually manufactured in many places within the United States, and those which are not already produced in this country could be easily manufactured. Our gas plants, by-product ovens, and other sources of tar, can abundantly supply the raw materials. Our production of acids and alkalies is adequate to develop to any practical extent these chemical industries.

What applies to the home manufacturing of rare drugs and synthetic chemicals applies also to the manufacturing of dyestuffs—a few of these, like tinctorial woods, are imported from Central and South America. For the making of coal tar dyes, the sources of tar already described will be sufficient to develop this industry on a large scale to supply our local needs and even to export abroad.

Some fine surgical instruments may have been imported from Germany, but some equally fine ones are made in America. So there is no reason to feel unhappy in this respect. Let us buy American goods.

The steel industry fears the exhaustion of its supply of manganese, which is imported from Russia and elsewhere, but we must not forget that we have also some manganese in this country which, if inferior in quality, could be purified so as to replace the purer imported ores. Besides, Brazil and South America can supply all the manganese we need, and of a grade to compare favorably with the best European product.

Tin can also be imported from South America. Bolivia is one of the largest tin producers of the world, and its resources in this metal have hardly been developed to their full capacity. The opening of the Panama Canal will bring easily to the United States tin which is now exported to Europe. Instead of getting our tin supply to make tin plate and tin alloys from London or Liverpool we will get it direct from South America, thus saving time and money.

There is an equally unjustified rise in the price of antimony, a metal which enters into the composition of type metal. There is an enormous amount of lead-antimony and of antimony ores in several of our States. Why, then, should the paralyzation of the production of this metal in England (Newcastle) have any influence to raise the price over here? Antimony is easily extracted, even from low-grade ores, which have already been treated in this country.

We have to meet conditions arising from the state of war in Europe, and are justified in getting some advantage out of this state of things. America is not so utterly dependent on European manufactures or on European sources of raw materials, and we should be able to supply a fair part of the world's markets. European paralyzation gives us the opportunity of securing without competition, at least for some time, a large part of the South American, South African, Pacific and Eastern trades. We ought to take a sober view of the situation without being unduly alarmed by an unjustifiable rise in the price of a number of manufactures and of raw products. On investigation it will be found that we are paying high prices and brokerage for commodities which we could produce in better condition out of our own raw materials, or from materials which we can import direct, without passing through European distributing markets.

BAXERES DE ALZUGARAY.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

Park Music Pleases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just a line in appreciation of the fine park music which has been provided this Summer by the Park Department. I do not refer to Central Park, because it is expected that first-class music should be heard there. In some of the smaller parks there are some really excellent bands, and I wish to draw particular attention to the concerts at Morningside Park on Thursday evenings. These concerts are given by the New York Military Band, under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman.

At two of these concerts there was trouble with the lights, and the band was compelled to play in total darkness. Complete programmes were rendered, however, and in a very worthy and satisfactory manner. Playing such selections as the "William Tell" overture, intermezzo from "Cavalleria" and other such selections from memory is indeed a feat that deserves recognition.

G. SAUDER.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

An Anecdote of Bismarck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the news from the front of executions of civilians whose homes lie in the path of the war, the following paragraph from Maurice Busch's diary of the Franco-Prussian war is of interest. Busch, it will be recalled, was Bismarck's publicity agent and secretary:

> Bismarck-Bohlen, who seemed to be particularly communicative today, told the following anecdote about the Chief, (i. e., Bismarck:) At Commercy a woman came to him to complain that her husband, who had tried to strike a hussar with a spade, had been arrested. The Minister listened to her very amiably, and when she had done replied to her in the kindliest manner possible: "Well, my good woman, you can be quite sure that your husband" (drawing a line round his neck with his finger) "will be presently hanged." [Vol. I., Page 305.]

Through a territory of at least 600 square miles in the most populous section of the civilized world the women and children are facing such scenes today. Wherever an invader goes he goes as a murderer. The fact applies to any nation at any time.

J. T. S.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

The Women's Anti-War Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be as well for the women who are planning to parade, in black, on Aug. 22, to devote their time instead to sending letters of protest to President Wilson? The President is quite as responsible for the European war as are the people who would witness the parade, and is possibly in a position of equally great influence abroad.

Or, speaking seriously, let them devote the day to soliciting subscriptions for the American Red Cross work in foreign fields. But probably neither of these schemes would prove so romantic and enjoyable a diversion as to parade Fifth Avenue with muffled drums.

E. H. SEWARD.

Estes Park, Col., Aug. 8, 1914.

Christian Science in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What do the Christian Scientists say of the war? Do they deprecate war? Do they admit that such a thing as war, with its physical unpleasantnesses, exists? Do they admit that the dismembered young men have been injured, or do they insist that they only think they are hurt? "We ask to know."

Saranac Lake, Aug. 12, 1914. S. M. B.

The Mispronounced "R."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say the New Yorker has no r's. Just ask him how to say "Raw oysters" or "the idea of that," and you will learn his notion of the use of r's.

LEMUEL SMITH.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

SPECULATIVE FOOD PRICES.

Fear That Registry of Foreign Ships May Injure Home Consumers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal to admit foreign vessels to American registry seems, from one important point of view, extremely imprudent. Already the price of many commodities has been sharply advanced. We are paying "war prices" even for home products of which the supply is indisputably more than sufficient for our own needs. There seems to be but one explanation of this advance in prices.

Dealers, or perhaps we should say "speculators," are taking advantage of the situation to make increased profits. First, they are seeking the greater profits to be had by supplying the foreign war-time demand—and we know that this sort of trade is always highly profitable. Large profits, oftentimes large fortunes, are made by those who deal in necessaries during times of war.

But second, the dealers, or speculators, are making the foreign demand an excuse for raising prices to the home consumer. It is not unfair to say that this increase is mainly artificial; not infrequently it is quite fictitious. The war has not lessened our supply of necessaries—those produced at home. Yet prices have gone up even for products of which we have a surplus supply. Clearly this shows an intention on the part of those who control the supply to exact profits from our own people merely because the chance is present to do so. That exaction we ought not to submit to.

Nor ought we to make easier the exporting of necessaries that the American markets can consume. To do this is only to enable those who speculate on our general need to exact larger profits from us. Each of us will pay dearly at the best because of this European struggle; we shall be foolish if we consent to anything that will enable money-making dealers to force speculative profits from us here at home because of the situation that has arisen abroad. The increase of vessels under American registry is a means to facilitate the withdrawal of our own products, now selling at tolerable prices, from our own markets in order to sell them at war prices abroad—and this withdrawal then becomes an excuse for exacting war prices for these home products from our own folk.

ROBERT W. NEAL.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

THE TENNIS MATCHES

"Foolish" to Forbid Sincere Applause of Good Plays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much surprised in reading a recent issue of your valuable paper to learn that spectators will be requested to abstain from applauding in the forthcoming Davis Cup matches. Of all the foolish requests I have ever heard this is the most foolish. One would think that instead of a tennis match somebody was to be put to death, and, as befitted such a solemn occasion, everybody must keep quiet. How can anybody with red blood in his veins witness a stirring match between the leaders of the world in tennis playing without applauding every good play? Or is it that the challengers for the Davis Cup think that the sportsmanship of Americans is so unfair and one-sided that the applause will all be reserved for the American team?

I had the pleasure last year of witnessing the matches in the all-comers' tournament at Wimbledon, England. There were no signs requesting abstinence from applause, but, on the other hand, there was generous applause given for every good play made, whether by a home or visiting player. In the very first match played between McLoughlin and Barrett—one of the closest and most exciting matches I ever witnessed—the spectators were certainly aroused to the highest pitch of excitement by the closeness of the match and the brilliant plays made, and every play was vigorously applauded and no partiality shown.

So, in spite of printed requests to the contrary, there will be spontaneous applause in good measure in the coming Davis Cup matches, but our visiting brothers will receive their just share.

CONSTANT READER.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 12, 1914.

A Cheap Substitute for Sugar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the reports recently appearing in your paper that food products are constantly advancing in price and that further advances are expected, I think it would help a little and ease some people's minds if you would call attention to the fact that as far as sugar is concerned, which article has perhaps advanced sharper than others, a good substitute for many purposes could be found in honey.

Honey has not advanced in price as yet, due to natural reasons, and is in plentiful supply, but in as much as the American consumer is apparently not sufficiently acquainted with its many useful, healthful, and economical properties, as indicated by the far greater consumption in European countries than here, it might be well to call the consumers' attention to honey. We are now importing large quantities of honey from Porto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, &c., all of which is pure and of good flavor, and there seems no reason why honey cannot be used to good advantage in place of sugar.

D. STEENGRAFE.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

Short Names for the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The name for the present war is obvious. Germany, Austria, France, England, Russia, Belgium, and Servia are now at war. It is the Seven-Nations War. Should Italy, Japan, or Holland become involved, it will be the Eight-Nations, Nine-Nations, or Ten-Nations War.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in today's issue of THE TIMES that the historians are looking for a name for the present war. I would call it the Gbesfarian or Gibesfarian war. The letters of Gbesfar are the initials of Germany, Belgium, England, Servia, France, Austria, and Russia.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914. A. N.

THE RED CROSS NURSE.

Now is your mission come with war's
  disaster,
 In fields a-drip where Peace should
  fold her wings;
For you shall wander where red Mars
  is master,
 Where bullets hiss and shrieking
  shrapnel sings.

There with deft hands, your woman's
  tears withholding,
 You stop the ebbing of the patriot's
  life,
Or you may close his longing eyes, be-
  holding
 In you the angel of the hateful strife.

Now 'neath the tent-roof over which
  is flying
 In solemn mockery, the flag that
  holds at bay
Bullet and shell—your very self deny-
  ing—
 You watch and work, and hope, and
  dumbly pray.

You've stanched the tears that flow
  at life's beginning—
 Yours now to still them at its early
  end;
Yours, too, to catch, the while the
  ranks are thinning,
 Some final word to mother, sweet-
  heart, friend.

You have a mission while the cave-man
  lingers,
 While to his maddened vision there
  remains
Only the club he clutches in his fingers,
 Only the stone to win his childish
  gains.

SAMUEL M. BRICKNER.

HINMAN'S NAME GOES BEFORE CONVENTION

Republicans Look for a Lively Fight at Saratoga Next Week.

PARSONS OUT FOR CALDER

He and Chairman Koenig Indorse New York City Candidates for Senator and Governor.

Word was received from Broome County yesterday that the delegates from the home of ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, had been instructed to present his name to the Unofficial Convention at Saratoga next Tuesday with the request that the convention recommend to the Republican voters throughout the State that they support Mr. Hinman at the primaries. The news made the local leaders fear that despite the mandate from the State Committee that the Unofficial Convention confine itself to platform making and to suggesting fifteen candidates for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, a stormy time may be in prospect.

As Mr. Hinman is the anti-Barnes, Roosevelt-indorsed candidate and inasmuch as the delegates to the convention will be pretty evenly divided between the Barnes and anti-Barnes elements, a fight which may upset all the leaders' frequently voiced hopes for harmony is regarded as distinctly within the realm of possibility.

In the matter of platform making it was said yesterday that the present primary law placed the adoption of a platform binding on the prospective candidates entirely out of the question. All the convention can do is adopt a declaration of Republican principles, with the suggestion to the would-be candidates that they subscribe to them. Hence, it was said, the Republican State platform this year in all likelihood would be brief.

Mr. Barnes left for Albany last night on his way to Saratoga. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, announced that he would leave for Saratoga tonight. District Attorney Whitman, who is one of the delegates to the convention, will motor from his Summer home in Newport to Saratoga, where he expects to arrive on Monday morning.

Congressman William M. Calder of Kings, anti-Barnes candidate for the nomination for United States Senator, yesterday received the indorsement of Herbert Parsons and Chairman Koenig, both of whom have declared for Mr. Whitman for the Gubernatorial nomination. The organization candidate for United States Senator is ex-Speaker of the Assembly James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

ROOSEVELT OFF TOMORROW.

Speaks in Hartford at Night and Goes to Boston and Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 13.—Col. Roosevelt will start from Sagamore Hill early on Saturday morning on a four-days' tour of New England. He will motor with his son Archie to Farmington, Conn., arriving there at 5 o'clock, and will have dinner with his sister, Mrs. Cowles, wife of Rear Admiral Cowles. He will then motor to Hartford, Conn., and deliver an address to the Progressives. Col. Roosevelt will return to Farmington for the night.

On Sunday morning he will go by automobile to Newfane, Vt., near Brattleboro, to visit George K. Cherrie, one of the naturalists who accompanied him on his explorations in South America. He will go to Boston on Monday morning, and will speak to the Progressives at the American League Baseball grounds in the afternoon, and at the Arena in the evening. Monday night will be spent in Boston and on Tuesday Col. Roosevelt will go to Lewiston, Me., to make another political address. He will then return to Oyster Bay.

During the trip Col. Roosevelt will get at first hand, information about the manner in which the Progressive leaders of the New England States have taken his indorsement of Harvey D. Hinman in New York, and he will get a chance also to learn just what kind of a situation the Progressive Party faces in those States this Fall. Maine Progressives have told him that he can shatter the Republican Party by a talk to the voters there and the Colonel hopes also to get the fight going in the other New England States.

NAME CONNOR, NOT PALMER.

Compensation Commissioners Appoint Counsel at $7,500 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Announcement was made today of the appointment of Jeremiah F. Connor of 27 Grove Street, Oneida, as counsel to the Workmen's Compensation Commission. At the time of the retirement of George M. Palmer of Schoharie as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee so that William Church Osborn might be placed at the head of the organization, it was stated that Mr. Palmer was to be made counsel to the Compensation Commission. This was not denied by either Gov. Glynn or Mr. Palmer. The delay in making the appointment was considered ominous by his friends, but up to late last week, when he was in Albany, Mr. Palmer was still hopeful that he would get the place.

Mr. Connor served a short apprenticeship under Attorney General Carmody, and on June 20, 1913, was made counsel to the State Conservation Commission at $7,000 a year. The Compensation law does not provide for a counsel, but the commission is authorized to appoint "other employes" besides those specified, and to fix their compensation. It is understood that Mr. Connor's salary will be $7,500.

DENY ROOSEVELT'S REQUEST

Barnes's Lawyers Say Fair Trial Can Be Had in Albany.

The attorneys for William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who recently brought a $50,000 libel suit against Col. Theodore Roosevelt, have declined to agree to the Colonel's request for a change of venue. The action was brought by Mr. Barnes in Albany County—his own political bailiwick.

Mr. Barnes last night made public some correspondence between Bowers & Sands, the lawyers representing Col. Roosevelt, and his own lawyers, Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet. The counsel for Col. Roosevelt in one of the letters made public give as the Colonel's reason for seeking a change of venue his belief that an impartial trial of the action cannot be had in Albany County. The counsel for Mr. Barnes, in reply, declare among other things that "it is inconceivable to us that the issues can be such as to make it impossible to secure a fair trial in the County of Albany."

SOLID BARNES DELEGATION.

Chairman Will Head Albany Contingent at State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, heads the delegation from Albany County to the Unofficial Republican State Convention at Saratoga on Tuesday. Mr. Barnes goes from the Third District. Every man in the delegation of twenty-three members is a pronounced Barnes man. The delegation includes Senator Henry M. Sage, Assemblymen Harold J. Hinman and John G. Malone and Mayor Joseph W. Stevens.

Queens Aspirants for Congress.

Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of Astoria yesterday announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, Second District. Frank E. Hopkins of Jamaica is also seeking this nomination. Lucien Knapp is a candidate for the nomination on the Progressive ticket, and Charles Pope Caldwell on the Democratic ticket.

GIFFORD PINCHOT TO MARRY MISS BRYCE

Takes as Bride Tomorrow at Roslyn, L. I., Daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce.

THE WEDDING HASTENED

Follows Engagement Announcement, as Mother of Candidate for Pennsylvania Senatorship Is Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The intimate friends of Gifford Pinchot remaining in Washington were notified by telegraph late this afternoon of his engagement and forthcoming marriage to Miss Cornelia Bryce of New York. The marriage, of which no previous rumor had reached Washington, will take place on Saturday morning at Roslyn, L. I., at the Summer home of the bride's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce.

Only a family party will witness the ceremony, which will be followed by a short honeymoon, as the bridegroom is still actively engaged in his campaign for the Senatorship from Pennsylvania. The marriage, according to friends of Mr. Pinchot, has been decided upon at this date to satisfy the request of Mrs. James W. Pinchot, mother of the bridegroom-to-be, who is seriously ill at her Summer home in Pennsylvania.

As planned by Miss Bryce and Mr. Pinchot the announcement of their engagement was not to have been made for six weeks, with the marriage to take place in October.

The Washington residence of Mr. Pinchot is 1,615 Rhode Island Avenue, overlooking Scott Circle, where his mother has for the last ten years made her Winter home. Lady Alan Johnston, wife of the British Minister to Denmark, and Amos Eno Pinchot of New York, are the sister and brother respectively of the former chief of the forestry service and joint heirs to the fortune of their late father, James W. Pinchot, as well as to the large Eno fortune of their mother.

Miss Bryce, who came out several years ago, and has since been prominent in society, is the younger daughter of Gen. Lloyd Stevens Bryce and Mrs. Bryce. Gen. Bryce, who was for years owner and editor of The North American Review, was appointed Minister to the Netherlands in August, 1911, during the Taft Administration and was succeeded by President Wilson's appointee. Her mother was Miss Edith Cooper, the daughter of the late Edward Cooper, at one time Mayor of New York, and she is a great granddaughter of the famous philanthropist Peter Cooper.

For years the Bryces lived in the Edward Cooper house, an old fashioned mansion on Washington Square North. Several years ago Gen. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce built a house in upper Fifth Avenue, where they spend the Winters, and they have a Summer home at Roslyn, L. I. Miss Bryce has one sister, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram. For some time Miss Bryce has been devoted to the advancement of women and is actively interested in woman suffrage and kindred movements.

MISS DUANE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. J. M. Duane to Wed William Strother Jones, Jr.

Mrs. James May Duane, of 109 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Duane, to William Strother Jones, Jr., the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Strother Jones, of New York and Vaucluse, Red Bank, N. J. His brothers are Arthur R. Jones, C. Maury Jones and Howland B. Jones. His sister, Miss Grace R. Jones, married Howard Boulton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton. He is a Yale graduate, Class of 1908, and is a member of the Rumson Country Club and the St. Anthony Club.

Miss Duane's elder sister, Miss Eleanor Duane, married Stanton Whitney and lives at Windy Knowe, Red Bank. She has a brother, Richard Bache Duane, and is related to the other old Duane families of New York. Her mother before her marriage was Miss Katharine E. P. Higginson.

Mrs. Duane and her family are occupying their country home, Kilronan, at Locust, N. J. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Francis T. Coxe Weds in Havana.

The wedding of Francis Travis Coxe, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Coxe of Philadelphia, and Miss Mercedes Mederos, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Mederos, took place in Havana, Cuba, last Monday. The wedding was to have been this Autumn, but, as Mr. Coxe had just been promoted to the First Secretaryship of the American Legation at Honduras and was leaving Cuba, the wedding was hastened so Mr. Coxe could take his bride with him. The announcement of the wedding was made by Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Coxe, who are spending the Summer in Maine, at their York Harbor home, Norwood Farm Cottage.

Bogert—Pearson Wedding Sept. 5.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Southwick Pearson, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Pearson of New York, and Beverley Bogert will take place on Sept. 5 in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I. Miss Pearson will have her sister, Miss Lesley F. Pearson, as her only attendant. Clarence Bogert, a brother of Mr. Bogert, will be his best man. The wedding reception will be held at Anglesea, Mrs. Pearson's villa.

Blackstone-Cisco Engagement.

Mrs. Louis Lorenzo Blackstone, of Norwich, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Phyllis Blackstone, to John Jay Cisco, Jr., of New York City. The Blackstone family is one of the oldest in Connecticut, and Mrs. Blackstone's branch formerly lived on Washington Square, New York. Mr. Cisco finished his course at Harvard this year. His home is at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the New York are:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen, J. C. Alleyne, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, F. A. Aikins, Capt. J. C. Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon, W. Barnes, Miss Vera Bennett, Miss Mary Bennett, Miss Mary Bliss, C. Bridges, J. M. Brown, T. D. M. Burnside, P. O. Buswell, T. O. Carter, F. F. Clark, W. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Corbett, W. H. Davis, Bishop De Carteret of Jamaica, A. J. Edwards, Dr. R. H. Ferguson, T. R. Francis, G. T. Gale, F. W. Goldstone, Mrs. W. Jackson, Miss E. H. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leeland, F. W. Milne, J. H. Nelson, Miss Ada Olivany, Mrs. R. L. Palmer, Miss M. E. Preston, J. M. Savage, United States Consul at Sheffield; Miss E. Steward Bunau-Vaulla, A. C. Woddy, J. P. Wallis, S. Walters, and Miss G. Wilde.

CROSBY OUT OF WAR ZONE.

Supreme Court Justice Sails for His Pittsfield Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 13.—Justice John C. Crosby, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, who had been one of the European tourists trying to get out of the war zone, sailed for New York and will go to his country place in Pittsfield.

Dr. Thomas Biddle and Miss Emily Biddle are reported in London. They have decided to pass the summer in England.

Dr. Henry V. Wollison of St. Petersburg, Russia, who has been at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, has gone to New York, from where he expects to obtain passage for Europe.

Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick and Mrs. Carl De Gersdorff, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton and Miss Marion Hague have issued cards for a dance at the Casino, in Stockbridge, Saturday night.

William F. Walsh of New York has purchased the Prindle estate in Williamstown of 150 acres.

Miss Julia Appleton of New York is visiting with Miss Kitty Lawrence at Allen Winden.

Mrs. Charles Watson Hoadley, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. George Seymour Hastings, in Stockbridge, has gone to Brandon, Vt., for a fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Motley, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Phillips of New York, Col. and Mrs. Fairfax of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. T. Franklin Preston of Boston, are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is visiting Samuel P. Blagden, Jr., at Hillside Farm in Williamstown.

The finals for the Heaton Hall tennis trophy cups for mixed doubles will be played Monday, Miss Nora Townsend and William L. Rice against Miss Edna Clay and William Kalt.

Mrs. George Short, Donald H. Short of New York, Mrs. J. C. Kirtland, and Miss Kirtland arrived at Heaton Hall tonight.

Mrs. I. C. Bates Dana was hostess at auction bridge at the Wyantenuck Country Club this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Burrage of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rayner and Louis H. Fisher of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kendall of New Haven, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. M. H. Bulley, with Miss F. G. Shepard, Miss L. H. Cray and J. H. Cray, arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

George E. Turnure, Jr., announces the annual golf tournament of the Lenox Junior Tennis Association for Aug. 19.

Arriving at Curtis Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Tucker of Englewood, N. J., William V. Kip of Saratoga, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hayward of Uxbridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Haskell of Niagara, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bevin of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patterson of Overbrook, Penn.

FRENCH DRAMATISTS ENLIST

Alf Hayman Says Rostand and Others Are in the Ranks.

Alf Hayman, general manager for Charles Frohman, was one of the Americans who returned Wednesday on the Philadelphia. He had something to say yesterday about the newer plans of Charles Frohman and conditions in the theatrical world abroad as affected by the war.

"Although there is a general feeling of uncertainty in London, and of course more so on the Continent, as to making new productions," said Mr. Hayman, "I believe that by September several new pieces will be launched in London.

"While there I engaged Cyril Keightley, who was last here in 'The Spy.' He is to return at the end of September for the new Sheldon play, 'The Song of Songs.' Mr. Sheldon hopes to get away so as to reach New York for rehearsals of his play by the end of September.

"I believe the most important manuscript I bring is 'The Shadow,' probably the last play scheduled for early production in France that will reach this country for some time. 'The Shadow' was to have been produced in Paris in October by Mme. Rejane, but as it is now, New York will see it first. Dario Niccodemi, co-author with Michael Morton in the making of John Drew's new play, 'The Prodigal Husband,' was to have come to New York for Mr. Drew's rehearsals. But instead of sailing to New York he is now marching with the French Army. Edmond Rostand has also enlisted. In fact, the French Army will finally include every dramatist able to shoulder a gun. Patriotism will be the chief theme of French plays when the war is over.

"It is an interesting fact that the only new French play of the season that will be given in New York, Mr. Drew's play, 'The Prodigal Husband,' is the result of a collaboration between a Frenchman, Mr. Niccodemi, and an Englishman, Michael Morton."

Pavlowa to Open Tour Here Nov. 3.

Max Rabinoff, now in London, cabled yesterday to his New York office that Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, has made her way through the war zone and is at her London Summer home, Ivy House. Mr. Rabinoff said he would charter a steamer under a neutral flag if necessary to get Pavlowa, her company, and scenery here in time for an opening at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 3. The dancer's tour of Germany, Austria, and the English provinces has been canceled, and this will allow her to come to America several weeks before the time originally scheduled.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Mason will open in New York in Owen Davis's new play, "Cornered," at the Liberty Theatre on Sept. 14, first playing a short engagement in Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Atlantic City.

Charles Frohman will present Otis Skinner in a new play called "The Silent Voice" on Oct. 5 at the National Theatre, Washington, later bringing the production to New York.

Among the company engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for "The Dragon's Claw" in support of Elsie Ferguson are Frank Mills, Frederic de Belleville, Paul Everton, Robert Peyton Gibbs, Ida Waterman, Madge Corcoran, and Lowell Sherman. The play has its scenes laid in China during the Boxer uprising, and is an elaborate production. It is now under rehearsal at the New Amsterdam.

Alexandra Carlisle, who is to be leading woman in the Selwyn & Co. production of "The Money Makers," has obtained passage on the Franconia, which sails for New York on Aug. 18.

Cohan & Harris will present for the first time tonight "On Trial," a new play by Elmer L. Reizenstein, which will open the New Stamford Theatre at Stamford, Conn. The leading parts are in the hands of Mary Ryan, Helen Lackaye, Fred Perry, Frederick Truesdell, and Hans Robert.

Dorothy Jardon has been engaged for an important role in "The Dancing Duchess," which the Shuberts will present at the Casino Theatre next Wednesday evening. The Rainey African Hunt pictures, now being shown there, will close Sunday evening, a week later being shown at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn.

Jose Garcia, a shadowgraphist from Berlin, who was to have been in the company which opens with Sylvester Schaffer at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre next week, is somewhere abroad. The Marinelli agency, which booked him, has not been able to get in touch with him, because the Berlin and Paris offices have been closed, owing to the war. He is supposed to be in Germany.

Ramsey Wallace and Mary Mersch have been engaged by the Academic Producing Company to appear with May Robson in her new comedy, "Martha-By-The-Day," which opens in Syracuse on Aug. 27.

The Strand Theatre will show tonight pictures of the West Point cadets on their annual "hike," the scenes embracing incidents of the march, manoeuvring, and camp.

The American and Australasian tennis teams, contesting for the Davis Cup, will attend the performance of "Ziegfeld's Follies" at the New Amsterdam tomorrow night.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
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1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

NEWPORT GIRLS IN COLORS OF FLOWERS

Preside at Booths at Garden Club's Show on Mrs. Belmont's Belcourt Grounds.

VINCENT ASTOR WINS PRIZE

Honors Also for Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, and Mrs. W. G. Weld.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The first flower show of the Newport Garden club opened this afternoon on the grounds of Belcourt given over by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. The splendid exhibition is a tribute to the efforts of the committee of arrangements, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Francis V. L. Hoffman and Arthur Herrington. Nothing was lacking in exhibits of flowers, plants, fruits and vegetables extending the entire length of the grounds.

Pretty effects were used in the display booths on either side of the promenade, at the end of which was the band-stand where an orchestra played, while in front Mme. Inga Sontum gave her dances, with hundreds of Summer residents and their house guests in the audience. Entering the grounds the throng was greeted by the Misses Mimi Scott, Lois B. Cassatt, Ethel King, Muriel Winthrop, Anita Grosvenor, Josephine S. Pearson, Lesly F. Pearson, Frances Fairchild, Mary S. Bristed, Miriam Harriman, Elizabeth Sands, Katherine Lawrence, Janet Fish, Marguerite Caperton, Rhoda Fullam and Eleanor Darlington.

All wore pretty costumes of varied colors, and in some instances their gowns matched the flowers they sold.

Mrs. Fish wore a white lace lingerie with a pink satin sash and small hat to match.

Mrs. Hoffman wore a costume of dark blue taffeta with a white shadow toque and dark blue wattan shaped hat; she carried a purple parasol.

Mrs. Gillespie wore a smart Parisian model costume of black voile over black taffeta with a large black hat.

Quite a sum was realized through the exhibition of the views of American gardens, including those of Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman here, and those of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson at Brookline.

Chief among the prize winners were Vincent Astor, with geraniums and ferns; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, with geraniums and gladolias, and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, with hydrangeas; Mrs. William G. Weld, with begonias, gloxinias and orchids; Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, with foliage plants; Mrs. T. O. Richardson, with kontia, foliage plants, palms, ferns and grapes; R. Livingston Beeckman, with ferns, gardinias, tea roses, grapes and vegetables, the latter taking a silver cup; James Stillman, with peaches; Miss Ellen F. Mason, with muskmelons, and Capt. Roger Welles, United States Navy, with fruit and vegetables.

B. Hammond Tracy of Wenham, Mass., took the silver medal for the best exhibition of gladiolas, and John Lewis Child of Flowerville, L. I., won a bronze medal.

All is running smoothly in arrangements for the fête and tableaux for the benefit of the International Red Cross on Aug. 28. The total subscriptions to the fund are $6,550. Mrs. E. H. G. Slater obtained in subscriptions from her friends $1,800.

Louis Sherry of New York has donated 100 pounds of candy for the table, which will be in charge of Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, and Mrs. Darlington, wife of the Bishop of Harrisburg.

Mayor Boyle of Newport has assured Mrs. August Belmont of his aid to the Red Cross movement.

Finals were played in the tennis tournament of women's handicap doubles to-day and were won by Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing, defeating Mrs. Lorillard Spencer Jr. and Miss Anna Sands by the score 6—4, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and their daughter, Miss Mary Symphorosa Bristed, of Lenox and New York, will remain here until early September. Their daughter, who was to have been presented here this season at a ball by Miss Annie Leary, will be presented in New York this Winter instead.

Miss Bristed will attend the dance to be given by Mrs. Edward J. Berwind next Saturday and the dinner Mrs. James Henry Darlington gives preceding the dance.

Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clark; Charles E. Gautier, New York, Mrs. Clark Thomson, Miss Clark, Miss Thomson, of Philadelphia, and Frank G. Thomson, Devon, Pa., visiting Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, and Mrs. Watts, of New York, are registered at the Casino.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave a luncheon yesterday in the Armenonville restaurant of the Knickerbocker.

The engagement of Miss Anne Fargo Preston, the daughter of Mrs. George R. Preston of Phillipse Manor, N. Y., to Daniel Clay Ferguson of New York is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon and the Misses Augusta and Louise Dixon are at Whylurup, their country home at Ridgefield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. O'Dench are spending the Summer at their country place, Sunset Hill, at Manhasset, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy W. Baldwin and Miss Lucille Baldwin, who returned from Europe on the Philadelphia, are at the Gotham.

Miss Ethel A. Carhart and Miss Hilda Holmes have returned from the Adirondacks, and Miss Holmes is at Noroton, Conn., where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Artemas Holmes, have a country place.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant are spending August at Maidstone Inn, Easthampton, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Bull and Miss Priscille Bull are also at the inn for this month.

Carl Flesch, Violinist, Is Coming.

Carl Flesch, the Hungarian-born violinist who was heard here for the first time last season, will sail at once from his home in Holland to begin an American tour, according to an announcement made yesterday by his managers, Haensel & Jones. The tour was originally scheduled to start in January, but the new date is Oct. 1, and he is the first of the important European artists whose presence has been made sure here next season. It is not unlikely that he will be the only prominent foreign violinist, as some of the others, notably Fritz Kreisler, an Austrian, have been called for military service. Mr. Flesch is a Hungarian by birth, but he became a citizen of Holland when he was appointed Director of the violin department at the Royal Conservatory of Amsterdam. Mrs. Flesch, who will accompany him, is a Hollander.

JUMPS FROM BRIDGE; DEAD.

Manhattan Bridge Suicide Landed in Brooklyn Street.

A group of boys were playing about the corner of Adams and Water Streets, Brooklyn, just under the footway of the south promenade of the Manhattan Bridge, about 8:30 o'clock last evening when something suddenly fell through the air a few feet from them and struck the pavement with a thud. One or two of the boys ventured near enough to see that it was a man's body lying on the pavement. Then they all retreated and told Policeman Frank Rauscher of the Poplar Street Station. He summoned an ambulance and Dr. Lee, who come from the Holy Family Hospital, found that almost every bone in the man's body had been broken. Apparently he had died instantly.

Pedestrians on the bridge had seen him take off his coat and hat, clamber up on the railing, and jump over. There were no letters or other indications of his identity in his clothing, and the only clue was a label in his coat, giving the names of the makers, Levy Brothers, of 51 Canal Street, Manhattan. He was apparently about 28 years old, was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighed 170 pounds. He was of dark complexion, had black curly hair, and was smooth-shaven. His clothing, hat and shoes were black. The body was taken to the Brooklyn Morgue.

AUTO UPSET, SEVEN HURT.

Motor Car Hits a Tree Near Red Bank and Turns Turtle.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Two men, a woman, four children were injured on the Leonardville Road near here today when an automobile in which they were riding struck a tree and turned turtle.

Richard Conrad, the manager of an Atlantic Highlands garage, who was driving the car, was pinned beneath the wreckage. He sustained three fractured ribs and a broken collarbone. John Taber of Port Monmouth, N. J., suffered cuts and contusions about the head and body, as also did Mrs. Henry Taylor and her four daughters.

The automobile was traveling about twenty-five miles an hour when it skidded on a sandy stretch of road and struck the tree. With the exception of Conrad, the occupants were hurled about twenty feet from the overturned car.

SONG WRITER ARRESTED.

Woman Accuses Author of "The Straight Road Is a Great Road."

Frederick F. Chase, also known as F. Francis Chase, a song writer, with offices at 1,520 Broadway, was arrested in the lobby of the World Building yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs McDonald and Zeltner on the complaint of Anna Levine of 1,252 Clay Avenue, the Bronx, who alleges that he defrauded her of $1,600, obtained by false statements and promises.

She says Chase told her he had a large income from his father's estate and owned an oil well in Texas, and that she became completely convinced of his worth and honesty when he taught her a song he had written, call "The Straight Road Is a Great Road After All." When Miss Levine witnessed his arrest yesterday she informed him he could travel the straight road straight to the Sheriff's office. He was held in $1,000.

'WARE THE "Y" PIPE.

A Story of Imported Beer Shortage That the Bartender Denied.

With the certainty that the supply of their favorite beverage is limited to a very few weeks, the men who drink Pilsner beer in Broadway places have begun to complain that in many instances "it doesn't taste right." While the difference in the taste may be imaginary, some wise person started a story about "Y pipes" yesterday in a place near Times Square that threw gloom into an otherwise cheery group.

"The Y pipe," he said, "has one opening at the top, where the beer runs out into the glass. But underneath the bar the pipe is forked in the shape of a Y. One of the ends goes into the barrel of imported beer and the other into a barrel of domestic beer. The glass is filled with a half-and-half mixture."

The bartender, who overheard the story, indignantly denied it.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

What Will the Returning Soldier's Home Be Like?

Dr. Oldfish was humming an ancient tune. "Yes," said the doctor, "that's intended for 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again,' a rude but cheery air of the vintage of 1865, at the conclusion of our civil war, which ended five years before the beginning of the war of 1870, the Franco-German war as it was called. When our Johnny came marching home it was remarkable how quickly he ceased to be a soldier and how easily and readily he resumed his place as a citizen of the great republic.

"When Johnny of the great armies now flocking to fields of slaughter—John, Johann, Jean, Jan, Ivan, Giovanni or Hans—comes marching home he is not likely to find things quite as he left them. It may be that in the crash some monarchies will be destroyed and some new republics rise in their stead. It is hardly likely that when Johnny comes marching home on one leg, a bloody clout around his head, that he will find any provision made for a pension for his services either in losing or saving his country. It may be that to a nation's ingratitude will be added that of the girl he left behind him, like Nelly Gray reproached by poor Ben Battle, who found

> Tho' I've no legs some other man
> Is standing in my shoes.

"Our boys who came back in '65 had no such ill luck. What a fine lot of fellows they were, and now, alas! how few of them, grizzled veterans that they are, are left to adorn our citizenship! What an array of handsome, whole-hearted lads were they from farm and ship and store! Young lawyers to leave their first client, young teachers to leave their first district school, young doctors who were sitting under their tin sign waiting for their first patient—and what a lot of titles they brought back, for this was the material out of which were made Captains, Majors, Colonels, and even Generals!

"And there were some who proudly bore the lesser titles of Corporal and private. A considerable number were schoolboys, who marched away with Old Glory and returned as bearded men to finish their course at Wabash and other Indiana colleges. From the day of their return they were in the front rank of popularity and they filled our city and county offices."—Indianapolis News.

The Coming Light.

"Any real information on the perplexing problems of the day?" asked the man in the spring wagon.

"Not yet," replied Farmer Corntossel, "but my boy Josh is at work on a commencement oration that'll tell 'em a few things."—Washington Star.

THE FASCINATING SIN
By GEORGE P. DILLENBACK
Author of "The Mills of the Gods"
It's the same problem that has worried and tantalized the world from the dawn of creation, here strangely shaping the fate of a bewitching little French girl, wife of a trusting middle-aged husband. It grips the interest to the last page.
Price $1.25 net.
To be had at your Bookseller's or direct from the Publisher,
HELEN NORWOOD HALSEY, 110 West 34th St., N. Y.

DEMAND THAT YOUNG FILE NORDICA'S WILL

Executor Offers Copy and Asks Order Upon Singer's Husband for Original.

HE GETS NONE OF ESTATE

Will Says "Over $400,000 in Cash" Was Advanced to Him—Residue to Sisters.

A copy of the will of Mme. Lillian Nordica Young, the singer, who died on Thursday Island on May 10, was filed for probate yesterday by Robert S. Baldwin, one of the executors. Mr. Baldwin explained that the "original will is in the possession of George W. Young, the husband of the decedent, or his attorney, John C. Tomlinson, and although the same has been duly demanded of them they have declined to surrender it. Mr. Baldwin asks the court to issue an order for the production of the original.

George W. Young, to whom she was married in July, 1909, receives nothing under the will, but he was mentioned in this way:

"In the distribution of my property I am not forgetful of my husband, George W. Young, to whom I have advanced over $400,000 in cash, which I estimate as the full or more than full share to which he might be entitled in my estate."

The will gave Mr. Young all of the stock held in her name in the Securities Company. No value was placed upon this stock, but it probably represents the stock purchased with the money given to Mr. Young by his wife.

The value of the estate was not given, but it was estimated at about $1,000,000. All of the residue is given to three sisters, Mrs. Imogene Costillo of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Annie Baldwin and Mrs. Ione Walker of Boston. Maria Masino, who is described as a "a faithful servant," receives $5,000; Mrs. Ada Baldwin receives $1,000, and E. Romayne Simmons, who had been Mme. Nordica's secretary for sixteen years, receives $30,000.

The real property includes a farm called Norton Woods, near Farmingham, Me., some property at Ardsley-on-Hudson, the property at 8 West Ninth Street, in this city, forty acres at Harmon, in Westchester County, her Summer home at Deal Beach, N. J., and a piece of property in Los Angeles. The personal property consists of money in her possession and due her, and her jewels, at Lloyds, London. The value of these jewels, the will says, can be ascertained from Expert Cartier of Paris, who appraised them. The will mentions also furs and laces, and asks that "the largest lace" be given to Mr. Simmons.

Mme. Nordica asks in her will that her body be cremated. The witnesses to the will were Sadie Charlotte MacDonald, matron of the Torres Strait Hospital, and W. M. Le Bryce, the Governor of Thursday Island.

The will was drawn by ex-Gov. Adams of Colorado on board the steamship Tasman, which went ashore at Bramble Bay on Dec. 28. Mme. Nordica had not been well before the accident, and made her will in some haste.

'PULLED' TEETH IN A WAGON.

"Painless" Dentist and Coppers Entertain a Street Crowd.

Sheepshead Bay at the foot of Ocean Avenue, where the ferryboats and excursion steamers for all the Rockaways start, was treated to a new street sensation yesterday. A wagon with a huge dentist's sign and a modern dentist's chair drew up to the curb in Emmons Avenue and a young man began to harrangue the crowd about the painless extraction of teeth.

"To advertise our palatial parlors," he said, "we will alleviate the suffering of any person now who has an aching tooth. There is no charge. We are here purely in the interest of the public. Step up, ye afflicted, and have the cause of pain removed. We guarantee no pain in the operation."

A young man in a jumper, who looked like a moving-picture fisherman, came forward holding his jaw.

"It hurts like sixty, Doc," he moaned.

"Step right in the wagon," smiled the dentist. "Get in the chair. We'll make you happy in a moment."

The patient took his place, while the crowd grinned. The dentist made elaborate passes with his forceps high in the air, then cautiously and delicately examined the open mouth. Finally he found a real tooth under the victim's tongue and "pulled" it. The crowd cheered.

A boy in the crowd distributed circulars and the dentist entertained the populace with the assistance of various "cappers" for the greater part of the afternoon.

ARREST BALLARD M'DONALD.

Song Writer Apologizes in Court for Abusing a Policeman.

Ballard McDonald, author of "There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland," "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "On the Mississippi," and other songs, was arrested last night in Broadway near Forty-fifth Street by Patrolman Quinland of the West Forty-seventh Street station on the charge of disorderly conduct.

In the Night Court Quinland explained that he had special orders from Commissioner Woods not to allow men to loiter on the corners. He said that he had ordered McDonald to move on, and that the composer had used improper language to him. McDonald apologized to the policeman and Magistrate Appleton released him.

Timely Discovery.

If the stern authorities hadn't found out about the New York, New Haven & Hartford situation just when they did, the Directors probably would have gone out some dark night and pulled up the rails and sold 'em for old iron to the credit of their individual bank accounts, on the theory that the thing didn't amount to much as a railroad anyway and they might as well make the most of their opportunities.—Ohio State Journal.

Won't Give Up His Baths.

A Great Bend man slipped and fell in the bathtub Sunday night and one of his ribs was broken. Instead of resolving not to bathe any more the man ordered a pair of chains to prevent skidding.—Kansas City Star.

Not All Bad.

Dr. Wiley says mince pie is an abomination. We do not doubt that the sort the Doc is used to is. We are ready to bet a simoleon, however, that we can submit the plans and specifications for a mince pie that would impart to his interior a feeling of hallelujah.—Houston Post.

PROF. A. S. BICKMORE DIES.

Trustee of American Museum of Natural History Succumbs at 75.

Albert Smith Bickmore, a noted educator, and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, died on Wednesday evening at his Summer home at Nonquit, Mass., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born at St. George, Me. Prof. Bickmore received the degree of A. B. from Dartmouth College in 1860 and the degree of A. M. in 1863. He then left college and enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers and served during the latter part of 1863. Prof. Bickmore then studied under Prof. Louis Agassiz at Harvard, and in 1864 received the degree of B. S. Hamilton College conferred on his the degree of Ph. D. in 1869. Dartmouth gave him the same degree in 1889, and Colgate made him an LL. D. in 1905.

When Prof. Bickmore was studying under Prof. Agassiz, he became his assistant and was sent to Bermuda as a collector for the Cambridge Museum. Later, he was sent to the East Indian Archipelago, China, and Japan, and on his return voyage studied in Siberia, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and London.

In 1869 Prof. Bickmore was appointed Professor of Natural History at Madison College, now Colgate University, and from 1869 until 1884 he was superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History. In 1882 he was appointed Professor in charge of the Department of Public Instruction, and was the Emeritus Professor of the same department until his death.

From 1895 until 1904 Prof. Bickmore traveled, gathering data for and illustrations for lectures on natural history, geography and history, and under the auspices of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction delivered 418 lectures on 213 different subjects. He published accounts of his travels in the East Indian Archipelago, in New York, London, Jena, &c.

Prof. Bickmore was a Life Fellow of the Royal Geological Society, a fellow the American Geological Society, of the New York Academy of Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a Trustee of Colgate University and Vassar College. His city home was at Harperley Hall, 1 West Sixty-fourth Street.

HENRY L. OESTREICH DEAD.

Engineer in New York Subway Building Victim of Septic Poisoning.

Henry L. Oestreich, the senior assistant division engineer of the Public Service Commission in charge of the Fourth Avenue Subway, and the author of several papers on subway construction, died yesterday morning in a sanitarium in Atlantic City from septic poisoning. Mr. Oestreich was married on last June 10 to Miss Stella Bell Eccles in Trenton, and had gone to Atlantic City on his honeymoon. About a week later, a scratch on his upper lip became infected, and he was taken to the sanitarium.

Mr. Oestreich was born in this city and was graduated from the New York University. He had always been associated in subway building. When the old Rapid Transit Commission began the construction of the original Subway in 1900, Mr. Oestreich was assistant engineer to the commission, and had charge of that section from Astor Place to Eighteenth Street. During the next three years he supervised the construction of the subsurface structures between Fourteenth Street and the Battery, and the Centre and Delancey Street subways. For the last three or four years Mr. Oestreich had been in charge of the building of the Fourth Avenue subway.

He was a member and for a time served as Chairman of the Membership and Auditing Commitees of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club. He also belonged to the Municipal Engineers of the City of New York, the American Society of Engineers, the Arion Dramatic Circle, and Zeta Psi Fraternity. He spoke nine languages fluently.

Mrs. Henry Redmond.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Redmond, wife of Henry Redmond of New York, died at her Summer residence here tonight of heart disease. Mrs. Redmond was formerly Miss Lydia Smallwood of New York. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Miss Lydia Redmond; a niece, Mrs. Ogden Fowler of New York, and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, a daughter-in-law.

Obituary Notes.

HORACE PETTIT, a widely known corporation lawyer of Philadelphia and an authority on patent law, died at his Summer home in Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday. He was 54 years old. Mr. Pettit figured as counsel in many trials in which patent rights were involved.

HENRY MacGREGOR, 86 years old, died at the home of his son, Willard H. MacGregor, in Third Street and Warburton Avenue, Bayside, L. I., yesterday. He was born in Canada, and up to the time of his retirement twenty years ago he was a prominent builder in Manhattan.

LOUIS WEISBERG, founder of The Times, the only English-Spanish newspaper published in Porto Rico, and editor of the Official Gazette of Porto Rico, died at his home in that island Aug. 3. Mr. Weisberg went to Porto Rico shortly after it was ceded to the United States by Spain. He had been correspondent for a number of papers of this city, including THE TIMES. During the eruption of Mount Pelee, which destroyed Saint Pierre, he went to Martinique and reported the calamity.

Mrs. SARAH DONNELLY FREEMAN, widow of Thomas Freeman, the inventor of a process for separating gold and silver from the ore by machinery, is dead at her home, 116 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Freeman had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years and long a member of St. Augustine's R. C. Church.

Mrs. MARY POST MYERS, widow of George Myers, who was well known in the wholesale grocery business in this city, died yesterday morning at the home of her son, Elmer K. Myers, in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn. Mrs. Myers was born in this city seventy-four years ago. Two sons, Arthur H. Myers, President of the Standish Arms Realty Company and manager of the Standish Arms, and Elmer K. Myers, survive her.

PATRICK McGRATH, 70 years old, died yesterday at his home, 82 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn, leaving his widow, a son, and a daughter. He was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Stephen's R. C. Church.

Mrs. VIRGINIA CLARK of Great Neck, L. I., wife of a broker in Manhattan, died in a sanitarium on Wednesday, where she was taken following a paralytic stroke. She was 46 years old.

JOHN W. CHITTENDEN, seventy-one years old, of Bridgeport, Conn., for many years associated with the late Capt. I. J. Merritt in his big salvage operations, is dead at his home. The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in Santiago Harbor, and the United States transport McPherson, sunk near Matanzas, were among the important vessels which were salvaged under his direction.

Dr. E. F. ARNOLD, fifty-five years old, is dead at his home in Londonderry, Vt., after a long illness. He practiced in this city for many years, having an office at 14 East Sixtieth Street. His widow and two sons survive.

Mrs. CONSTANCE EVELYN RIVES BORLAND, mother of Ensign John Borland, U. S. N., died Wednesday at her home in Gloucester, Mass. Her home in this city was at 471 Park Avenue.

EUROPE'S ARMAGEDDON! THE FINAL WAR!
H. G. WELLS
foresaw it all and prophetically describes it in his novel
THE WORLD SET FREE
READ IT, AND SEE—
London, Paris, Berlin, mere flaming ruins—Holland drowned by the cutting of her dykes—the clouds full of battling aeroplanes. Europe in hill and valley a vast shambles—And then!—the wiping out of all frontiers and dynasties, the end of all crowns and thrones, and the world one nation for ever!
Glittering, Dreadful, Prophetic, Stupendous!
READ IT—
You will shudder and be thrilled by turns; above all, you will marvel at the splendor and accuracy of the author's vision.
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MRS. HESS DIES IN ZURICH.

Wife of Court Physician at Cairo Left a Son, J. E. Hess, in Brooklyn.

John E. Hess of Brooklyn received a cable message yesterday informing him of the death of his mother, Mrs. Edward Hess, in Zürich, Switzerland. When he learned of the illness of his mother a week ago Mr. Hess tried repeatedly to communicate with his uncle, John H. Ernst of Brooklyn, a brother of Mrs. Hess, who then was separated from his dying sister by a journey of only eight hours.

Mr. Ernst, accompanied by his wife, their two daughters, and son-in-law, Dr. Robert F. Walmsley, also of Brooklyn, was last heard from at Bad Homburg. The same day he cabled to relatives in New York they received news of the illness of Mrs. Hess. The war situation had become so acute when they tried to reach him with a message that they fear he may have been detained in Germany, and is still ignorant of the death of his sister.

Mrs. Hess was the wife of Dr. Edward Hess, Court Physician at Cairo, Egypt. Dr. Hess is remembered in New York because he made a tour of inspection through the hospitals here on behalf of the Government at Cairo several years ago.

Before her marriage Mrs. Hess was Miss Marie Ernst. She was born in Zürich sixty-four years ago, and in her native city she had a Summer home, where she was staying at the time of her death. Besides her husband she is survived by a daughter, Miss Dora Hess of Cairo, and three sons, Ernest Hess, also of Cairo; Curth Hess of Paris, and John E. Hess of Brooklyn.

Andrew Reich.

Andrew Reich, an importer and dealer in wild animals and birds at Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street, Manhattan, died in Callicoon, N. Y., on Tuesday, aged 80 years. He lived at 348 East Fourth Street, Flatbush, where the funeral will be held today. Mr. Reich had been in the animal business for forty years, and had agents all over the world who supplied him with live animals. Several years ago a lion escaped from a cage in his storehouse and created a scare that lasted almost a week. Mr. Reich left three sons, Henry, a Boston theatrical manager; George and Andrew Reich, and two daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BARON.—Aug. 11, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. N. Baron, a daughter.

WEIL.—Aug. 12, 817 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Weil, a daughter.

Married.

WISSING—McMANUS.—Aug. 12, Mary McManus to John L. Wissing.

Brooklyn.

CARRIGAN—CORCORAN.—Aug. 9, May T. Corcoran to Edmond F. Carrigan.

Long Island.

HOGAN—RYAN.—Aug. 12, Rockaway Park, Mollie Ryan to William A. Hogan.

Westchester County.

BEEDEN—COFFEY.—Aug. 12, Peekskill, Jennie M. Coffey to Herbert E. Beeden.

SMITH—WOODS.—Aug. 12, Mamaroneck, Mabel E. Woods to William H. Smith, Jr.

Died.

AIKEN.—Anna R., Aug. 12, after a short illness, at her late residence, 260 Bedford Park Boulevard. Funeral private.

BICKMORE.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, at his Summer home, Nonquit, Mass., Albert Smith Bickmore, LL. D. of the American Museum of Natural History, in his 76th year. Funeral at Nonquit Sunday, Aug. 16, at 10 A. M. Burial in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, at the convenience of the family.

BILLINGHAST.—At Orange, N. J., Aug. 13, 1914, Ida Nichols, wife of Philip Billinghast. Funeral services at her late residence, 10 Lawnridge Road, Orange, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

BORLAND.—At Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass., on Aug. 12, Constance Evelyn, widow of John Borland and daughter of the late Francis R. Rives. Funeral private.

CLARKE.—On Aug. 12, Virginia Clarke, wife of William H. Clarke. Funeral services at her late residence, Great Neck, L. I., Friday, 2:30 P. M. Englehart's livery will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station (33d St.) 1:22 P. M.

DE RONGE.—Thursday, Aug. 13, at his residence, 317 West 14th St., in his 63d year, Alfred H. De Ronge, beloved husband of Nellie A. Garrach, and son of the late Louis De Ronge and Josephine Chazourne. Funeral at 10 o'clock Saturday, Aug. 15, at St. Bernard, 14th St., west of 8th Ave. Burial Short Hills, N. J., arrival of D., L. & W. train, 11:15, from West 23d St. Bruxelles and Paris papers please copy.

EMERSON.—Benjamin. "The Funeral Church," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Friday, 2 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

FARRELL.—Lydia, wife of James P. Farrell, Jr., suddenly, Thursday. Funeral private, Sunday, 11 A. M., from residence, 270 71st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANKENHEIM.—Thursday, Aug. 13, following a short illness, Rebecca, beloved wife of S. H., and mother of Sidney, Aaron, and Lillie. Funeral, Sunday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 474 East 140th St.

HEMENOVER.—At rest on Thursday, Aug. 13, 1914, at the residence of her son-in-law, Frederick Tillinghast, at Menands, Albany, Sarah G. Hemenover. Interment at Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 15, on arrival of train leaving New York at 8:15 P. M.

LOBSITZ.—Samuel, Aug. 11, 1914. Funeral services from his late residence, 310 Grant Av., Nutley, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M. Train leaves Nutley at 11:50, arriving at Jersey City at 12:26, where auto will be in waiting on arrival of the train. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MacGREGOR.—Henry MacGregor, on Thursday, Aug. 13, at the residence of his son, Willard H. MacGregor, Bayside, L. I. Funeral private.

McKEON.—At the residence of Cornelius J. Scott, his brother-in-law, 411 West End Av., Francis J., son of the late Patrick and Mary Ann McKeon of Aungier St., Dublin, Ireland. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers. Dublin papers please copy.

OUTCALT.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, No. 140, D. N. Y., G. A. R.—Comrades are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, C. B. Outcalt, at Scully's Funeral Parlors, 64 6th Av., N. Y. C., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 10 A. M. Ritual. Uniform or citizen's dress and badge.

FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Commander.
OWEN J. BRADY, Adjutant.

OUTCALT.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, No. 140, D. N. Y., G. A. R.—Comrades are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, C. B. Outcalt, at Scully's Funeral Parlors, 64 6th Av., New York City, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 10 A. M.

PALMER.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, 1914, Dr. Leslie E. Palmer, beloved husband of Jeannette Rommel-Palmer, 103 West 58th St. Wilton, Me., papers please copy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER.—Pheabe A., Aug. 13, wife of Thomas C. Palmer, at Mamaroneck, N. Y. Funeral services at residence Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M.

POTTER.—At Colorado Springs, Aug. 5, 1914, Ashton Howard, son of the late Howard and Mary Louisa Potter. Funeral services at Grace Church on Monday morning, Aug. 17, at 10:30 o'clock.

REDMOND.—Lydia Smallwood, wife of Henry Redmond, at her residence in Newport, R. I., on Aug. 13. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RICH.—At Poland Springs, Me., on Aug. 11, 1914, Albert, relict of Josephine, beloved brother of Clara Wolf, Benjamin Rich, and Jennie Lewinson. Funeral services at 46 North 8th Av., Rockaway Park, L. I., at 10 A. M. Friday, Aug. 14. Interment in Salem Fields at 11:30 A. M.

SANBORN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, Noel Byron, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services private at his late residence, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SELTER.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, Andrew N. Selter. Funeral at his late residence, 801 West End Ave., on Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 11 o'clock. London papers please copy.

STUART.—At Stuart Crest, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., Aug. 13, William Henry Stuart, beloved husband of Ada Stuart, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services from the Church of the Transfiguration, 5th Ave. and 29th St., Monday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M.

TRAVERS.—Mary, (nee Fagan,) on Aug. 12, 1914, beloved wife of Frank V. Travers. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 464 Madison St., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

95c. For A Two-Dollar Shirt

Not all these Shirts sold regularly for $2; some were $1.65 and $1.50. The values in each case are exceptional.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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Any book reviewed here or elsewhere.
681 Fifth Avenue

Died.

WHITHED.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 12, 1914, at the New York Hospital, after two weeks' illness at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Sears Baldwin, Marshall Whithed, born June 11, 18[illegible]. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, Hudson, opposite Grove St., Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock. Lowell (Mass.) paper please copy.

ANDERSON.—William, St. George, S. I., Aug. 11, aged 22.

BERNZ.—Lena, Aug. 12, aged 82. Funeral 223 8th Av.

BURCKEL.—Henrietta, 2,147 Washington Av., Bronx, Aug. 12, aged 42. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CRINIGAN.—John, 178 East 80th St., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

DAILLEY.—Helen M., 329 Hudson St., Aug. 11, aged 59.

DONNELLY.—Brandon, Aug. 12. Funeral 1,908 Bathgate Av., Bronx, today, 10 A. M.

FALVEY.—Mary McC., Aug. 11. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., today, 10 A. M.

HOGAN.—Nelly T., 25 West 121st St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HYNES.—Thomas, Aug. 11. Funeral 509 West 54th St.

JENNINGS.—Ann, 354½ 7th St., Jersey City, Aug. 11.

KING.—James H., 658 Crotona Park South, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

LAURITZEN.—Sylvanus J., 1,665 Nelson Av., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MULREADY.—Catharine, 1,228 Beach Av., Bronx, Aug. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NESS.—George, Aug. 11. Funeral 559 10th Av.

NUMERICH.—George, 114 Barrow St., Aug. 11.

O'KEEFE.—John, 410 East 119th St., Aug. 11. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

PATZIG.—Max, 54 West 98th St., Aug. 12, aged 30. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SIEBERT.—Charles, 245 Bleecker St., Aug. 12, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

STEIN.—Louis, 514 West 148th St., Aug. 11.

TRAUB.—Francis A., 449 West 51st St., Aug. 11. Funeral today.

WALLACH.—Louis, 600 West 150th St., Aug. 13, aged 54. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BAILEY.—Adelaide L., 895 Knickerbocker Av., Aug. 11. Funeral tomorrow.

CHRISTIANSON.—Catherine, 4,805 4th Av., Aug. 12, aged 58. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COLLINS.—Dominick, 14 Butler St., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

ELLEFSEN.—Ellef A., 350 45th St., Aug. 11.

ERICKSON.—Hansine, Kings County Hospital, Aug. 12.

FRANZ.—Mary, 421 Stanhope St., Aug. 11, aged 60. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FREVEST.—Franzeska, 87 Pilling St., Aug. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GALVIN.—John, Holy Family Hospital, Aug. 11, aged 18.

GASPARCK.—Johanna, 516 3d Av., Aug. 1[illegible]. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOHLE.—Frederick, 698 Evergreen Av., Aug. 11, aged 21. Funeral today, 1[illegible] A. M.

KELLY.—Edward B., Brooklyn Hospital, Aug. 12, aged 29.

LEDERHAUS.—Frederick, 324 East 9th St., Aug. 11, aged 56.

McGRATH.—Patrick, 82 Woodhull St., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MORAN.—Michael, 159 Eckford St., Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MULLER.—Charles, 64 Wilson St., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—Robert G., 457 60th St., Aug. 11, aged 63. Funeral today.

MYERS.—Mary P., Aug. 13. Funeral 18 Clinton St.

PALMER.—Elizabeth, 953 Kent Av., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

REICH.—Andrew, 348 East 4th St., Aug. 11, aged 80.

SONLEITER.—George, 175 Grove St., Aug. 12, aged 24. Funeral today.

TRAVERS.—Mary F., 464 Madison St., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

UNGER.—Adolf, Kings County Hospital, Aug 12, aged 52. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WITTPENN.—Lulu A., South Wertland Av., Queens, Aug. 12, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BISCHOFF.—Minnie, 56 Ravine Av., Jersey City, Aug. 11, aged 41. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLARKE.—George H., 322 Summit Av., Jersey City, Aug. 12.

DECK.—Harold W., 21 Ashland St., Newark, Aug. 13, aged 18 months.

HOLLAND.—John P., 38 Newton St., Newark, Aug. 12.

JENNINGS.—Ann, 354½ 7th St., Jersey City, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LIEBSTEIN.—Mary, Newark, Aug. 11. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

MARZOLLA.—Antonio, 824 Angelique St., West Hoboken, Aug. 11, aged 74.

RITSCHY.—Eliza F., 779 West Side Av., Jersey City, Aug. 11.

VAN HOUTEN.—James H., 12½ Summit St., Newark, Aug. 13, aged 76.

VON SCHLUTTER.—Anna H., 287 New York Av., Jersey City, Aug. 11, aged 44.

WALSH.—Rose, 272 12th St., Jersey City, Aug. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—Mary A., Douglaston, Aug. 11, aged 59.

BIEDINGER.—Minnie, Corona, Aug. 11, aged 42. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COHEN.—William M., East Elmhurst, Aug. 11, aged 20.

DOLGOWSKI.—Adam J., Woodhaven, Aug. 11, aged 11 months.

KUBA.—Michael, Long Island City, Aug. 11, aged 51.

LEONARD.—Mary C., Richmond Hill, Aug. 12, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MARI.—Dominick, Flushing, Aug. 11, aged 10 months.

MUENZ.—Henry, Glendale, Aug. 11, aged 71. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'DEA.—Daniel, Whitestone, Aug. 12, aged 66. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

OBST.—Rudolph, Maspeth, Aug. 11, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RIGNIEC.—Mary, 109 Pearsall St., Long Island City, Aug. 11, aged 3 months.

ROEKOCKI.—Josephine, Long Island City, Aug. 11, aged 22.

WEBER.—John, College Point, Aug. 11.

Westchester County.

FISHER.—Charles F., Yonkers, Aug. 12, aged 30. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

MILLER.—Nellie B., White Plains, Aug. 12, aged 42. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

In Memoriam.

HERFF.—In fond and loving memory of a dearly beloved son and brother, Charles H. Herff, who died Aug. 14, 1910.

> Ofttimes we sit and think
> Of you, dear Charley,
> When we are all alone,
> For memory is the only thing
> That grief can call its own.

DYCKMAN.—Curtis, Peekskill, Aug. 11, aged 6 weeks.

MOORE.—William A., mass St. Peter's R. C. Church today, 9 A. M.

NATHAN.—Gladys M., unveiling monument, Salem Fields Cemetery, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.

THOMPSON.—Frances J., mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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HENNESSY LAUNCHES ANTI-MURPHY FIGHT

Announces His Candidacy for Governor—F. D. Roosevelt Out for U. S. Senator.

IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Full State Ticket Will Be Put Up, Primarily to Wrest Control of Party from Tammany's Grip.

John A. Hennessy announced his candidacy for Governor from his home in Brooklyn yesterday. At the same hour in Washington Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, made public his intention to enter the race for United States Senator.

These announcements mean that an anti-Murphy State ticket headed by Hennessy and Roosevelt will be voted for at the Democratic primaries on Sept. 28. The candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals probably will be a New York City man. Candidates for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Controller, Attorney General and Engineer and Surveyor will be named from the up-State counties with regard to their geographical situation.

A person who had been in close touch with the movement since its inception, said last night that no plans had been made beyond the primary fight, which was scheduled to start immediately, with Mr. Hennessy on the firing line. The success or failure of Messrs. Hennessy and Roosevelt to land the nominations, THE NEW YORK TIMES's informant said, was really a secondary consideration, the principal object being to wrest the State and county organizations from the grip of Murphy and his up-State lieutenants.

Mr. Hennessy announced his candidacy in the following typewritten statement:

> John A. Hennessy, in his home, 500 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, announced that he would be a candidate in the Democratic State primaries for the nomination for Governor. He said he would make a complete statement in a few days of his reasons for entering the primaries. He declined to discuss any plans last night, but said a complete ticket would be put in the primaries against the Tammany State organization. He admitted that his decision to be a candidate was determined after conferences with Democrats in many sections of the State.
>
> At the hour Mr. Hennessy announced his candidacy in New York Franklin D. Roosevelt, in Washington, announced from his office in the Navy Department that he would be a candidate for United States Senator in the primaries.

Mr. Hennessy returned last Sunday from a three weeks' automobile tour of the State, in which he visited every county. During those three weeks a large number of Federal appointments, including many Postmasterships, were made and still more were decided upon. Mr. Hennessy conferred in all parts of the State with leaders not classed as Murphy men. On his return and when a complete report of his investigations had been reviewed by friends of the Wilson Administration a conference of several men known to be in the confidence of President Wilson was held in this city last Wednesday afternoon. Dependent only on the final word from Washington, it was decided to start a primary campaign fight against Murphy in every county in the State.

At the conference only tentative plans for the primary campaign were made. These included the opening of campaign headquarters in this city at once and a speaking trip throughout the State in which Mr. Hennessy should attack Murphy and others whom he would charge with sharing in the plunder and maladministration of the State during the last four years. Fifty thousand dollars was pledged as a starter for the primary campaign fund. Neither Mayor Mitchel nor Collector Malone was at the conference, but their support of the movement is counted upon.

It is understood that in his conference with anti-Murphy leaders in the counties up-State Mr. Hennessy was told everywhere that a full State ticket must be printed on the primary ballot in order to give the anti-Murphy Democrats a rallying cry and a recognized leadership in the fight. Control of the county committees, which now is largely vested in friends of Charles F. Murphy, can be won by the Wilson Democrats at the primaries, it is believed, in nearly every county outside of New York and Kings, and in those counties a working minority of the county committees can be elected, it is said.

ROOSEVELT'S OWN FIGHT.

Did Not Consult Administration About His Candidacy, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy today made formal announcement of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from New York, to succeed Elihu Root. There had been intimations for a week that Mr. Roosevelt would enter the Senatorial nomination. These reports were not believed, however, by many who had in mind Mr. Roosevelt's recent emphatic announcement that he would not be a candidate for nomination for Governor.

Mr. Roosevelt's announcement follows:

> After mature consideration I have decided to allow my name to go before the Democratic voters of the State of New York in the coming primaries as a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator. A great number of my friends, and many persons whom I have never even met have urged me to take this course, and I do so with the belief that the coming campaign will determine whether the State of New York is to be found on the side of reactionary policies and politics or on the side of intelligent progress and honest administration of Government. I expect to make a more complete statement later.

Mr. Roosevelt is the first to "throw his hat in the ring" for the Democratic nomination for Senator. There had been intimations that William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, might be a candidate, but this could not be confirmed in Washington. Mr. Roosevelt this afternoon, before issuing his formal announcement, talked with Mr. Osborn over the long-distance telephone long enough to inform the State Chairman that the announcement was about to be made.

Mr. Roosevelt has until Sept. 8 to file his nomination papers. He said this evening that he would enter upon his campaign Sept. 9, and that the campaign would continue until Primary Day. The primaries are to be held on Sept. 28. Mr. Roosevelt will not resign as Assistant Secretary of the Navy pending the outcome of the primary fight. He said this afternoon that he would ask for leave of absence from Sept. 9 to Sept. 29, and would not draw pay from the Federal Government during the period covered by his leave of absence.

Efforts were made to ascertain from Mr. Roosevelt what other candidates might enter the lists. He replied that he had no definite information on that subject. When asked whether Mr. Osborn would be a candidate he said he did not know. He was asked whether he intended to enter the race as the "Administration candidate."

"The Administration has not been consulted," said Mr. Roosevelt. "I have not entered the race as an Administration candidate. I run on my own feet in this Senatorial race."

Mr. Roosevelt is greatly interested in his work as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and it was only after persistent urging by friends that he consented to make the race for Senator. Mr. Roosevelt's home is in Dutchess County, N. Y. He is a nephew of Theodore Roosevelt.

RATIFY 18 PEACE TREATIES.

More Time Taken on Those with Panama and San Domingo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—With only informal discussion, the Senate this afternoon ratified eighteen of the twenty peace treaties negotiated by Secretary Bryan. The treaties with Panama and the Dominican Republic were held back to ascertain what effect they would have on existing treaty relations. The United States is now attempting to settle a revolution in San Domingo. Senator Fall led the opposition to the ratification of the Panama treaty in its present form. Under the Panama Canal act, ships of that republic may pass through the canal free of tolls. Senator Fall urged that any new convention should prevent the possibility of complications arising through an alliance with foreign interests by citizens of Panama to purchase ships.

The treaties ratified provide for the creation of an international commission with each country to settle disputes when diplomatic efforts fail. The parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities pending such effort at settlement. The life of the treaties is limited to five years. The contracting parties are not bound by the finding of facts as made by the international commission; each reserves the right to act independently upon the dispute after the report of the commission is submitted.

In its report the Foreign Relations Committee said:

"The main purpose of these treaties is to give nations engaged in international controversies time to reflect and to afford opportunity for subsidence of passion before hostilities shall begin. Before the passions of war shall have inflamed a nation an opportunity is given for the influence of peace and reason to prevail. It is believed that the existence of such treaties as these will be most potential in preventing the precipitation of sudden wars such as now exist in Europe."

The Senate's amendments to the eighteen treaties were inconsiderable. From the six treaties that provided that during the year's breathing spell to be devoted to investigating points of difference between contracting parties there should be no increase in the military or naval strength of either side, that provision was omitted. In one or two treaties a provision was added that the settlement of controversies already submitted to arbitration should not be affected by the new treaties.

The countries with which the treaties were ratified were Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Persia, Costa Rica Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Treaties with Great Britain and France are ready to be signed, and Mr. Bryan hopes that several others soon will be ready.

CANAL TRIP 8½ HOURS.

First Steamer's Best Time in Two Trials—Opening on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The first steamship to pass through the Panama Canal—the Cristobal—made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific in eleven and a half hours.

The return trip, however, was made in eight and a half hours, which probably marks the average time that will be occupied by merchantmen when all of the machinery of the canal is in smooth operation. The Cristobal made this experimental voyage on Aug. 3 and 4, and at the time was drawing twenty-five feet of water. The trip was made without incident, other than some minor difficulties with towing locomotives at Gatun and Pedro Miguel Locks.

Last Sunday Gov. Goethals, in recognition of their services, allowed several of the old employes to traverse the canal from one ocean to the other on board the steamer Advance. It is reported that everything is in perfect order for the formal opening of the canal next Saturday, when the Ancon, sister ship to the Cristobal, belonging to the Panama Canal Railway Company, and of 9,606 tons, will make the official trial trip.

CHILD LABOR BILL IN HOUSE.

Would Make Shipment of Products by Minors Unlawful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Containing amendments which were adopted during committee consideration, the Palmer Child Labor bill was reported from the House Committee on Labor today.

It now provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any producer, manufacturer or dealer to ship, or deliver for shipment in interstate commerce the products of any mine or quarry which have been produced in whole or in part by the labor of children under the age of 16 years, or the products of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment which have been produced in whole or in part by the labor of children under the age of 14 years, or by the labor of children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years, who work more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock post meridian or before the hour of 7 o'clock, anti meridan."

WANTS US TO BUY SILVER.

Smoot Introduces Bill for Purchase of 25,000,000 Ounces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In order to relieve the distress of silver mine operators and miners, Senator Smoot of Utah, a conservative Republican, introduced today a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the needs of the mints by purchasing in the near future not to exceed 25,000,000 ounces of silver.

The bill stipulates, however, that the price paid for the bullion must not exceed the average market price of the first six months of this year.

MAY REWED FOURTH TIME.

Children Are Trying to Get Their Parents Together Again.

SUSSEX, N. J., Aug. 13.—The children of Mrs. Laura Hewitt Johnson of this place are trying to induce their mother, who has been married four times, to consent to try wedded life again, with William H. Johnson, who has been three of her husbands.

The pair first met here in 1887, and were married on Dec. 31 of that year. Later, after moving to Paterson, they disagreed, and Mrs. Johnson obtained a divorce. In 1896 Mrs. Johnson married again, but her husband died shortly after. In 1898 she accidentally met her first husband, Johnson, in Newark, where he was conducting a store, and after a short courtship they were married again. They moved back to Paterson and lived there for five years. Then Mrs. Johnson left her husband again and he obtained a divorce.

Some years later there was another accidental meeting at Dubois, Penn., which resulted in the third marriage of the two. They settled in Walden, N. Y., and lived happily till last April, when Mrs. Johnson left her husband and came back here. There has been as yet no divorce in connection with this parting. About two weeks ago Johnson came back to Sussex and started in business here, and his children are now trying mediation with good hope of success.

Nassau Bull Moose for Hinman.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 13.—The Nassau County Committee of the Progressive Party at a meeting here tonight unanimously indorsed Harvey G. Hinman as a candidate for Governor. William W. Cocks of Old Westbury, a close friend of ex-President Roosevelt, was indorsed as a candidate for Congress. Leroy J. Weed, the present Assemblyman from Nassau, was indorsed for another term by the committee.

SAYS BLONDE WOMAN STOLE MAN AND BOY

Mrs. Moskowitz Asks Police to Find Husband and Son, Kidnapped at Ferry.

CARRIED AWAY IN BIG AUTO

Boy Chum of Missing Lad Tells of Men Aiding Woman, Who May Be the Real Mother.

Mrs. Grace Moskowitz, of Tenafly, N. J., reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that her husband, Dr. Max Moskowitz, a dentist at 240 East 100th Street, this city, who weighs 180 pounds, and her son Charles, 7 years old, were kidnapped on Wednesday afternoon near the Fort Lee Ferry by a large blonde woman and three men, who carried them away in the woman's automobile.

A general alarm was sent out for Dr. Moskowitz and his son.

Mrs. Moskowitz got the story of the kidnapping from the mother of a twelve-year-old boy, who said he had seen it all. The boy, whose name was withheld, was found by detectives. He said that he had been visiting Charles Moskowitz at Tenafly, and had returned with Dr. Moskowitz and his son. "As we were leaving the ferry," he said, "a big woman with light hair, dressed all in black, grabbed Charley. Dr. Moskowitz seized the woman, but three men beat him off. Charley was shouting 'Papa' and 'Mama' so they wrapped a towel over his face and put him in a big black automobile. Then they picked up Dr. Moskowitz, who had been knocked down and put him in the automobile. I heard some one in the machine say: 'Hurry to the Pennsylvania Station' and they went away. I was too scared to do anything until they were gone."

The following day Dr. Edward Moskowitz, a brother and partner of the kidnapped man, who lives and has offices at 240 East 100th Street, received an anonymous postal card saying his brother was in a hospital at Pottsville, Penn. Dr. Edward Moskowitz said his brother must be badly hurt or confined somewhere, otherwise word would have been received from him.

"I believe," he said, "that the blonde woman in black must be the real mother of the boy. My brother and his wife adopted Charles several years ago when he was an infant. I never knew who the mother was and I don't know whether my brother knew or not.

"My brother lives in this city, but he makes a visit two or three days every week to Tenafly, where he has a practice, and is often accompanied when he returns by the boy. This woman must have learned of this and made ready to capture the boy at the ferry. Why they should run off with my brother, too, I do not know, unless they wanted to keep him from communicating with the police."

The detectives questioned a number of employes at the Fort Lee Ferry, but found no one who had seen a kidnapping.

Mrs. Moskowitz said that her husband was thirty-two years old, weighed 180 pounds, and was five feet six inches tall. He had dark eyes, dark curly hair and wore a blue suit.

Dr. Edward Moskowitz said his brother had lived apart from his wife for more than a year. A short time ago, he said, his brother came into an inheritance of $50,000 left by his uncle, Samuel Longman of Breslau, Germany.

The police telegraphed to the Pottsville Hospital last night, and received a reply that no Dr. Moskowitz, or any one looking like him had been there.

DIDN'T HAVE A CENT.

Philadelphia Passenger Who Registered at Waldorf Was Penniless.

Illustrative of the condition of pocketbook in which some of the passengers on the Philadelphia reached New York was the question asked by a man who registered at the Waldorf about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He signed his name to the register hesitatingly. Then he said to the clerk, in a low tone:

"Will it be possible to have my breakfast charged?"

The clerk did not know him, but assured him that there would be no difficulty about that.

"Good," said the new arrival, with a sigh of relief. "I thought it only fair to tell you, because I haven't one cent in cash left."

MAENNERCHOR HALL ABLAZE

$20,000 Fire Laid to Defective Insulation—Two Floors Burned.

Damage estimated at $20,000 resulted from a fire yesterday afternoon in Maennerchor Hall, a four-story building, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street. Defective insulation was said to be the cause of the fire.

The blaze started between the ceiling of the third floor and the floor of the fourth and had gained some headway between the floors unnoticed, until shortly after 4:30 o'clock, when a passer-by saw smoke pouring out of the fourth floor windows. The third and fourth floors were burned out before the fire was extinguished.

The fourth floor was used as apartments, while the second and third were halls for meetings and various purposes. The basement was being used for rehearsals by a theatrical company, and the players had just left the building before the fire started.

SEEKING SERVANTS ABROAD.

Woman Bound for Europe to Help Butler and Maid.

Mrs. Mary L. Runyon, a wealthy Californian, who owns a big ranch at Los Molinas, has arrived at the Vanderbilt on her way to Europe to find her Jules and Anna. They are two treasured members of Mrs. Runyon's household, and without their presence even the big clock in her dining room finds it difficult to make the time pass.

Jules was Mrs. Runyon's butler. Anna, his wife, was her maid. Early in the Summer they started for Jules's native France, and Anna's native Holland. A cable received last week by Mrs. Runyon from Paris said that Jules and Anna were there, and would somebody please hurry over and bring them back to the United States? Jules was still subject to military duty.

Mrs. Runyon decided to go to Paris herself and get the two servants. She expects to leave tomorrow on the Potsdam.

KIDNAPPER'S CHILD MAIMED.

Surgeon Halts Father's Trial to Ask Permission to Amputate.

The trial of Nicolo Rotalo for kidnapping Joseph De Fiori, the six-year-old son of Casimir Fiori, on March 13, 1912, was interrupted yesterday in General Sessions when an ambulance surgeon asked permission to speak to Judge Crain. The surgeon explained that Josephine, the defendant's eight-year-old daughter, had fallen against a cutting machine in her father's macaroni factory at 33 Bedford Street and that it would be necessary to amputate her left arm. The surgeon had come to court to obtain the permission of the child's parent, which was needed before the operation could be performed. Rotalo was told of the accident through an interpreter and he signed the permit.

CITY BREVITIES.

Thomas A. Farley and Henry Frank, Election Inspectors of the 14th A. D., were released in $1,000 bail each in General Sessions yesterday following their arrest on a charge of frauds at the Constitutional Convention election on April 7.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, will speak tonight in the Union Tent Evangel on West 124th Street, near Morningside Avenue, on "War" and his experiences in crossing on the Mauretania.

A column of war news will be printed in English daily, beginning today, in The Staats-Zeitung for the benefit of non-German readers "who desire to know the truth about the war situation in Europe."

Assistant District Attorney Groehl has been designated to take charge of a special bureau on the east side, where complaints will be received from depositors of banks which are now in the hands of the State Banking Department. Five banks are said to be involved in the investigation.

An examination for X-ray men in the employ of the city will be held today at the Board of Health Building. Dr. A. J. Quimby, professor in radiography in Polyclinic Hospital, will conduct the examination, which will be held to determine the efficiency of the city employes.

Thomas McAuliffe, who for twenty years drove the city hearse and who had taken to the morgue the bodies of more than 70,000 persons, died early yesterday morning at his home, 326 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Egidio Vitelli of 193 West End Avenue was struck by a south-bound Amsterdam Avenue trolley car last night as he was riding a bicycle across the avenue at Eightieth Street and died a few minutes later. He leaves a wife and six children with no provision for their maintenance.

Patrolman James McAuliffe of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury for bribery. It is said that he took $5 from Dominick Lardino, a truck driver, whom he arrested for cruelty to animals, and promised to present the case so as to let Lardino go free.

IT'S NOW UP TO GUNDA.

Elephant's Chains Will Be Removed as Soon as He Becomes Safe.

The elephant Gunda, who has survived two years of chained captivity at the Bronx Zoo, will have his chains removed when he "becomes safe." A statement to that effect has been issued by the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society.

After reviewing the history of the animal, in which it is shown that the keepers of the Zoo could not possibly keep the huge elephant otherwise than chained because of his ferocious disposition, the statement ends:

"To sum up the whole matter, and to quiet the apprehension of his many friends, it may be said that as soon as Gunda becomes safe the chains will be removed, and in the meantime both director and managers are trying to devise some plan by which Gunda can be left at large, even during his unruly periods, without risking the lives of his keepers."

Through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES a number of persons have protested against the cruel treatment of the big elephant. Some have suggested that he should be sent back to the jungles, and others have proposed to shoot him to end his misery rather than have him suffer the torture of close confinement by chains simply because he has periods of ferociousness.

"The New York Zoological Society has been greatly impressed by the large amount of interest which has been displayed of late in the press and by letter regarding the elephant," reads the statement. "Many of these letters indicate a well-meaning desire to relieve Gunda from what they believe an unnecessarily close confinement, but many of them are quite hysterical in tone and show that the writers have taken no trouble to ascertain the facts of the case, and they all clearly exemplify the present tendency of the man in the street to undertake the solution of a problem which requires a very considerable experience with animals in general and elephants in particular, as well as an exact knowledge of the underlying facts."

SHAM GENERAL IN CELL.

Biers Charged Into Crowd, Cutting Boy, When It Derided Him.

Isidore Biers of 61 Columbia Street was locked up in Police Headquarters last night on a charge of felonious assault following events which happened when he dressed in a German General's uniform to advertise some war pictures being shown at an east side theatre.

The street crowd informed Biers that he didn't look at all like a German officer and Biers lost his temper. He stabbed into the crowd with his sabre, inflicting a slight cut on the hip of 13-year-old Henry Reischbach of 122 Attorney Street.

Continually talking about our size

If height made Washington great how shall you account for Napoleon?

We are not blind to the fame of the Equitable Building's size, but we do wish to impress upon you once again that service and not stature is going to be the basis of the Equitable Building's superiority.

The size of the Equitable Building appeals to us chiefly as a big thing to live up to.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

"NATIONAL HERO SERIES" NO. 7

Andreas Hofer—The Inn-keeper Patriot of the Tyrol

TO THIS peasant-leader Liberty was as much the breath of life as it is to the strong-winged eagles of the Alps. To achieve it for himself and his mountain brothers he gladly laid down his life. No less a personality than Napoleon vanquished him, and it was because he feared him that the Great Emperor ordered Hofer shot Every atom of Andreas Hofer loved Liberty. He demanded it for himself and willingly gave it to others In this respect he is no different than are our thousands of Tyrolese citizens. Personal and National Liberty to those of Tyrolean blood is a religion To a man they will fight for it and to a man they will die for it. When asked to vote for Prohibition they do as would do the great patriot Hofer—VOTE AGAINST IT. "Thou shalt NOT eat this—thou shalt NOT drink that" is insolent legislation to those of Tyrolean blood. Anheuser-Busch are proud to serve their thousands of Tyrolese patrons. For 57 years these people have been moderate users of their honestly-brewed beers. BUDWEISER is a favorite wherever they reside. Seven thousand, five hundred people are daily required to meet the constantly increasing demand for BUDWEISER. Its sales exceed those of any other beer by millions of bottles. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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Hear the newest One Steps, Tangos, Hesitations, Maxixes, and other dance numbers at any Victor dealer's.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200.

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Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Tango

War Scenes in Next Sunday's Times

Liege, scene of the war's opening battles, is reproduced in panorama across a page of the Rotogravure Section of next Sunday's New York Times. Four other magnificent pictures show important spots in this famous Belgian city.

Four other pages of next Sunday's Picture Section also are devoted to the great war. There are photographs of enthusiastic crowds in the streets of Berlin, of British troops starting for the front, and a remarkable snapshot of a German Zeppelin dirigible flying over the North Sea battle fleet. Notables brought to the forefront by the war and frontier towns where the storm is breaking also are included in The Times's excellent collection.

Photographs of the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and her old home in Georgia; interesting figures and events in sport; and scenes from new plays complete this attractive gallery prepared for Times readers next Sunday.

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The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation, both daily and Sunday, far exceeding 200,000 copies, makes the cost less than 1 cent per line for each 5,000 circulation; the cheapest—as it is the best—newspaper advertising in the world.

SOUTH MAY AVERT FAMINE IN BEEF

Farmers There Awaken to the Possibilities of Raising Stock for Market.

CLIMATE A BIG ASSET

Corn and Wheat No Longer Profitable Crops for the Small Tiller of the Soil.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—The Southern farmer suddenly has awakened to the fact that the meat famine means future prosperity for the small tiller of the soil, if advantage is taken of the situation. Many far-seeing farmers in the State have made preparations to abandon the raising of wheat and corn for the market and go in for stock raising. The soil in the Southern States is particularly adapted for the raising of cattle and every experiment tried thus far has resulted successfully.

While this has been a good year for wheat, the farmer has not realized more than ten dollars an acre for his labor. Wheat and corn are about the only crops raised on farms of sixty acres and upward, and the cost has been so heavy and the profits so small that many owners of large places have become discouraged and have offered their farms for sale, with implements and stock. But many others see a new era in the raising of meat for the market.

The farmer got eighty cents a bushel for his wheat this Summer and the record yield was twenty-five bushels to the acre. Out of this the farmer paid his help, paid eight cents a bushel for threshing, and three cents a bushel for transportation to Baltimore. Then the commission man came in for his share and, as usual, the farmer got the small end of it. The corn crop has not been harvested yet, but the farmer does not figure on more than fifty cents a bushel. Out of this comes the cost of fertilizing, cultivating, cutting and husking.

Along the eastern shore of Maryland where farming and oystering are the principal industries the farmer barely covers expenses. Labor here is scarce, high and of poor quality. The negroes, who exceed the whites in population, are independent, as they can earn more money oystering and crabbing than at farming. The pay of labor is $1.50 a day and this amounts to more at the end of the season than the employer realizes on his own labor and investment.

John Quimby, who has a 250-acre farm on Broad Creek, in Talbot County, had forty-five acres in wheat. He harvested 840 bushels. His returns after paying all costs were less than $200.

"There is nothing in it for the farmer," he said to the writer. "In addition to the small prices, we find a greater problem in getting help. I am going to get a smaller place and go in for poultry and meat."

Mr. Quimby raised fifty sheep, 300 turkeys and several hundred chickens this year and said they would bring him more money than all his wheat and corn.

William Harper, who has 110 acres with a shore front at St. Michaels, sent 888 bushels of wheat to Baltimore by schooner. He, too, realized only 80 cents a bushel. When it was suggested that his profits were fifty cents on the bushel, he said:

"I wish they were. But when you figure the cost, my own labor and the expense of my horses and machinery, you will see that I really got nothing. I have been raising a few hogs and find there is more money in that. I am going in for hogs next year."

It is the same story all along the Eastern Shore from Baltimore to Cape Charles. Similar reports come from the Western Shore, from Virginia and from other States. The Federal and State Agricultural Departments have supplied the farmer with literature and statistics on stock raising and have endeavored to induce the Southern States to take advantage of opportunities offered by the growing scarcity of meat.

Decrease in Beef Production.

A report from the Department of Agriculture at Washington says that the production of beef has decreased thirty per cent. The last census gives the population of the United States in 1910 as 91,972,266, an increase of 15,977,691 over 1900. These figures show that the population has increased since 1900 at the rate of 1,597,769 persons each year, and using these figures as a basis the population today is 98,990,573.

Consider an increase of 20,770,998 in the number of meat eaters in the United States in the last thirteen years and a decrease of one-third in the production of beef and it will be understood that meat may become a luxury for the wealthy man's table only.

According to the estimates of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the beef cattle in the country on Jan. 1, 1907, numbered 51,566,000, and at the beginning of the present year the number was only 36,030,000.

James M. Pickens, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in summing up the situation, said:

"The slaughter of beef under Government inspection, which covers more than half of the total slaughter of the country, shows a falling off since 1910, the total decline amounting to more than 800,000 carcasses, equivalent to about 450,000,000 pounds of dressed beef. Applying the ratio of Federally inspected slaughter to total slaughter according to the census figures of 1909, this means a falling off of 1,419,000 cattle, or approximately 780,000,000 pounds of beef in the entire slaughter of the country from 1910 to 1913.

"While future imports may afford some measure of relief, too much reliance should not be placed on this source of supply. A study of the statistical situation in other countries does not disclose where we are likely to obtain any large quantity of beef for an extended period. The country is facing an era of short production of meat and some constructive means must be adopted if the American appetite for this class of food is to be supplied."

While the country faces this situation thousands of acres are lying idle in nearly every State in the Union. Good land can be purchased for $50 an acre and in some regions for less. The New England States alone, it has been asserted, could produce enough beef to feed the country. The South and the Southeast, it is held, offer especially promising fields. Alfalfa, timothy, clover and all the food required for cattle raising can be raised by mere effort.

The following table, taken from the Census Report of 1910, shows the relative density of population to the square mile in nine Southeastern States and nine Northeastern States:

Kentucky	57	Rhode Island	508
Tennessee	52	Massachusetts	419
Virginia	51	New Jersey	338
South Carolina	50	Connecticut	231
Alabama	48	New York	191
North Carolina	45	Pennsylvania	171
Georgia	44	Maryland	130
Mississippi	39	Ohio	117
Florida	14	Delaware	103

The area of the nine Northeastern States is 172,830 square miles, as compared with 425,460 square miles in the States of the Southeast, a difference of [illegible] square miles.

The Census Report shows that of the total area of 264,066,880 acres in the nine Southeastern States only 169,174,578 acres, or 64 per cent., is in farms, and of this only 82,881,684 acres, or 47.9 per cent., is in improved land in farms. Thus only 31.3 per cent. of the total land area is in "improved land in farms." As a result of this great abundance, prices for farm land, in proportion to productive value and accessibility of markets, are generally lower than in any other part of the United States.

Senator Hoke Smith in a recent speech said that the Southeastern States could, even with a population as dense as New England, support the entire population of the United States.

"Georgia could support one-fifth of it," said Senator Smith. "Georgia can grow every variety of agricultural products with profit. Carried to the highest degree of culture, our lands could feed and clothe 20,000,000 people and produce enough to be shipped out of the State, the [illegible] of which would pay for many [illegible]

[illegible] States mentioned could support no less than 150,000,000 persons. The present population is 18,000,000, and this could be multiplied several times and still leave plenty of room.

Cattle Breeding in the South.

Cattle breeding is not an experiment in the South, and the farmers who now think of raising beef cattle will not be undertaking anything hazardous in its nature. S. D. Cross of Chester, S. C., has made his herd of Herefords famous all over the Southeast.

"For many years the beef cattle producers thought the Middle and Western States were the only ones where beef cattle could be profitably produced," Mr. Cross said recently. "About ten years ago some Southern farmers imported some of the best beef cattle from the West and now are producing as good registered cattle as can be found in any part of the country. This is being done in the South at much less cost than in the West.

"The natural pasture of the South furnishes grazing for the cattle from the middle of March to the middle of November. By planting fields of Winter grasses and clovers green pasture for cattle may be had all the year around. Bermuda grass, which is one of the finest pasture and hay grasses in the world, is a native of the South. There are many large fields of it upon which cattle graze nine months of the year. On a farm next to mine the owner had for Winter and early Spring pasture three acres of crimson clover and one of vetch. On these four acres of pasture he grazed ten head of cattle and six head of stock for three months in the Winter and Spring. The cattle fattened in a short time and the work animals were kept in excellent condition.

"I find the Hereford type of cattle one of the best for the South. They are great hustlers and will stay fat through the Summer, even though the pasture may become short during a protracted dry spell. They make a quick growth and can be marketed at an early age for beef. This type is as large as any beef cattle in the country. In fifteen months' time the majority of them will weigh 1,000 pounds each. A young bull in my herd, six months old, weighs 500 pounds. One of the cows weighs 1,600, and a bull formerly owned by me weighed 2,500 pounds. Cattle are now bringing nine cents a pound on the hoof."

Cattle in Mississippi.

That the Mississippi climate is favorable for the raising of beef cattle has been demonstrated by Benjamin Walker of West Point, Miss. Recently Mr. Walker shipped twenty-five head of beef cattle from his farm to the market in St. Louis. The average weight of the cattle was 1,140 pounds each when they started for St. Louis. On reaching the market after a long trip in the cars the average weight was 1,107 pounds each. Twenty-three head of this shipment brought eight cents a pound, while two head which had to be shipped in another car which contained cattle from a quarantined district, only brought seven and one-half cents a pound.

These cattle were fed on home-raised corn and this shipment was said to be the first corn-fed cattle ever sent from the West Point district. In telling of his success Mr. Walker said:

"In January, 1912, I bought some of these steers at $4.25 a hundred. They averaged 557 pounds for the twenty-five steers, making a total of 12,925 pounds. We fed them hulls and meal through the remainder of January, February and March, and turned them on grass on April 1. On Oct. 31 I placed them on corn feed at a weight of 19,425 pounds, or an average of 776 3-5 pounds each.

"On Nov. 1, 1912, the twenty-five steers weighed 19,595 pounds, making the small gain of 180 pounds. Dec. 17 they weighed 21,575; Jan. 4, 1913, they weighed 22,730, a gain of 1,155; Jan. 20 they weighed 24,285, a gain of 1,555; Feb. 4 they weighed 25,925, a gain of 1,640; March 4 they weighed 28,500, a gain of 2,575.

"On March 5 these cattle were started to market at an average weight of 1,140 pounds each, and reached the market at a weight of 1,107, bringing $8 a hundred, or $88.56 per head."

Among the live stock men in the Southeast who have demonstrated that that part of the country is well suited for beef cattle raising are Moore and Carter, Gate City, Va., breeders of shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs; D. B. Bolton, Limestone, Tenn., and C. E. Smith, Afton, Tenn., who maintain excellent herds of Jerseys; James Epps, Jonesboro, Tenn., Guernseys and Berkshires; J. H. Smalling and C. H. Pepper, Johnson City, Tenn., also prominent breeders.

WARNS FOREIGN FIRE COS.

Should Hold Funds to Pay United States Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Frank Hasbrouck, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, has written to the United States manager of each foreign fire insurance company doing business in New York State in part as follows:

"In view of the general uneasiness existing at the present time with reference to foreign fire insurance companies, incident to the European war situation, we deem it advisable to suggest to you that all funds of your company which may be in your possession as United States manager shall be held by the United States branch for the protection of the company's United States policy holders.

"The department is in receipt of inquiries from policy holders, loaning institutions, agents, and others, as to the manner of holding and the purposes for which the assets of the United States branches of foreign companies are held, and to reassure such inquirers it would seem important to make your financial position as strong as possible by the retention of all assets in your possession for the protection of your assured."

To the Trustee of each foreign company Mr. Hasbrouck wrote:

"Under a provision of the trust instrument, you will note that no securities deposited with Trustees may be released or transferred to the company without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of Insurance. In this connection it seems desirable to advise that the department holds that the Trustee or Trustees cannot release any securities or cash, other than interest earnings, to the manager or managers for any purpose other than to meet United States loss claims. The releasing of any such funds to the manager or managers so that same may be transmitted to home office will be held to be an evasion of the trust deed. You will further bear in mind the responsibility of Trustees for any and all breaches of trust."

The attention of the managers of the foreign marine and foreign casualty companies has also been called to the desirability of maintaining without depletion, incident to home office remittances, the United States funds held by them.

WOES OF THE BARBER.

Long Days, Short Wages, and Shop Expenses Make His Life a Burden.

How many patrons of barber shops have ever heard the barbers remark, slangily, perhaps, that theirs was the life? It is safe to say few, if any, if what a worker in one of the city's largest shops said yesterday.

"Though this work can hardly be called a profession," he said, "it takes about as long to learn in the right way as it does to study law or medicine. When the barber is really able to do good work he is more apt than not to find himself working ten to twelve hours a day for $12 a week and the tips he gets. On Sundays he works until 1 o'clock, and he has one day off every two weeks.

"I wish the tipping could be stopped, for it makes me feel cheap every time I get one. But if it did stop I would soon be digging ditches for a living, for the expenses we barbers have in the shop are very high. We have to pay 50 cents a week for our white coats, which are supplied by a concern which makes a business of it, and we have to buy all our own razors and other tools.

"But that is not the worst feature. In one shop in which I worked the men were given 25 per cent. of the proceeds after a certain amount was reached each week. This amount, by the way, was so large that it was reached about six times a year. Every time it was reached, however, the proprietor of the shop deducted 50 cents for the perfumed preparations used in dressing the hair after shaves and haircuts."

"Then why don't you go into business for yourself?" was asked.

"There is no money in the small shop nowadays," was the reply. "Most of the small shops are run by men who can't get a position in a large one, or who prefer to make a journeyman barber's wages and assume the responsibilities [illegible]

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—6 per cent. and upward for best names.

Wednesday—6 per cent. and upward for best names.

The quotation is for six months' paper.

Business Drags in the Hat Trade.

Fall orders in the hat trade are slightly below normal. Cancellations are being received from dealers in the South, where conditions are very unsettled because of the bad effect it is believed the war will have on the marketing of the cotton crop. Stocks of raw materials on hand are not sufficient, except in rare instances, to last more than three months. Besides the scarcity of raw materials another source of anxiety in the trade is the difficulty that is already being experienced in obtaining aniline dyes.

⁂

War Helps Mapmakers.

The war is proving a mint for publishers of maps. It was said yesterday that the demand for maps of the zones affected by the conflict has surpassed anything recalled by old-timers in the history of the business. The demand started with a rush at the outbreak of hostilities and soon exhausted the supplies in the hands of retailers. Meantime the publishing houses went to work to get out new maps adapted to existing requirements and showing in great geographical detail present and probable operations of the opposing armies. The maps are in colors and are intended to retail from 5 cents up. One dealer said it seemed as though about everybody is renewing his schooling in geography.

⁂

Fine Cotton Yarns Will Advance.

A local yarn firm predicted yesterday that combed cotton yarns would soon advance sharply. It was said that the strongest foreign competition the American cotton mills had suffered was on fine combed products, and that, with only a normal demand for these goods, prices on combed cotton yarns were bound to rocket as a result of the removal of this competition by the war. Mercerized cotton yarns are also expected to advance, as they will probably take the place of natural and artificial silk yarns to a considerable extent. Coming almost entirely from foreign countries, even now the delivery of the last named merchandise cannot be depended upon.

⁂

Bagmakers After Cotton Goods.

The activities of the bagmakers were again the feature of trading in the local gray goods market yesterday. Substantial sales were made on sheetings of the 40-inch, 44-40, 4.25-yard type and 37-inch, 48 square, four-yard type at 5¼ cents for delivery during the next four months. The demand for these goods has been so great in this market of late that several mills which have never made them are going to take them up. For nearby delivery some good sales of 27-inch, 44 square, 9.50-yard goods were made to the bag trade at 2 9-16 cents. Print cloths were quiet, but were firm on the basis of 4¼ cents for 38½-inch, 64-60s. Converters for the clothing trade bought good-sized lots of sateens, alberts, and twills.

⁂

War Sustains Clothing Sales.

Although this is the usual dull period of the Fall season in the clothing trade, there is some show of activity as a result of the war abroad. It has been some time since manufacturers possessed sufficient faith in the future to make up large stocks in anticipation of the coming demand, but there now exists a tendency in this direction that is expected to become stronger as time goes on. The well-posted factors in the trade are making their fabric purchases for Spring earlier and in greater quantities than usual, in order to be prepared for a possible shortage. Some cancellations are being received from the South, but as yet they are not numerous enough to cause anxiety in the trade.

⁂

The Newest Coffee Percolator.

A coffee percolator which can be used with any size coffee pot has been placed on the market by a local concern. It is made in two parts, one of which is a circular base with a hollow perpendicular tube. Over the tube is placed a cup, formed of a number of fan-shaped leaves, having a perforated bottom. This cup may be expanded or contracted according to the diameter of the coffee pot in which it is to be used. A spring catch on the tube below the cup enables the user to raise or lower it to correspond to the height of the pot. When in use the water rises through the tube and falls on the coffee in the cup, percolating through its perforated base until the coffee is ready to serve. The device is easy to clean, and is comparatively inexpensive.

⁂

Raw Silks Scarce and High Here.

The extraordinary depletion of stocks of raw silks at the mills is resulting in a heavy demand here for ready silks, and high prices are being paid for suitable lots. There is very little unsold silk in the hands of importers, and many sorts are missing altogether. No European market reports are available and cable communication with Canton is interrupted. Shanghai is quoting high prices, which, with a very sharp advance in exchange, makes business impossible. There is some business being done here with Yokohama, and Japanese reelers are quoting attractive prices on forward deliveries. Transactions are fraught with uncertainty, however, both as regards shipment and the financing of bills of lading. High rates of exchange and war risk also affect future business.

⁂

Silk Business is Good.

Despite the falling off of purchases by Southern buyers since the beginning of the war, due to fear of resultant low prices on cotton, spot business in the local silk market for Fall has been very good of late. Shiny-faced goods are the most wanted, and messalines, charmeuse and satin liberty have been freely taken. Crepes meteor and de chine are also moving well, it was said yesterday. Manufacturers have been trying to boost prices because of the possible shortage of dye stuffs and raw silks, but so far they have not been over successful, as buyers do not seem willing to pay advances on domestic goods taken from stock. Neither buyer nor seller seems anxious to do forward business in a large way because of the uncertainty regarding the extent to which raw silk prices will drop when banking facilities are restored and shipments are resumed.

⁂

Burlap Prices Retain Firmness.

Spot stocks of burlap are firmly held here at the high levels reached in the recent rise, despite the fact that buying interest is not so great as it was a few days ago. Buyers especially the smaller ones, apparently have covered their immediate needs and are following a "watchful waiting" policy now. The most interest at the moment centres around the two German merchant ships that were recently reported to have been captured on their way here from Calcutta bearing cargoes of burlap. Notwithstanding the interest shown, few in the trade seem to have any real idea of what would result if these ships turned up safely in this port. These prices were quoted yesterday on large lots: 8-ounce 40s, 7.70 to 7.75 cents; 7½-ounce 40s, 7.60 cents; 10-ounce 40s, 9¾ cents, and 10½-ounce 40s, 9⅞ cents. It is not thought that these prices will rise to any extent unless something unusual happens.

⁂

Jewelers Fight Cancellations.

The National Jewelers' Board of Trade calls attention to the measures that are being taken in the matter of cancellations in the jewelry industry. The wholesale jeweler is complaining of the loss which this habit is causing him, but the manufacturer is said to be hit the worst of all. In many instances, between taking an order and the expression of the customer's intention to cancel, the manufacturer has purchased additional machinery to make the particular merchandise ordered. The cancellation then not only causes a loss on the goods themselves, but [illegible] United trade action against [illegible] is urged by the board.

EDUCATION SLOWER HERE THAN ABROAD

University Graduates Average from Two to Three Years Older in America.

WASTE TIME, TEACHER SAYS

Elementary and Secondary Schools Criticised for Lack of Co-ordination.

The average American student is two or three years older when he is graduated from a university than the average student in Europe. Twenty-three years is the average age for graduation in this country for an academic course, while the average in Europe is 21. The discrepancy is greater in professional schools.

The reason, according to Prof. Franklin W. Johnson of the University High School of the University of Chicago, is that the American school system results in a loss of time for pupils in the secondary and elementary schools. Prof. Johnson says in Popular Science:

"The history of education in this country shows that our system of organization, assigning eight years to elementary, four years to secondary, and four years to collegiate education, was not based on any rational theory, but was rather the result of accident. Each type sprang up in a large measure independently of the others, in response to distinct social demands, and a satisfactory adjustment of these independent parts to the needs of a coherent and efficient system of education has not yet been made.

"In no other country is a similar organization found. Germany may be cited as typical with three years devoted to elementary, nine years to secondary, and four years to university education. The American college with two years of secondary work and two years of university work is unique. It is a significant fact that the Japanese, who have shown wonderful skill in selecting and adapting to their needs the best in Western civilization, have modeled their new school system, not upon ours, but upon that of European countries. While there is a presumption in favor of the majority, the ultimate test to be applied to these differing types of organization is that of efficiency."

The age at which the average university student graduates in this country is placed at twenty-three years by the United States Bureau of Education in a recent bulletin. The average age of medical candidates in 1912 at the following institutions was: Western Reserve, 27.9; Harvard, 27.2; Rush, 27; California, 27; Johns Hopkins, 26.4; Cornell, 26.4.

In a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Education, the age at which students complete the course in medicine is given as follows: France, 26; Germany, 23; Great Britain, 23; Netherlands, 24; Switzerland, 23; United States, 26.

Prof. Johnson lays the waste of time in American schools to three principle causes: A lack of co-ordination between the separate parts of the school organization; the lack of training of teachers, and the short tenure of teachers. He suggests five general remedies; a readjustment of the school organization; the elimination of unnecessary reviews and repetitions; improved methods of instruction; furnishing substantial incentive to better work on the part of the pupils; and lengthening the amount of time given to instruction during the school year.

"SIEG DER OSTERREICHER."

New Fleet of Newsboys Puzzles Downtown Baseball Fans.

A brand new fleet of newsboys has invaded Park Row and the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Bridge and they are slowly but surely picking up the tricks and the manners as well as the street cries of their elders in the "extraw" field. The German papers, the Staats-Zeitung and the German Herold, are issuing hourly war extras for the afternoon crowds and yesterday the Abendblatt of the Staats-Zeitung had a half page of display type which said "Sieg der Osterreicher."

For a day or two the new species of newsboys kept to William and Spruce streets and their cries were no more sensational than "War, War, Staats-Zeitung." But when they emerged on Park Row yesterday they pushed their papers briskly at the home-going crowds and competed for trade with "Abie" and "Benny" and the other old-time news vendors of the Bridge neighborhood.

"Extra, Extra, —— Wins!" they shouted. The omitted word was so strange in sound to the baseball fans who were looking for sporting extras that many of them started to buy from the foreign looking news merchants.

"Who wins?" demanded a fan who came out of 150 Nassau Street on the run, looking for the account of the day's game.

"Austria wins" shouted one of the new fleet of newsboys as he shoved forward a "Sieg der Osterreicher" war extra.

"What league is Austria in?" demanded the fan, but when he saw the German type he looked first disgusted, then foolish and finally laughed so hard that the street merchant was indignant.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e.

S. Car., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly s. e. on the coast.

E. Tex.—Fair in s., thunder showers and somewhat warmer in n., Fri. Sat., fair; warmer in n.; gentle to moderate s. e. and s. winds on coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably thunder showers Fri. night or Sat. in extreme w.

Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; slightly warmer Fri.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probable showers.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Fri. Sat., probably fair, slightly warmer.

Ohio—Thunder showers Fri. Sat.; fair, warmer; moderate, shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri., preceded by thunder showers in extreme s., warmer in cen. and s. Sat., fair, warmer; gentle n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable Sat.

Mich.—Fair Fri., preceded by showers in extreme s. Sat., fair, somewhat warmer; gentle to moderate w. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Fri.; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Wis.—Fair Fri.; Sat. fair; warmer in cen. and w.; gentle to moderate w. and n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ia.—Fair Fri.; Sat. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Fri.; Sat. fair and warm.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri.; warmer in w.; Sat. fair and warm.

Neb.—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. w.; Sat. fair; warmer in e.

Kan.—Fair Fri.; Sat. fair, warmer.

BUYERS' RUSH HERE BREAKS THE RECORD

Unprecedented Activity Attributed Largely to the War by Jobbers and Wholesalers.

FIND A "SELLER'S MARKET"

Western Merchants or Their Agents Clamor for Goods, as Foreign Supply is Cut Off.

Buyers representing Western merchants arrived here in such large numbers in the last week that the hotels where they usually stayed were overcrowded and turning them away last night, although it was said the influx probably was not yet at its height. The host exceeded by 1,000 or more the largest number ever before assembled here.

Wholesale dealers and jobbers attributed the rush principally to the war. In all lines of general merchandise there was "a seller's market." Jobbers and wholesalers explained that the term "seller's market" meant "the manufacturer with the goods or the way to make them now held a fortified position with 10-inch guns sticking out of it all the way around." In many lines the buyers from the West, who have been hurried here even for second visits by their employers, soon will be supplanted by the merchants themselves.

A. J. Cazelar, a resident buyer for Western concerns, showed to a TIMES reporter a few samples from dozens of telegrams which had arrived. A typical message read:

> Have all my buyers assembled Friday morning. I will be there to meet them and take personal charge of their campaigns.

"Market Crowding Jobber."

"The meaning of the message," said Mr. Cazelar, "is that the merchant placed his orders comfortably some weeks or months ago, and was expecting delivery through September, October, and November. The goods he ordered were to come from Europe, but the merchant knew that the goods would not come without depending on the jobber here through whom he dealt. His only chance to cover himself and keep his own stock intact was to buy substitutes for the expected importations from the New York warerooms.

"The merchant knows that in this selective buying the man who stays at home and sends telegrams gets left, his influence being sacrificed to the man on the ground. So the merchant at first sent his buyers back, even though they had made the usual season's purchases. Then as the crisis became more acute he decided to come on himself and take personal command. Scores of big merchants are doing that, and it means that for the first time within the memory of most jobbers in this town the market is crowding the jobber and he doesn't have to hunt the buyer up."

A TIMES reporter visited a score or more of large dealers in the lines chiefly sought by the buyers. Most of these lines were not to be had in the domestic market, but were imported in finished form from Germany, Switzerland, and France. Laces, linens, dress goods, gloves, and toys were among them.

Not only were the buyers trying to obtain goods to carry them through the Fall and Winter trade, but they were taking it for granted that the war would block industry in most European countries following messages regarding the trade would have to be taken care of without dependence upon the foreign centres of supply.

One woman buyer was found who wanted to invest $40,000 in gloves alone. She placed orders abroad for women's gloves, counting on the shipments arriving here in time for the Christmas rush. Some of the gloves arrived last week, but the bulk of the order was not filled. She was trying to get the additional goods from local dealers, and in many cases offered an advance of one-third over the former rate.

A large glove dealer said that the dollar glove, which last year was a staple in the market, practically would disappear because the foreign manufacturers controlled the market not only in many fine lines but in skins for several lines manufactured here.

Shortage in Import Trade.

Many of the buyers were summoned here by resident agents for Western houses following messages regarding the nature and extent of the shortage in foreign-made goods. A typical letter sent out by William Meyer & Co., lace merchants at Twentieth Street and Broadway, contained this warning:

> As a result of the war in Europe our chance for replenishing our assortments in laces and embroideries have already been rendered extremely difficult and importations have completely ceased.
>
> While admitting the seriousness of the situation abroad, we sincerely hope the war will not be of long duration. Nevertheless, it is already evident that merchandise imported from Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria cannot be reckoned with for a few months to come.

Most of the buyers here talked freely of the necessity for American manufacturers to rush goods to the market, but many obstacles unknown to the layman were mentioned. At the lace store of Stein & Doblin at Broadway and Twenty-second Street it was pointed out that "in almost every line some one element to American success was contributed from abroad."

Jesse Straus, President of R. H. Macy & Co., said he believed the present market flurry would disappear within three months on account of the response by American manufacturers. He thought the American manufacturers would not only rise to the needs of the domestic situation, but capture a great part of the Central and South American trade that heretofore had gone largely to Germany.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

We always carry the largest stock of made-up garments in the market.

Our stock of laces and embroideries is unusually large.

We are ready to meet present demands, and anticipation may be wise.

Our prices have not been changed.

They are based on the old costs.

Simon Sterns & Co.
151-163 West 26th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.

ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; Mr. McGaw, dry goods; 2 Walker.

ATLANTA—The Ideal; S. Yampolsky, waists; M. Molton, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Bass, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear, embroideries; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; D. A. Richards, toilet goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, childrens' wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore D. G. Co.; S. R. Reid, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedbury, dress goods; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Moritz Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.; A. Stockitt, silks; Hoffman House.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. O'Hagan, gloves; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Peck, misses' underwear, kimonos; Miss Meade, ladies' muslin underwear; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; C. Magrane, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss A. Hickey, corsets; Great Northern.

BOSTON—W. and A. Bacon; Mr. Murphy, sporting goods; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 1,270 B'way.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; F. B. Hochreiter, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 116 West 32d.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, carpets, rugs; 214 Church; Grand.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Basser's; E. F. Klemer, notions; Marlborough.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. Mandel, laces, embroideries; L. J. Mandel, neckwear, ribbons; Miss Bernstein, ladies' waists (basement;) Miss Sobel, ladies' neckwear; Miss D. Wersky, ready-to-wear; Miss F. Carney, children's, junior's coats, dresses; Miss Doherty, costumes; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. H. Kettlewell, men's hats, gloves, caps; E. Kettlewell, women's, misses' suits, dresses, skirts; 432 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wise, linens, handkerchiefs; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; H. Salomon, Toys; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. L. Gill, millinery; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—M. Cohen, clothing; Longacre.

CINCINNATI—Outlet Cloak and Suit House; I. Friedman, ready to wear; Herald Square.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, toys; 37 West 26th; Wallick.

COLUMBUS—Morehouse-Martens Co.; P. Springer, furn. goods; 60 West 33d; Collingwood.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; E. D. Garrison, house furnishing goods; 19 E. 24th, Albert.

DENVER—The Neusteter Co.; Max D. Neusteter, Miss Keene, coats, suits, dresses; 320 5th Av.

DENVER—G. B. Fishel & Co.; Mrs. Petersen, ladies' ready-to-wear; Breslin.

DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss M. Oppenheimer, fancy goods; 200 5th Av.

ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; E. P. Dougherty, domestics, linens, white goods; 320 Church.

ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, dry goods; 432 4th Av.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. A. Menard, black dress goods, silks; 75 Spring; Wallick.

FINDLAY—C. F. Jackson Co.; E. E. Jackson, general mdse.; J. J. Cronin, dress goods, silks; C. W. Cuyler, linens, wash goods; C. A. Fuller, housefurn. goods; McAlpin.

FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss Banks, gloves; 315 4th Av.; Collingwood.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—R. B. Griffith; W. H. Randall, cloaks, corsets; A. L. Larson, dry goods; Flanders.

GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; J. Powrie, laces, embroideries; 55 White.

HANNIBAL—Miller & Worley D. G. Co.; P. Miller, dress goods, silks; Navarre.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind.—Campbell-Ervin Co.; F. L. Ervin, general merchandise; Gerard.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Rosell Bros. & Terry Co.; F. Rosell, general mdse.; Park Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; S. Goldstein, ready to wear; J. Goldstein, piece goods; 31 Union Sq.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; J. C. Weinman, dress goods, silks; 30 W. [illegible]

IOWA CITY—C. Yetter, Jr., general mdse.; Latham.

JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; W. J. Webb, dress goods, silks; 100 Worth; Aberdeen.

JEFFERSON CITY—F. J. Linhoff, dry goods; Breslin.

KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; Miss K. Wheeler, infants' wear; 115 W. 32d.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; Great Northern.

KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomer Co.; Mrs. M. M. Jabe, suits, cloaks, furs, waists; 45 West 34th.

LITTLE ROCK—S. Levin Dry Goods Co.; B. Levin, dry goods; 313 5th Av.; Collingwood.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; A. Strasburger, gen. mdse.; T. S. Milburn, domestics, linens, white goods; 62 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, gloves, ribbons; 148 West [illegible]

MILWAUKEE—Hensted-Walkmann Co.; J. J. McDonough, white goods, linens; 31 Union Sq.

[illegible] han, ladies' knit goods, hdkfs., veilings; Wallick.

MINNEAPOLIS—Jackson-Lowell Co.; Miss P. Jackson, millinery; Cumberland.

MOBERLY, Mo.—Halliburton's; L. Halliburton, general dry goods; G. W. Sparks, dry goods; Great Northern.

NASHVILLE—Huddleston & Cooper Clothing Co.; E. B. Cooper, men's, boys', children's clothing, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

NASHVILLE—Lebeck Bros.; H. Ogilvie, notions, toilet, fancy goods, jewelry, toys, silver novelties; 320 Church.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. H. Flack, laces, jewelry, toilet goods; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—F. A. O'Neill, laces, handkerchiefs; 60 West 33d.

NEW LONDON—S. A. Goldsmith Co.; B. Hess, gloves, laces, trimmings; 105 Grand.

NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Mr. Swartz, dry goods; 320 Church.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; T. H. Galligan, laces, embroideries; 55 White.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. J. O'Sullivan, silks; Broadway and 10th.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss E. Morris, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss Herb, ready-to-wear; 60 West 33d.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss Jelly, ladies' coats; 60 W. 33d.

PITTSBURGH—L. Braun & Co.; L. Braun, laces; Albert.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Marting Bros. Co.; R. S. Marting, notions, gloves, ribbons; 353 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; J. Cannell, domestics; 200 5th Av.

READING—Lord & Gage; Miss M. A. Gounder, gloves, umbrellas; 214 Church.

RICHMOND—J. Levit & Sons; J. C. Levit, dry goods; Mrs. S. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.

ROANOKE—H. S. Heironimus & Co.; M. R. Caskie, silks; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

ROCHESTER, Minn.—E. L. Lyman Co.; J. Keller, millinery, women's furnishing goods; E. L. Lyman, millinery; Navarre.

ROCHESTER—McCurdy & Robinson Co.; W. C. McCurdy, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 353 4th Av.

RUSHVILLE, Ind.—C. A. & H. S. Mauzy; C. A. Mauzy, general mdse.; H. S. Mauzy, furn. goods; Flanders.

SAVANNAH—Gustave Eckstein & Co.; J. P. Eckstein, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.; Gregorian.

SCRANTON—J. Long's Sons; Miss N. O'Byrne, laces, trimmings; 315 4th Av.

SHREVEPORT—Kirsch Bros.; M. Kirsch, clothing; B'way Central.

SIOUX CITY—Davidson Brothers Co.; B. Davidson, general merchandise; 1,261 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Co.; V. N. Anderson, rugs, carpets; 31 Union Sq.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss E. Williams, waists; 31 Union Square.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, trimmings, handkerchiefs, gloves; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Eby & Walker Dry Goods Co.; W. E. Doody, dress goods; 253 Church.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.; T. C. Bunch, jewelry, leather goods; 214 Church.

ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; Miss H. L. Flinn, jewelry; 220 5th Av., Park Av.

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.—McSween Co.; W. H. Keith, general mdse.; Collingwood.

UTICA—Folkner & Brink Co.; I. Brink, coats, suits; Miss M. Cunningham, dresses; Albemarle.

UTICA—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; C. Pfeiffer, dress goods; Park Av.

WASHINGTON—S. Kann Sons & Co.; D. Ross, dress goods; 315 4th Av.; Hermitage.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, toys; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. M. Johnson, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; Miss M. Curran, gloves; 334 4th Av.

WILKES-BARRE—J. Long Sons; Miss I. Abrams, white goods, women's neckwear, handkerchiefs; 315 4th Av.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; L. Brown, representing; G. E. Newkirk, mdse. mgr.; 2 Walker.

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words to a line.

CONTRACTOR with 30 machines open for work on silk and serge dresses, for manufacturers and jobbers; good references. Address N 210 Times Downtown.

A special Amoskeag serge suit, 46 inches, basque effect, velvet collar and satin sash, $7. Jacobson & Glicman, 15 West 24th St.

JUDA BROS., San Francisco, Cal., jobbers, looking at suits Friday morning, 10 to 12, at 160 West 22d St., fourth floor.

COSSACK REDINGOTE SUITS, $6.75; choice materials; guaranteed lining. [illegible], 126 West 26th St.

Importer will sell 800 walking sticks; bargain price; quantity to suit. 1,151 B'way, Room 806.

JOBBER looking at novelties in broadcloth coats and mixtures. 35 West 24th, 6th floor.

JOBS IN CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES. Heilbronn & Englehardt, Inc., 98 Bleecker St.

DRESSES and GOWNS SALESMAN

with office in Chicago wants line for Central West. [illegible] Times Annex.

IF you knew where the best Serge Dresses in the market were that retail profitably at $5.85, $7.50 and $9.75, you surely would want to see them.

Why waste energy, time, and shoe leather when this is headquarters?

Specializing in $3.75, $5 and $6.75 values.

Concentrating on 15 models.

Come early and get your orders in for Quick Delivery.

ROYAL MFG. CO.,
Designing Factory and Offices, 144 West 27th St., N. Y.
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Girdles Belts Sashes
It will pay you to see our line.
Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y."
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toy buyer of Rothschild & Company, Chicago, Ill., will look at desirable merchandise.
215 4TH AVE.

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THAT'S ALL.
BROOKLYN APRON CO.,
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61 Progressive Firms On Business Page of Yesterday's New York Times

No combination of trade papers covering the wholesale, manufacturing and jobbing field has, as regular readers, as many buyers and merchants—both resident and out-of-town—as the *Business Page* of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Telephone Bryant 1000 for an Advertising Representative.

Phil Gill Says:—

War is Hell for my competitors—they can't import foreign models and don't know what styles to follow. But not to me—I've always said "American styles for American women," and lack of importations doesn't bother me.

Phil S. Gill, The Dress Value Creator.
39 W. 32d St. In the heart of the Trade.

SKIRTS
MARGULIES & MAAS,
26 West 20th St.

SACHETS (Satin and Ribbon Novelties)
FOR ART and TOILET DEPTS.
POT POURI
SWEET GRASS
E. A. Guthman Co., 139 W. 19
Greenbaum & Ross, Agts., 184 Fifth Ave.

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PRICES NEW TO FIFTH AVENUE.
ARTHUR LINDAU,
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MISSES' and JUNIOR BASQUE SUITS.
JUNIOR SUITS
$6.75 to $12.50.
Weinrib & Melrowitz,
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
ROOT TIVOLI UNDERWEAR
KAHN & FRANK, 573-575 BROADWAY, New York City.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO.
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece	A. L. [illegible] & Co. Makers. 151-157 West 26th St.
WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. Co. Makers. 16-18 W. 32d St. N. Y.
Lingerie	Amifrench	French Lingerie Co. 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
ENGLISH MESH UNDERWEAR	AERTEX Allows the skin to breathe	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors. 315 4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	[illegible]	Hamburger Bros. 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that "Zel" locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. [illegible] West 22d St. NEW YORK
Imported Cotton Suitings for Dresses and Manufacturers	Nearlinen	SHIPLEY-HOLLINS COMPANY, American Agents, [illegible] Leonard St. NEW YORK.

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THE WAR GIVES YOU A LIFETIME OPPORTUNITY

—To demonstrate the quality of your product—to make new customers that you can hold for the years to come—to entrench yourself in an unassailable position with the trade and the public. Start an aggressive advertising campaign NOW—get the market in your hands. It CAN be done—it IS being done by a few men with courage and foresight. Whether it is a trade paper, newspaper, magazine or a DIRECT MAIL CAMPAIGN, we can help you to put punch and power behind your ideas. Even if you cannot afford a large expenditure we shall be just as glad to help you, for we know that it means bigger business to come. Let us show you some of the work we have done for Joseph P. Day, Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., M. Morgenthau Jr. Co., Y. M. C. A. Branches, and many other successful firms. Phone 5459 Bryant, or write.

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MERCHANDISE.

The Entire High Grade Stock of
Clothing
formerly of the Enterprise Store of Syracuse, N. Y., consisting of a full line of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's
Suits and Overcoats
Also a high-grade stock of
Pants, Reefers, Cravenettes,
Raincoats, Topcoats,
and Coats and Vests,
Will be Sold Today, Friday, Aug. 14th, commencing 10:30 A. M., at Salesroom, 8 Greene St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.
By D. Hartmann, Auctioneer.
For information telephone 4299 Spring.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Friday, Aug. 14th, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale. Extensive Lines of
Men's & Boys' Soft Hats,
Men's & Ladies'
SWEATERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS,
DRY GOODS,
COTTON AND DRESS GOODS,
LARGE QUANTITY OF TOILET WATERS,
LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS and SUITS,
DRESSES, SHIRTWAISTS, KIMONOS,
SKIRTS, PETTICOATS.

ASSIGNEE SALE.
In the matter of the assignment of Israel Alpert and Morris Yaroshefsky, trading as the New York Raincoat Company, SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Friday, Aug. 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, 24 East Broadway, N. Y. C., Merchandise and Fixtures, consisting of Men's and Ladies' Raincoats, Balmacaans and Bombazines, large lines of Serge Coats and Office Coats, also Farmer Satins, Serges, Alpacas, Sleeve and Vest Linings, Canvas, Buckrams, Silesias, and Bone and Ivory Buttons, Eastman Cutting Machine, Cutting Tables, Wax and other Figures, Wall Cases, Tables, Chairs, Cashier Desk, Safe and Typewriter.
By order of
J. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN, Esq., Assignee.
WM. C. ROSENBERG, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, Singer Building, N. Y. C.
SAMUEL MARX, Esq., Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2126, Tel. 6011, 6012 Barclay.

$100,000 men's and boys' clothing; quantities to suit buyers; cut prices; in jobbing department. A. [illegible] & Sons, auctioneers, 394 Broadway.

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We are always glad to give our services.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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High-Grade
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Plan for Exchange of Credit Between London and New York—France Applies Here for Loan.

Practically all thought was given up yesterday of urging further the proposal that national bankontes be used as part of the reserves of national banks, but earnest discussion continued to be given to the question of providing for our obligations abroad. It was believed by many that without resort to any such abnormal scheme as the use of banknotes as reserve the machinery of international exchanges could again be set in motion. The action taken by the British Government guaranteeing the bills discounted by the Bank of England had marked effect yesterday on sterling exchange rates, which were much easier than at any time since the war began.

The plan to establish mutual credits here and in London to be used on the other side to meet maturing obligations and on this side for the purchase of grain and other commodities which Europe will need, was again taken up for discussion, and many bankers felt that this arrangement could eventually be made, although up to this time the Bank of England has not been inclined to adopt such a plan. It was suggested that New York banks might join in establishing a credit of $50,000,000, or even $100,000,000, against a similar credit by the Bank of England, with a provision for the setting aside for the account of the English Bank of, say, 25 per cent. of the amount in gold, which, if need be, could be shipped to Ottawa. This plan contemplated the final settlement of any net balances at the end of a stipulated period, say, six months, in gold, the balance of any gold which we might now send to Canada being returned to us. Under such an arrangement many believe that all the gold would be returned to us, for it is thought that later this year the exchanges will run strongly in favor of this country on account of Europe's purchases of supplies here.

The French Government, it was learned, has opened negotiations with an American banking house for a loan of $100,000,000, but the outcome of these negotiations will depend for one thing upon the attitude which our own State Department may take toward the proposal. It is plain that if any such loan is made at the present time that it will be entered into only with the understanding that the credit established in this way will not be used to draw gold from this market, but will be employed in the purchase of merchandise in the United States. The negotiations have not been concluded even provisionally, and it may be that the banking community here will adopt the view that it would be inexpedient to extend loans here under the conditions which now prevail.

Later on when the exchanges have moved in our favor and when gold will be coming to us it will be much easier, of course, to finance a foreign loan of this kind. Our foodstuffs are certain to be in great demand by Europe and sales of grain and other commodities will eventually supply the means of meeting all our obligations, and it might be to our advantage to lend money to Europe for further purchases, the effect of which would be to reduce further the net amount for which we ourselves are indebted to European investors.

Further buying orders reached brokers yesterday for execution through the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange and progress was again reported in the clearing up of old transactions. Some money is being loaned on time at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent.

SALE OF BOSTON & MAINE.

Government Has Not Shortened New Haven's Time Limit.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—T. W. Gregory, special assistant to the United States Attorney General in the proceedings against the New Haven Railroad, today issued a statement to correct any misunderstanding regarding the agreement between the Government and the railroad.

"The Department of Justice," Mr. Gregory said, "has not insisted upon any shortening of the time within which the New Haven shall part with its control of the Boston & Maine, the exact time provided in the original agreement being adhered to.

"The original adjustment is to be carried out except as to the terms on which the New Haven shall part with its holdings in the Boston & Maine. A decree is to be entered adjudging these holdings in violation of the Sherman act, but not determining at this time the terms on which they shall be parted with. The New Haven has until July 1, 1915, to obtain from the Massachusetts Legislature legislation acceptable to the New Haven, in which case the Boston & Maine stock is to be sold substantially as hitherto agreed; failing such acceptable legislation the Federal Court is to fix the terms of sale."

To Consolidate Cotton Options.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange suggested yesterday that all open contracts be consolidated under one month. Members were urged to get the consent of their clients to transfer their contracts to December delivery with these discounts: September, 45 points; October, 35 points; November, 25 points, and with these premiums: January, 5 points; February, 10 points; March, 15 points; April, 40 points, and May, 45 points.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $165,801,004; balances, $9,208,220; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,041,744.

The local banks lost $4,477,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, no market; Montreal, 31¼c, discount, up 15⅝c; St. Louis, 30c premium, off 20c; San Francisco, par.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	5⅛	5⅝	Jackpot ..	5	5¼
Elkton ..	42½	46	McKinney ..	35	40
El Paso...	100	150	Old Gold..	.007	2
Findlay ..	1	2	Portland ..	105	110
Gold Dol..	2⅛	3	Vindicator..	94	98
Isabella ..	9¾	10¼	R. B. H...	2¾	4

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The $5,000,000 in gold which the Guaranty Trust Company received back from the Kronprinzessin Cecilie was sent yesterday to Ottawa to be credited to the Bank of England. The Canadian Minister of Finance has been designated as custodian of gold owed the Bank of England, but which cannot be shipped to Europe.

Hallgarten & Co. have received a cable from the Swiss Bank at London announcing that the committee of the New York bankers' trust fund has arranged for the payment in Switzerland of all requirements of American citizens on travelers' checks and letters of credit.

Foreign exchange showed an easy tendency yesterday. London cables sold from 5.05 down to 4.98, closing at 5.01, and demand sterling from 5 to 4.95, closing at that figure. Paris cables sold from 5 to the dollar down to 5.10, and checks to 5.12½.

Only $140,000 of new emergency currency was applied for at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making the total to date $80,335,230.

On account of the interruption of intercourse between this country and England both the United American and the Imperial Tobacco Companies have suspended leaf buying in the South temporarily.

FILE CENTRAL AFFIDAVITS.

Don't Want Michigan Central in Merger, President Smith Says.

Counsel for the Lake Shore & Michigan Central Railway Company and the New York Central Railroad Company filed affidavits in the United States District Court yesterday in opposition to the application for a preliminary injunction asked for by Annie L. De Koven and Cecil Barnes of Chicago, and in behalf of other minority stockholders to restrain the two companies from consolidating.

Alfred H. Smith, President of both companies, filed an affidavit in which he said:

"The plaintiff is misinformed. No steps have been taken and none are contemplated looking to the consolidation of the Michigan Central Railroad and the Lake Shore, or with the New York Central, or with the proposed consolidated company."

Affidavits were made by George Oliver May, a certified public accountant; Hobart Porter and James Gilbert White, engineers; John Carstensen, Vice President of the New York Central; Richard A. White general auditor of the company, and William C. Wishart, formerly accountant and statistician under the Interstate Commerce Commission and now in the employ of the New York Central and Lake Shore Companies.

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, as counsel for the plaintiffs, in support of the application for the injunction, put in an affidavit made by Melville W. Thompson of Jackson, Mich., a specialist in railway accounting. He appraised the value of each share of Lake Shore stock to be equal to the value of at least seven and one-third shares of the stock of the corporation to be formed by the consolidation.

President Smith, in his affidavit, said that the proposed consolidation would result in a saving in accounting and operating expense of more than $300,000 a year, and in Federal income tax an annual saving of 1 per cent. upon the dividends now received by the New York Central on its Lake Shore stock, and 1 per cent. on the interest and dividends received by the New York Central and by the Lake Shore from their subsidiaries which are to be included in the consolidation.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

Under a rather limited volume of trading prices lost ground. The market moved about within a range of 2 cents a bushel, closing at a net decline of ⅝@1¼c. The export situation was not materially improved, but there were signs of favorable developments. Liverpool reported prices there slightly easier owing to less apprehension regarding future supplies and a growing belief that shipments will soon be resumed.

In the local cash market new No. 2 red was quoted at 97⅝c and No. 2 hard, 98¾c, nominal, elevator domestic; new No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.07⅛, and old No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.14⅛, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September.	98⅝	97	98⅝	98	94 15-16
December..	..	..	1.04⅝	1.04	98¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September.	93⅞	92	92¾	93⅝	87¼
December..	99⅛	97⅜	98⅝	99⅝	90¼
May	1.07⅞	1.05⅛	1.05⅝	1.07	95¼

CORN.

The corn market was easier owing to renewed liquidation. Prices declined 1¼@2c a bushel, but toward the close of the day there was a partial reaction on covering and final prices were ½@1¼c. net lower.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 93¼c. nominal c.i.f. to arrive and Argentine 87@90c, as to quality delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ...	80	78⅝	79⅛	80	73
December ...	70⅛	68⅝	69⅜	70⅝	68
May	72⅛	70⅛	71⅛	72⅛	69¼

OATS.

The oats market sagged a little owing to the decline in wheat and corn, but the undertone was fairly steady.

The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 46½@47c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 3, 46@46½c; No. 4, 45@45½c; ordinary clipped white, 46@48c; fancy clipped white, 47½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September.....	42¼	41¼	42	42¼	41⅞
December.....	45½	44⅝	45⅜	45½	44⅛
May.........	48⅝	47⅞	48⅜	48⅝	47⅛

PROVISIONS.

Prices eased off under moderate liquidation, prompted by the easier tone in grain, and closed at about the low of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000, estimated for Friday, 11,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 5,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September ..	9.82	9.50	9.52	9.60	10.97
October	9.82	9.70	9.75	9.80	11.05
Ribs—					
September ..	12.72	12.62	12.65	12.72	10.82
October	12.50	12.37	12.37	12.45	10.75
Pork—					
September ..	22.25	22.20	22.25	22.25	20.50
January	21.60	21.50	21.50	....	18.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was only moderately active, but a steadier tone prevailed and final quotations were 8 to 12 points higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market today was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.30@6.50	6.24
August	6.27	6.27	6.34@6.40	6.25
September ..	6.37	6.30	6.35@6.37	6.25
October	6.37	6.27	6.35@6.37	6.23
November ...	6.22	6.20	6.22@6.24	6.13
December ...	6.28	6.20	6.26@6.28	6.14
January	6.30	6.22	6.28@6.30	6.20
February	..	..	6.30@6.33	6.22
March	..	..	6.33@6.37	6.29

COTTON.

The first official spot market report received from the South since the suspension of business on the Exchanges came in from Augusta, Ga., yesterday. New crop middling cotton was quoted there at 10¾c and old crop middling at 11½c, a decline of 2½c from the last official quotation of July 30. Sales were reported of 25 bales. Japan is still said to be buying some new crop cotton in the Southwest, and a considerable business is reported in the local spot market.

The sales officially reported yesterday amounted to 1,667 bales, with the price unchanged at 11c, basis middling. This makes total sales of 4,865 bales from the local stock since the future market was closed at the end of last month.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was inactive and prices were generally lower. The trade is less disposed to anticipate an actual shortage in supplies.

On the local curb the demand was very slow, and the only prices obtainable were 7.55c for September and 7.35c for December. The spot demand has almost disappeared, and in consequence spot prices were weak, Rio 7s being quoted at 8¼c and Santos 4s at 13½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,464 packages. Speculative interest is not quite as active on high grade creamery and advance to the moment has been checked. On medium and low grades trading is still quite active and asking prices hardening. High grade process and ladles continue firm. Packing stock mostly poor. Creamery, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@28½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 22@24c; State dairy, finest, 28½@29½c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 22@24c; lower grades, 21½@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22½c; seconds, 22c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,988 cases. Arrivals are fairly liberal and the general market quiet. Exceptionally fancy qualities are scarce and firm. Average prime eggs freely offered, and the medium and lower grades are moving slowly unless offered at attractive prices. The range of values is without material change. Storage eggs maintain a firm tone, with further sales reported at unchanged prices. Near by white eggs moving slower and some receivers have a little accumulation of high-grade stock. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@29c; extra firsts, 25@26c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@17½c; undergrades, 16@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 27c; firsts, charges paid, 25½@26½c; seconds, charges paid, 24@25c; undergrades, charges paid, 19@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 33@35c; hennery whites, defectives, 22@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 27@30c; Western gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 28@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@27c; [illegible] Indian runner, 22@23c.

PLAN TO EXCHANGE CREDIT WITH BRITISH

$100,000,000 Interchange Suggested in Place of Proposed Release of Gold Reserve.

USE OF NOTES OPPOSED

But Jacob H. Schiff Insists We Must Pay Our Debts Abroad Even if It Reduces Our Reserves.

Fresh efforts were made yesterday to reach an understanding with the Bank of England under which a group of American bankers will establish a large cash fund at this centre subject to the disposition of the British in exchange for a credit at London of the same size in favor of this country. There seemed good reason to believe that the English would accept this proposal in view of their approaching money needs for purchases of supplies here.

The amount talked of yesterday was $50,000,000, although some bankers expressed themselves as willing to make the credit twice that, on the theory that the Bank of England would be more favorably inclined toward a $100,000,000 exchange. It was suggested that one-fourth of the amount should be deposited by the New York bankers at Ottawa in gold, with a proviso that the money should remain there for six months, at the end of which time any balance due to England would be payable in gold, the remainder to be returned to this country.

This interchange, if it succeeds, will have a two-fold advantage. In the first place, it will facilitate the sale of commodities by making it easy for the seller to get his money immediately. In the second place, it will at once furnish means for clearing up obligations now due or soon becoming due abroad.

Discussions among bankers yesterday looked to the perfection of this plan rather than the one talked of Wednesday, which called for the release for Europe of all the gold that might be necessary to meet our obligations. That plan involved the substitution in part of banknotes for gold or gold certificates as reserves, a feature which grew quickly in disfavor as it received more consideration.

Hepburn Assails Banknote Plan.

A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank, was outspoken in his criticism of the latter plan. He said:

"There may be some bankers in New York who favor making national bank notes lawful reserve for national banks, but there are many who are violently opposed to such a scheme. National bank notes are a liability of the bank issuing the same and not an asset—a liability is not a good reserve against another liability.

"I presume banks would not be permitted to count their own notes in their own reserve, but bank A can take out a block of this currency and swap with bank B, who has done the same thing, and its practical effect will be that their deposit liability will be protected only by their note liability."

H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. thought it would be very unwise to open the way to the exportation of a large amount of gold now held to secure circulation. He said:

"I think the proposal to use national bank notes as part of the reserve is both unsound and unnecessary. It would open the way to inflation and instead of bettering the situation in any way would make it just so much more difficult to conserve the country's resources in the way in which they ought to be conserved."

On the other side of the question were some pointed comments by a well-known international banker, who favors the release of this country's gold.

"We owe money abroad, and unless we pay it we must either declare a moratorium or confess bankruptcy," he said. "Ordinarily we should not think of substituting paper money for our gold assets, but this is a revolutionary situation. I do not favor letting down the flood gates, but we should let so much of our billion and a half of gold go out as is needed to meet our debts."

Must Pay Our Debts, Says Schiff.

Jacob H. Schiff made a strong plea before the Chamber of Commerce for the payment of our pressing debts to Europe in gold.

"Sufficient praise cannot be given the banks in trying to smooth out matters," said he, after reviewing the financial stress brought on by the war, "but with all this the fact remains that today we are unable to provide for our debts in Europe because the banks have for the present concluded not to let out anything that could be utilized for shipments of goods to Europe.

"Very considerable amounts of corporate indebtedness, of municipal indebtedness, will gradually have to be paid, indebtedness which is payable to some extent in sterling, to some extent in francs, and to a slight extent in marks. The question is, should we permit that indebtedness for the present to remain unpaid? The moratoria that have been established by Government authority in England and France do not cover coupons, corporate or municipal obligations, and similar debts payable on stipulated dates. Now, if those debts are not paid the debtor is in default, and no sophistry can change this.

"Now we can pay this indebtedness only if the banks, for certain purposes which should be carefully scrutinized, will let out gold. The banks answer us, 'Yes, we are not unwilling to let out gold, but this gold is in our reserves, and if we let it out we will have either to reduce or deplete our reserves, which we must not do.'

"That is correct, too. But what have we emergency currency for?

"If the question is put before the banks, 'Shall this country, or the corporations, or the City of New York, default upon its obligations rather than your drawing down your reserves, and rather than your going to Congress and asking, as a temporary measure limited for a very short time, that you be permitted to count national bank notes in your reserves?' I canont see that there can be any doubt about the answer that should be given.

"What does an honest man do if he cannot pay his debts? He tries to borrow it, he makes his note for it. Well, that is just what he should do. As we cannot borrow that money in Europe nor anywhere now, we must borrow it from our own people, who are willing to loan it to us by means of emergency currency, the redemption of which the law protects; and we must pay our debts, if we can do it this way."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ROCK ISLAND LINES for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	8,328	8,049	8,042
Gross	$6,157,112	$6,375,933	$6,076,920
Net after tax	1,621,635	1,885,409	2,564,047
12 mos. gross	68,208,113	71,864,324	64,714,389
Net after tax	13,718,061	15,722,817	15,005,058

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE for June—

Mileage	556	556	556
Gross	415,927	459,909	[illegible]
Net aft. taxes	37,420	161,384	145,514
12 mos. gross	4,901,740	5,341,465	4,837,140
Net aft. taxes	1,448,454	2,005,816	1,846,572

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for July—

Gross	116,763	114,299	109,645
Net	17,422	7,931	25,869
Def. aft. chgs.	2,733	9,027	*6,639

*Surplus.

Earnings of Public Utilities.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY—

	For Mo. Ended July 31, 1914.	Year Prev.	For 6 Mos. End. July 31, 1914.	Year Prev.
Gross earn.	$111,468	$105,668	$767,715	$731,839
Op. exp. & taxes	56,529	54,562	379,843	371,281
Net earn.	54,939	51,086	387,872	360,558
Less interest charges	26,232	25,767	181,816	177,264
Net earn.	28,707	25,319	206,056	183,294

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 13.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$755,197	$8,521,736	$31,510,109
Int. rev. ord.	1,015,023	9,905,342	23,872,422
Corp. & inc. tax	10,939	235,843	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	71,564	1,546,749	[illegible]
Total rec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deficit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Incorporated today:

Machine Service Corpn., patented articles, novelties, &c., $100,000; E. F. Chandler, H. A. Currier, H. S. North, 366 B'way.

Brown-Robertson Co., printing, publishing, $60,000; A. W. Britton, F. H. Butchorn, T. S. Buckingham, 37 Wall St.

A. G. Hauenstein Lumber Co., Buffalo, $100,000; H. and A. G. Hauenstein, A. I. Reckhow.

Ontario System Co., Albany, realty, construction, $75,000; J. C. Millard, A. L. Goodrich, W. W. Bristol, Pittsfield, Mass.

Co-operative Hotel Co., $70,000; A. Abrams, T. B. Barnes, H. G. Koehler, 252 W. 93d St.

Yiddish Press Publication Syndicate, $25,000; S. H. Ellman, Yetta Souberg, N. W. Breslay, 1,382 Park Av.

Lebanon Valley Lighting Co., New Lebanon, $10,000; R. W., Mary L., and F. W. Munch, Dalton, Mass.

H. B. Rennie Ice Co., Malone, $6,000; L. G., A. L., and H. B. Rennie, Malone.

Marcus-Kenin Construction Co., $6,000; L. and M. Kenin, H. Marcus, 1,842 Prospect Pl., B'klyn.

Klee-Rosenblum Co., ladies' wear, $20,000; M. S. Hyman, M. Klee, M. Rosenblum, 41 Convent Av.

Spero-Kent Film Corpn., renting, distributing, films, $5,000; J. A. Kent, E. H. G. McKeever, J. Spero, 310 W. 46 St.

Murken Marine Co., towing, marine transportation, $25,000; E. A. Timothy, D. C. Choate, T. J. Crofton, 197 Powers St., B'klyn.

Kyt Mfg. Co., brewers' supplies, chemicals, drugs, varnishes, $15,000; G. M. Campbell, Veronicus G. Meyer, H. E. Zobel, 521 9 St., B'klyn.

W. S. Curtis, Auburn, garage, $10,000; H. A. Ferguson, R. S. Messenger, Winaford S. Curtis.

Lee Tire & Rubber Co. of New York, $20,000; J. J. Watson, Jr., A. A. Carthwaite, H. E. Field, 440 Riverside Drive.

Rapid Printing Plate Corp'n, secret printing processes, materials, machinery, $25,000; A. Nodelman, C. H. Thompson, G. Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.

Goldberg Candy Co., Rockaway Beach, $5,000; H. Schneider, H. and I. Goldberg, 30 Wygant Av., Arverne.

Gray Bros., Syracuse, footwear, $50,000; B. Fruesdorf, D. J. Cameron, S. P. Emerick, 227 Fulton St.

Blanchard Lumber & Mill Co., Buffalo, $600,000; R. A. Kellogg, Bryant H. Prentice, Seth M. Hamilton.

I. Grossmann, Inc., hair, $100,000; N. Kellman, H. and L. Grossmann, 1,950 Washington Av.

B. & C. Building Co., realty, construction, $5,000; J. C. Connell, E. J. Wright, R. B. Bowler, 101 Park Av.

Brooks Uniform Co., $15,000; A. Stone, J. E. and E. Stroock, 143 W. 40th St.

Consolidated Engine Stop Co., electrical devices, tools, machinery, $120,000; A. W. Britton, T. S. Buckingham, W. P. Powell, 37 Wall St.

Capital increases: United Jewelers, N. Y., $10,000 to $1,500,000; Russitz Co., N. Y., $200,000 to $300,000; Downes & Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $40,000.

Capital reductions: New York Tanning Extract Co., N. Y., $6,000,000 to $1,545,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Mechanicville Manufacturing Co., Mechanicville; Renfax Film Co., N. Y.; R. & S. Supply Co., Utica; Sol Gross & Co., N. Y.; Gray Brothers Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co., Syracuse.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HENRY ROSENSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Rosenstein, wholesale dealer in toys and novelties, 444 Broadway, by these creditors: Charles E. Weyand & Co., $225; American Toy Works, $225, and Jacob Busch, $60. Mr. Rosenstein made an assignment on Wednesday to Morris B. Arnold.

JOSEPH SIRAGUSA of 339 East Twelfth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,454 and no assets.

SIDNEY L. BENNETT.—Judge Grubb has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Sidney L. Bennett, shoe dealer, at 663 Sixth Avenue, bond $500. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000. Creditors objected to the assignee because he lives in Brooklyn.

GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY, automobile brokerage at 17 to 20 Central Park West, has made an assignment to Abner S. Werblin.

EMILY B. HYDEN, designer of gowns at 18 East Forty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Edward B. Reinius of Brooklyn.

MARTIN J. CONDON.—In the bankruptcy case of Martin J. Condon, Judge Grubb yesterday made an allowance of $25,000 to Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, and to Samuel S. Koenig to cover all fees as attorneys for the petitioning creditors, receiver and trustee. The bankruptcy petition was filed against Mr. Condon in April, 1911.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

AUSTIN, Texas.—W. B. Walker & Sons and the T. B. Walker Manufacturing Company, both of Austin, voluntary petitions filed. The liabilities of the first-named company are $735,265; assets $268,299. The liabilities of the manufacturing company are $383,980; assets $153,706.

UTICA, N. Y.—Allen W. Russell, a hotel man of Saranac Lake, petition filed; liabilities $12,941; assets $17,250.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gaston G. Gory, acting for G. J. Gory & Co., manufacturers of waists, voluntary petition; liabilities $66,882; assets $83,178.

NEWARK, N. J.—Howard Marshall of New York has been appointed a receiver for the Kearny Hat Company.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The John Humphrey Range Company, involuntary petition; liabilities not given.

The Illinois Iron and Metal Company, involuntary petition; liabilities not given.

C. L. Norton, a banker and President of the Hyde Park Bank, involuntary petition. The petition was filed in behalf of Mrs. Enda Sandstrom and other depositors. They charge that Norton, though he knew the bank was insolvent, paid the Union Trust Company $5,000. The Hyde Park Bank closed its doors last week owing depositors about $150,000.

BEAUMONT, Texas.—S. W. Pipkin has been appointed receiver for the McFaddin-Wiess-Kyle Rice Milling Company. The assets are about $500,000. Liabilities are not given.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in N. Y. County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amdur, Ellis L.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $561.
Alexander, Troy—J. B. Nugent, Jr., $481.
"Altrides"—A. W. Hall, $179.
Brown, Mrs. Alfred H.—R. H. Stearns & Co., $160.
Bayer, Abraham—S. Mantin, $1,295.
Brown Bros., Inc., owners and builders; Alexander Brown, Jr., and Floyd De L. Brown—Indiana Flooring Co., $328.
Same—Same, $276.
Cook, Frank G.—Mutual Film Corp., $297.
Cos, Mary C.—J. Allen et al., $328.
Campbell, Judson D.—G. W. Bond, Jr., $136.
Flanagan, James—Stewart Distilling Co., $545.
Folkes, Louis—R. T. Emmet et al., $142.
Francisco, Pasquale, or Oscar N. Francis—A. Quint, $157.
Horne, Joseph—Public Bank of New York City, $3,129.
Harwood, Melbourne P.—Higgins & Seiter, $139.
Isaacs, Moe A.—H. Fine et al., $1,305.
Johnson, Arland W.—City Real Estate Co., $320.
Kramer, Gottlieb—L. Abrams, $1,058.
Kindos, Trifon—M. Demetropa, $111.
Kindory, Lignante, Pasquale E.—New York Flag and Banner Co., $152.
Longes, Paul, and Andrew Antonopoulos—G. Demetopoulos, $188.
Landsberg, Morris—V. E. Macy et al., $5,644.
Murray, Thomas E.—West Side Bank, $2,070.
McDonald, James P.—E. Maynard et al., $1,289.
Marsden, George—Edmund Francis Realty Co., $259.
Manjou, Albert—A. Doctor et al., $402.
Mansad Construction Co.—Doty & Orr Co., $1,018.
Prager, Solomon—M. H. Mann, $662.
Rowley, Leonard—Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Ltd., $118.
Strobridge, George—R. Strobridge, $1,288.
Sancomb, Alfred O. and Stella M.—Butler Bros., $204.
Sanger, Ralph—W. Kidde, $371.
Stremmell, Mathilda E.—L. Sachs, $188.
Schneider, Max—I. Baumgold et al., $284.
Turner, Emory S.—Winton Motor Carriage Co., $2,860.
Ventre, James—Bigelow Varnish Co., $104.
Woess, Charles A.—A. Kaiser, $223.
Weinstein, Isidore and Mary—J. Baumgold et al., $316.

In Bronx County.

Arnold, Paul—J. H. Stobbs, $1,204.
Barrie, Joseph—Berger Manufacturing Co., $223.
Crown and Keystone Distributing Co. and Charles R. Hertzberg—Bronx Borough Bank, $802.
Fitzpatrick, Harry J.—Bronx Borough Bank, $153.
Herman, Samuel, and Abraham Cooper—I. M. Ullman et al., $115.
Kenny, Michael—National Surety Co., $188.
Lexington Sheet Metal Works—Twenty-third Ward Bank, $320.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

National Reserve Bank of City of New York—Walnut Hill Bank; Dec. 21, 1909, (vacated,) $154.
Bentz, John J.—Crotona Park Realty Co.; May 18, 1912, (vacated,) $10,268.
R. E. Dietz Co.—F. Buglione; Oct. 17, 1913, $858.
Fort Masonry Co., Inc., Jacob Friedman and Jacob Katz—Glokher & Blue Co.; Aug. 11, 1914, $315.
Sonn, Isaac—City of New York; Feb. 24, 1911, (canceled,) $199.

In Bronx County.

Katz, Jacob, Fort Masonry Co., Inc., and Jacob Friedman—Glokher & Blue Co.; Aug. 11, 1914, $315.

COFFEE FROM BARAHONA.

American Owns Big Plantation in Santo Domingo.

Writing from Santo Domingo, United States Consul General Charles H. Albrecht says the district of Barahona is probably not only the least known but the richest of the twelve districts and provinces into which the Dominican Republic is divided. Barahona has vast agricultural possibilities, if only a little water could be let into the soil by irrigation, Mr. Albrecht thinks.

The district is bisected by a range of mountains running across it from northwest to southeast, south of Lake Enriquello, and the town of Barahona, the customs port of the district. The northern boundary between Barahona and the Province of Azua is formed by a parallel range of mountains north of Lake Enriquello.

"Between these two ranges of mountains," writes Mr. Albrecht, "is a dry valley extending from the coast to the Haitian frontier. This valley is a region of insufficient rainfall, almost entirely uncultivated, but of rich alluvial soil, said to be in places as much as 100 feet in depth. With irrigation (a simple proposition in view of the location of the Yaqui River and the generally level character of this part of the country) this valley would be equally well adapted to cotton or sugar. Under the same conditions it would also be unusually well fitted for alfalfa. Grapefruit of good quality, a fruit which is not found in the republic further to the east, grows wild in the Barahona district.

"It is through this region, starting from the town of Barahona and running to Neiba, then along Lake Enriquillo to the Haitian frontier, that it is proposed to build a railroad. Thus far only about one kilometer of the railroad has been built, sufficient to hold the concession, all work in the Barahona district being at present interrupted by disturbed political conditions. Meanwhile negotiations for the financing of the road are in progress, but I understand that no agreement in the matter has been reached.

"At present there are two principal coffee estates in this district, one reported to contain upward of 1,000,000 trees. The other, containing several hundred thousand trees, with considerable suitable unplanted land adjoining, has recently been puchased by an American already interested in the Barahona district. He intends to advertise his product to make it better known on the American market."

WHAT NEW JERSEY NEEDS.

Offers Best Chance in Union for Economical Dealing in Electricity.

Probably no State in the Union offers a more desirable field for the economical transmission and utilization of electric energy from a unified network than does New Jersey. With its excellent transportation facilities and its proximity to New York and Philadelphia, this State has become one of the most important manufacturing commonwealths. Its extensive and varied industries and congested population furnish a diversified demand which makes for the economical production and delivery of electrical energy.

According to The Electrical World, eleven counties stretching diagonally across New Jersey, from New York City on the northeast to Philadelphia on the southwest, are served with electricity from the lines of the Public Service Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. In these counties 178 municipalities, having a total population of 1,948,923, receive electric service; 104 cities are served by electric railway lines, and 100 cities enjoy three utilities—electricity, electric railway service, and gas.

Although the railway and electric service organizations are allied, they operate as independent companies. Instead of one company generating and selling energy to the other, both organizations have equipment in the same building and each pays a proportionate part of the overhead charges and of the maintenance and operating expenses.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Free Entry for Models of Parts of Automobile Engines.

Wooden models for parts of automobile engines imported by the American Express Company were held free of duty yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers as "Models of invention." Collector Malone took duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the old tariff for "manufactures of wood." The express company succeeded in convincing the board that the models are incapable of any other use than as models and on this account they receive duty exemption.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, lost in a controversy with the customs authorities regarding the classification under the old law of so-called centring, gimp, spooling and trimming machines. The Collector returned them as manufactures of metal and exacted duty at 45 per cent., while the importers claimed free entry under Paragraph 197 as embroidery machines. Judge Fischer held that the protestants failed to substantiate their claim.

The board overruled a protest by the Lang & Stroh Company, San Francisco, relating to the rate of duty on canned peppers. The goods were classified as "prepared vegetables" and duty taken at 40 per cent under Paragraph 252. Among the claims was one that the goods should be allowed to enter free of duty as "pepper." The board saw no merit in the latter contention nor in the others.

Public Utility Securities
Meikleham & Dinsmore
25 Broad St., New York City.
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston

W. N. COLER & CO., BANKERS.
Established 1870.
43 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Will Buy
$10,000 6% Bonds
Computing-Tab.-Recording
F. R. DORR, Washington.

WILL BUY FOR CASH.
50 American Beet Sugar
20 Brooklyn Rapid Transit
100 Reading
State price, or other good stocks offered.
B. W., 135 Times, Downtown.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Send for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

ESTABLISHED 1888
Franklin Trust Company
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
Member New York Clearing House Association
Main Office, - 166 MONTAGUE STREET
Fulton Street Office, - - 569 FULTON STREET
This Company manages estates as Executor or Administrator, and acts as Trustee, Guardian, Committee and Agent. Also acts as Trustee of corporate mortgages, registers bonds and stocks, pays coupons and transacts any other approved business of a fiduciary character. Deposits received subject to check, payable in funds current at the New York Clearing House. Interest allowed on balances of $1,000 or more from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Certificates of deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date. Accounts and trust business invited.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Co.

To Holders of Gold Bonds of 1917, (4% Collateral Trust) Series "A" and Series "B"

Default having occurred in the payment of the August first coupon on the above bonds, it is essential, in order that the interests of the holders may be adequately protected, that they promptly deposit their bonds in negotiable form, accompanied by the August 1, 1914, coupon, and all unmatured coupons, with the Union Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Protective Committee, at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New York. The Depositary will issue Certificates of Deposit under an Agreement now in course of completion and which will be filed with the Depositary on August 5, 1914. Copies of such agreement may be obtained from the Depositary on and after that date.

Application will be made to the New York Stock Exchange, in due course, for the listing of Certificates of Deposit for Series "A" bonds.

Dated, New York, August 3rd, 1914.

L. C. KRAUTHOFF, Counsel.
G. K. B. WADE, Secretary,
80 Broadway, New York.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Chairman,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
A. V. MORTON,
ROBERTS WALKER,
Protective Committee.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
Canada AND THE West Indies
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NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
Total assets $187,915,000

B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members of
New York Stock Exchange,
12 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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60 Wall St., New York
Telephone 5980 Hanover.
Public Utility Specialists

A. E. FITKIN & CO
BONDS
115 Broadway, New York
27 State Street, Boston. 105 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company First Mortgage 10-Year 5% Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

As provided by the mortgage dated July 1st, 1906, executed by The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned, as such Trustee, hereby gives notice of its intention to purchase, at its office in the City of New York, on October 1st, 1914, at par and accrued interest, the following bonds of the above issue drawn by lot, viz.: 3, 4, 5, 17, 20, 32, 34, 37, 51, 52, 78, 79, 162, 167, 169, 179, 192, 196, 200, 202, 229, 231, 232, 238, 240.

Payment for bonds bearing the above numbers will be made out of the Sinking Fund or Reserve Fund provided in said mortgage and the interest on such numbered bonds will cease October 1st, 1914, pursuant to said mortgage.

Federal Income Tax certificates covering accrued interest to October 1st, 1914, should accompany all bonds drawn for redemption.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, August 10, 1914.

TO LAWYERS
6% on First Mortgages on BRONX PROPERTIES.
I have for sale excellent first mortgages given in part payment of the purchase price of lots sold at auction for auction prices. These are on vacant land in populated districts. Especially desirable for investors who cannot properly look after the upkeep of rented buildings, insurance, etc.
These mortgages are of various amounts from a few hundred dollars upward. They will be discounted to a 6% basis. 1% will be paid to the attorney for examining the papers.
JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

MONTANA POWER TRANSMISSION CO.

Montana Power Transmission Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated August 1st, 1908, has deposited with the undersigned, the Trustee thereunder, the sum of $10,907.80, as a payment into the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds sufficient to absorb such sum are hereby invited. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Montana Power Transmission Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the undersigned, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, August 18, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any offer.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

Equipment Obligations. Car Trust No. 2 of 1907

New York, August 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the above obligations maturing on and after August 15th, 1914, and the interest coupons due on and after said date appurtenant to said obligations will be paid at the office of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, Room 1,311, No. 71 Broadway, New York, instead of by the Lincoln Trust Company as in the case of previous maturities of said principal and interest.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE
to liquidate loan, 70 U. S. Steel, 40 B. R. T., 25 Amal. Copper, 30 Beet Sugar, 10 Burns Bros., or any part.
G. A., 127 Times, Downtown.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 1, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of these dividends.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., August 13, 1914.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 32

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 1, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Checks will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
August 13, 1914.

The American Sugar Refining Company.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 11th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable October 2d, 1914, to the stockholders of record September 1st, 1914:

On the Preferred Stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent. On the Common Stock a dividend of 1¾ per cent.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

66th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the sixty-sixth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable August 31st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business, August 17th, 1914. Transfer books will not be closed. F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

No. 61 Broadway.
New York, August 13, 1914.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. August 17th to the morning of September 1st, 1914.

CALEB S. SPENCER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

52 Broadway, New York, August 13, 1914.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company will be held on Wednesday, September 16, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company in Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. Poll open from ten o'clock A. M. to eleven o'clock A. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 5, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon until September 17, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL BOND SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the Borough of Franklin, Sussex County, N. J., will offer for public sale at the Cochran House, Newton, N. J., Friday, Aug. 21, 1914, at 10 A. M., coupon school bonds amounting to $65,000.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, ranging in terms of from three to twenty-two years. The bonds are dated as of July 1, 1914, and will bear interest at 4½%, payable semi-annually.

For further information address the Clerk of the Board of Education, Franklin, N. J. Sealed bids may be addressed to the Franklin Board of Education; Cochran House, Newton, N. J.

By order of the Board of Education of the Borough of Franklin.

M. M. DOLAN, District Clerk.

Aug. 10, 1914.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 9, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing 500 tons more or less of anthracite coal at Woods Hole, Mass., and 135 tons more or less of anthracite coal at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

SUGGESTS SMALLER EDUCATION BOARD

Body Unwieldy and Inefficient at Present, Says Former Commissioner Wilbur.

ONLY SEVEN MEN NEEDED

Three Committees Enough, He Asserts — Could Be Paid $7,000 a Year Without Adding to Budget.

John A. Wilbur, former School Commissioner, is a strong advocate of the reorganization of the Board of Education. In his opinion it is at present an unwieldy and inefficient body. His plan for reorganization is as follows:

The board should consist of only seven members, with all the powers, duties, and obligations of the present body, who should devote their entire time to their duties. They should be appointed by the Mayor, each for a term of nine years. Two members each should be from Manhattan and Brooklyn and one member each from the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. The Mayor's first appointments might be two members for a term of three years, two for six years, and three for nine years. None of them should be subject to removal except on charges of dishonesty or maladministration, sustained after a fair trial.

In January of each year this board should organize itself and be divided into three committees of two members each, to be appointed by its President, who should be ex-officio Chairman of each committee. Two of these committees should consider the educational matters and the third committee should deal with the physical side; the Committee on Elementary Schools to consider all matters of education and discipline relating to the elementary schools; the Committee on High Schools and Special Branches to consider all matters of education and discipline relating to high and training schools, Hunter College, evening schools, vacation schools, recreation centres, and lectures; and the Committee on Buildings and Supplies to consider all matters relating to the construction, maintenance, and care of buildings, and furnishing of supplies. All matters considered by these committees should be submitted to the Board for final action. All matters of finance should be brought directly before the board and not be considered separately by the committees except as to detail.

The board should employ a secretary, term of office five years, who should keep public minutes of all proceedings of the board and its committees and publish the same. The City Superintendent should have power to attend all meetings of the board and to initiate or discuss measures, but have no vote.

Salaries for Commissioners.

"If it should be deemed wise," said Mr. Wilbur recently, "to make this a paid board I would suggest that the salaries of six of the Commissioners be $7,000 a year each, and the salary of the President $10,000 a year. This can be done without adding a dollar to the school budget, as there would then be no possible use for the present board of eight associate City Superintendents, the members of which receive salaries of $6,500 a year each. These offices should be abolished.

"The School Board should be maintained either as an honorary body or the members should be paid a liberal salary, so that the services of really able men could be obtained. The salary should be sufficient to make an honest official independent, and there could be no so-called excuse for graft or favoritism. Such a board, I believe, could save the city each year many times the amount of the salaries paid, and also greatly improve the management of our educational system.

"Seven members are sufficient if their entire time during business hours is devoted to their duties. The best and most economical results can only be obtained by Commissioners devoting their entire time to matters relating to the Department of Education. A Commissioner cannot divide his time between his business and the department without detriment to one or the other, or both, the proper continuity of mind being impossible.

"A term of nine years will tend to make the Commissioners free from political influence, as it will overlap two Mayoralty terms, and they should not be subject to removal except on charges, for the reason that an honest, efficient, and aggressive official should not be subject to any possible pernicious political influence even through the appointing power.

"I know from my own experience in the board that three managing committees as suggested, devoting their full time to the affairs of the department, could accomplish more and with far greater economy than the entire fourteen 'standing committees,' as they are now constituted, for as a rule the Chairmen are the only active members, and even the Chairmen in most instances are more or less inactive. The committees should be divided as suggested because the amount of work to be done is proportionately so divided, and each committee would be of about equal importance.

"The entire board, acting on all matters of finance, I believe, would have the effect of keeping expenditures down to the very lowest point consistent.

Extravagance in Department.

"In my opinion, there are shameful incompetence and extravagance in the department. One of the causes of this, and probably the most important one, is the lack of responsibility under the present ridiculous system of forty-six Commissioners and two sets of Superintendents, district and associate.

"As it is now, the teachers report to the Principals, the Principals to the District Superintendents, the District Superintendents to the Associate Superintendents. The Associate Superintendents to the City Superintendent, the City Superintendent to the several bureaus, the heads of these bureaus to the fourteen committees of Commissioners, and finally, through the Chairmen of these committees, to the Board of Education, which on its meeting days (two hours semi-monthly) has a calendar as long as from Harlem to the Battery that is submitted at the last moment, and no individual Commissioner knows a thing about it unless he goes to considerable trouble and makes inquiry of the Chairmen of the fourteen committees, and if he does make such inquiry with any real desire to comprehend matters he is regarded as a busybody and gets himself very much disliked.

"Everything seems to be done at arm's length in the board with very little knowledge of why and how things are done, and every Commissioner seems to be afraid of treading on the corns of some other Commissioner. Although it is an honorary board there have been more politics and wire-pulling in it, I believe, than in any other department in the City of New York. The reason for this is apparent. A Commissioner, unless he makes himself an inquisitive nuisance, is a nonentity, and the most he can do are some small favors for his friends, and to do these it is 'you pat me and I'll pat you' between the different committees.

"Our methods of teaching are good, far ahead of what they were a few years ago, and constantly improving. The only real trouble on the educational side of the school problem is that we are trying to do too much. The course of study in our elementary schools is overloaded. Nearly, if not all, the time that is consumed in nature study, pictorial drawing, carpentry, sewing, cooking, French, German, the technical part of music, and a few other things of a similar character, could be used to much better advantage in drilling the children in the three R's, spelling, geography, and the like. Since 90 per cent. of the children go no higher than the elementary schools and are graduated at 14 years of age—the average—we cannot hope to do better than to give them a good drilling in the essentials, and thereby equip them to go out into the world with the knowledge that will be most helpful in earning their living and facing the problems of life."

JAMES FOND OF RACING.

Kentucky Senator Says He'd Like to Attend a Meet Every Day.

United States Senator Ollie James, like most Kentuckians, is a great lover of horses, particularly runners. The Senator never misses an opportunity to visit his native State when the semi-annual meetings are held at Latonia or Louisville, or run up to New York when the tracks are open in the vicinity. A few days ago he visited his old political ally, Joseph L. Rhinock, Treasurer of the Shubert Theatrical Company, who was formerly a Congressman from the Sixth District of Kentucky. James and Rhinock are self-made men, the former having started his career as a page in the Kentucky Legislature, while Rhinock's early efforts were confined to stripping tobacco in the Cincinnati tobacco works. Both attained high places in the councils of the Democratic Party of Kentucky while still young men.

As they were sitting together talking over old times Mr. Rhinock said:

"Ollie, nearly every boy dreams that some day he will be President of the United States. I know I did, and I fancy you did. You have climbed the political ladder until now you sit in the United States Senate from the great Commonwealth of Kentucky. I presume your great dream and ambition is the same today as when you were a boy. Now, really, Senator, what is your greatest wish?"

"Well, Joe," the Senator replied, "while aspiring to be President of the United States is a most lofty ideal, I don't think I shall ever attain that high office, and, in the meantime, I am free to confess that the greatest wish is simply that I could attend a race course every day in the year except Sunday and have sufficient means to wager $20 on each and every race."

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Aug. 14

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India..........Aug. 15

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia..........Aug. 17

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru..........Aug. 20

☞ Read in

The Globe
AND Commercial Advertiser.

BEGINNING TO-DAY

The Human Slaughter House

By WILHELM LAMSZUS

The book that has set Germany by the ears. The sensation of the year in Europe.

It tells the story of a civilian who leaves his office desk, his wife and family, and marches out to a present-day war.

It describes, but does not exaggerate, the horrors of modern war. It strips from war its deceptive glamour. No longer "The Field of Honor," but "The Human Slaughter House," made so by mechanical invention, which wipes out regiments by the pressing of an electric button, as was done at Liege the other day.

Lamszus, the author, is a schoolmaster in one of the great German public schools. He concludes his apologia for the brutality of "The Human Slaughter House" with these words: "Worthless indeed is the nation that would not stake its all for its honor. The only question that remains is what the spirit of this honor be; whether the appetite of savages and barbarians, hungry for spoils, impels me, or whether moral honor, the blood-stained, desecrated face of God inspires me."

—IN—

The Globe
AND Commercial Advertiser.

Beginning TO-DAY,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 14

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:08|Sun sets..7:01|Moon rises..10:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:36	1:25	6:46	7:47
Governors Island	12:46	1:39	7:25	8:34
Hell Gate	2:38	3:29	9:05	10:24

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 13.

SS Francisco, Hull, July 31.
SS Dullington, Matanzas, Aug. 6.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Aug. 11.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Aug. 13.
SS Juan, Port Antonio, Aug. 8.
SS Jas di Giorgio, Port Antonio, Aug. 8.
SS Zacapa, Colon, Aug. —.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 8.
SS Dwinsk, Halifax, Aug. 11.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Nickerie	Trinidad	Aug. 1
Germania	Marseilles	July 28
Pawnee	Hamburg	July 29
Zulia	Mayaguez	Aug. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Aug. 11
El Oriente	Galveston	Aug. 8
DUE TOMORROW.		
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 8
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Aug. 10
DUE SUNDAY.		
Byron	Rio Janeiro	July 29
Shimosa	Suez	July 24
Suriname	P'rto Barrios	July 10
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 13
Lumen	Shields	Aug. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Kroonland, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
America, Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Horatius, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cedric, Liverpool		1:00 A. M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	—	6:00 P. M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	—	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Marseilles	—	1:00 P. M.
Danube, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ansonia, Glasgow	—	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Galveston	—	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Tampa	—	1:00 P. M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P. M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 146 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Felzon, Port Arthur to New York, was 812 miles S. of Overfalls at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 298 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 240 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 192 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 212 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 174 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Prins Willem V., at Amsterdam, Aug. 11.
SS Excelsior, at St. Michael's, Aug. 9.
SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, Aug. 11.

Sailed.

SS New York, (tank,) from Rotterdam, Aug. 11.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Service suspended.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Kroonland.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.
Netherlands—Close at 3 P. M. Aug. 15, SS Potsdam.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 14, SS America.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 11; Manila, July 13; Yokohama, July 28, and Honolulu, Aug. 2—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia, were dispatched east on Aug. 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 14.

Postmaster Morgan announces that, as the regulations of Bolivia require the confiscation of all articles having a commercial value received in Bolivia in the regular mails from other countries, packages containing articles having a commercial value will not be dispatched to Bolivia, except by parcel post.

Articles of value sent to Bolivia by parcel post are not liable to confiscation, but are delivered to addressees, subject to the customs regulations of that country.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hong Kong, July 14; Shanghai, July 18; Yokohama, July 25, and Honolulu, Aug. 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 12 and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 16.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 *Ft. Elevation.* 100 *miles from city.*

CRAGSMOOR INN

High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address Densmore Curtis, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

New York.
NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO N. Y.
MIZZEN TOP
Hotel and Cottages.
ON CREST OF QUAKER HILL,
SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N. Y.
90 minutes from N. Y. City; 1,200 feet elevation.
A PICTURESQUE NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE.
The best stop on the most direct route from New York to the Berkshires.
W. P. CHASE.

MILLBROOK INN
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SPECIAL RATES JULY AND AUGUST
Also Hotel Hawthorne, 70 W. 49th St.

LAUREL HOUSE,
LAUREL HOUSE STATION.
Haines Falls P. O., N. Y.; daily dansant; accommodates 300; garage; booklets.
A. C. INGLESSI.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.

Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found.
Every outdoor and indoor amusement. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 35 minutes to Penn. Station.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

HUNTINGTON BAY LODGE
ON
HUNTINGTON BAY, L. I.
ACCOMMODATION—100.
American Plan—$21 to $25 Weekly
Bathing, Tennis, Golf, Dancing.
Commuting distance.
TEL. NO. 200 HUNTINGTON.
N. Y. OFFICE, 18 East 28th Street. Tel. 4050 Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN BEACH
"SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES."
Oriental Hotel NOW OPEN.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

WHY STAY IN TOWN THESE HOT DAYS?

The Gramatan is the ideal Summer home for New York business men. 29 minutes from Grand Central. Coolest spot near New York. Special rates for bachelors during August. Golf, tennis, and every outdoor sport.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Situated 300 feet above sea level, 22 miles from New York, fast electric train service. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Salt Water Bathing. Swimming pool, billiards, bowling, ballroom, grill. Rates and booklet on request.
Under personal direction of
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.
Telephone White Plains 2860.

NEW JERSEY.

AVON INN
Avon by the Sea, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean.
Bathing directly from the Hotel.
One of the few large Hotels on the Jersey Coast which remains open through September, the best month of the season.
Special rates in September.
2 persons in one room, $12.50 each.
1 person in single room, $15.00.
Special rates over Labor Day.
From Saturday dinner to Tuesday after breakfast, $8.00.
AVON INN HOTEL CO.
S. Thomas Penna, Mgr.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,600 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special late August and Sept. rates.
G. FRANK COPE.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

New Monterey
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Will Remain Open Until After Labor Day.
250 rooms with private bath and hot and cold sea water connection.
100 rooms with hot and cold running water.
Long-distance telephones in all rooms.
Surf Bathing—Sailing—Fishing.
Daily concerts and dancing.
S. O. Dennis, Asst. Manager. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Telephone 1600 Asbury Park.

Spend your week-ends at the
Hotel Winthrop
Asbury Park, N. J.
Open until October. Strictly first-class, fireproof. Famous for its cooking. Surf bathing, sailing, fishing. $3.00 per day up. Special rates by the week.
AUGUST STENDER.
Telephone 890 Asbury Park.

OCEAN SPRAY HOTEL Unobstructed view of Ocean and Lake. 211 Lake Ave. Cool, Comfortable, Commodious. Cuisine Unsurpassed. Booklet. E. Foley, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ELBERON
AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily.
R. B. LUDY, M. D.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL
TENNIS·BOATING·SURF-BATHING
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING DANCING, DIRECTED BY HARRY SPRINGER

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Elevation 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Three hours from N. Y., on D., L. & W. Autos from station. In 2,000-acre Park. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, and Baseball. Dancing. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelors' rates. Ideal motor trip.
ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa.
37 B'way, Tuesdays, 11-1. Rector 2550.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pocono Pines.

2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
POCONO PINES INN AND LODGE, accommodating 300.
Swept by cool mountain Pine breezes.
POCONO PINES, PA.
Golf, Tennis, Riding Academy, 3-Mile Lake, Orchestra, Dancing, and all Amusements.
WM. P. KENNEY, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, fine motoring, &c.; accommodates 300; good orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular.
W. W. BROWN, Manager.

Granliden Hotel, at the gateway of the White Mountains, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Under same management.

FOR SALE.

Army-Navy Auction Bargains
[illegible]
Francis Bannerman, 501 B'way, N. Y.

Holland-America Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Steamer POTSDAM will sail for ROTTERDAM
Direct on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 6 P. M.

MEXICO
Use the Water Route. Direct passenger and freight service.
Weekly sailings on Thursdays from
New York
(Calling at HAVANA)
to
Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico.
Schedules, rates, etc., promptly furnished on application to
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
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CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Sailings for Liverpool
(Subject to Change)
SAXONIA—Sat., Aug. 15, 3 P. M.
LACONIA—Wed., Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
CAMPANIA—Wed., Aug. 26, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA—Tues., Sept. 15
For information apply
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York.

FABRE LINE
S. S. Patria will sail to Marseilles direct Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 1:00 P. M.
JAMES W. ELLWELL & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Caserta......Aug. 18 | Taormina......Aug. 29
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
VIA MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S
STEEL STEAMER "MONTAUK"
A Delightful Sail—120 Miles—on
LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leaving New York, Pr. ft. 131st St., N. R., 9:15 A. M.
" West 23d St., North River, 9:45 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., nr. ft. Wall St., 10:15 A. M.
" Recreation Pier, E. 24th St., 10:45 A. M.
Leave Bridgeport returning, 5 P. M.
Music, Cafe and Restaurant.
$1.00 | ROUND TRIP | $1.00

ALL-DAY SAIL up the HUDSON
Sunday $1 Round Trip

TO NEWBURGH AND P'KEEPSIE
On Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Lv. Franklin St. 9 A. M.
W. 129th St. 9:30 A. M.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
SAND GOAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
Next Sunday also Wednesday Aug. 19th
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BLOCK ISLAND, EVERY SUNDAY. R. I. $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see Saturday's papers.

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle: Lv. ft. W. 42d St. Daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tkts. & folders all hotel & tkt. offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

YELLOWSTONE PARK TOURS
17 Days and Longer, $140 and up.
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Tel. 4530 Franklin. 398 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER TOURS Ideal Vacations on Land or Sea. Send for 80-page booklet. Mailed free. MARSTERS, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS F. O'BRIEN, deceased:

Please take notice that the undersigned intends to apply for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Thomas F. O'Brien, deceased, late of the City of Albany, New York, and

You are hereby notified, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Newton B. Van Dersee, Surrogate of the County of Albany, dated July 20, 1914, to present your claims against the estate of the said decedent to the Honorable Surrogate of the County of Albany on or before the 31st day of August, 1914.

ELLEN CALLAHAN, Petitioner.
DENIS B. O'BRIEN, 165 Broadway, New York City, Attorney for Petitioner.

American and Red Star Lines
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
NEW YORK..Aug. 14 PHILADEL...Aug. 21
KROONLAND.Aug.15 FINLAND...Aug. 22
Atlantic Transport Line
MINNETONKA Aug.15 MINNEW'SKA Aug.29
White Star Line
CEDRIC....Aug. 14 CELTIC.....Aug. 20
COMPANY'S OFFICE
9 Broadway, N. Y., or Agents everywhere

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
AUSONIA, Aug. 15, Noon.
One Class Cabin (2nd) and 3rd Class.
Cameronia..Aug. 29, noon | Columbia..Sept. 5, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

SUNDAY

SAIL ALL DAY
ON THE
COOL HUDSON
RENSSELAER
Spacious decks and salons, protected from sun. Large staterooms and parlors. Music. Unexcelled dining service a la carte.
Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany, Troy
Newburgh or Poughkeepsie and Return **$1.00**
Steamer takes passengers for Bear Mountain at 132d St.
Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 8:45 A. M.
W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.
Phone Day or Night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

ALL - THE - WAY - BY - WATER
To BOSTON
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
Fast Steel Steamers MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning from India Wharf, Boston. 15 hours between the two cities.
To PORTLAND, Me.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
S. S. OLD COLONY and NORTH LAND
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:00 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, also at 10:30 A. M. Mondays. A delightful 390-mile, 22-hour trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
Tickets, etc., at the Pier, and at 290 Broadway, also at New York Transfer Co., and Tourist offices throughout the city. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked through.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets {From 129th St., 50 Cents / From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lvs. Yonkers, 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail **$2.75**
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.75**
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 30, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

To Boston
And New England Points

Fall River Line
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line
Daily except Sunday. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside Ventilation and are Always Cool and Comfortable.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 28, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave foot East 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

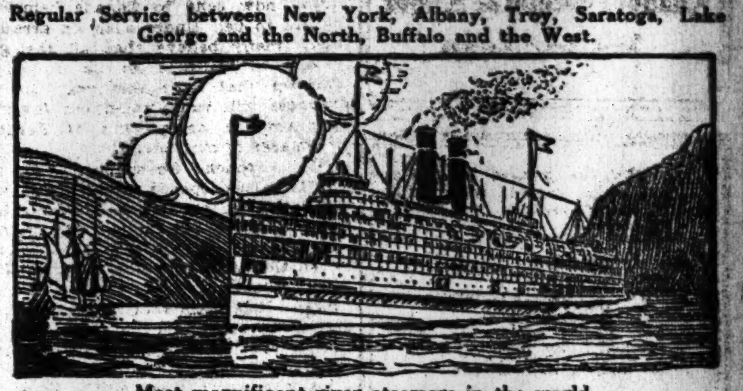
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Also Mondays, 10:00 and 10:30 A. M., respectively. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.



Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer TROJAN leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

SEE THE HUDSON AT ITS BEST
Recreation, amusement and diversion that cannot be equalled.
PLAN to go SATURDAY and SUNDAY
on the New Steel Steamer
"MANDALAY" The only steamer in these waters with a specially designed **BALLROOM**
Complete Orchestra. Dancing Free. Miss Nardin and Mr. Raymond McKay in Charge.
The charm of the Hudson plus the comfort and convenience of this specially designed vessel for outings on the river makes these trips ideal.
N. B.—Regular stops at West Point daily except Sunday and Monday.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH & RETURN
*Day trip omitted Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st St.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.

MORNING.	EVENING.
Lv. Battery 9 A. M.	Lv. Battery 7:30 P. M.
W. 131st St., 10 A. M.	West 131st St., 8:30 P. M.
Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.	

Tel. 179 & 3226 Broad & 3384 Morningside.
Beautiful Silver Cup Dancing Contests Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evngs.

WEST POINT SAIL

Saturday Afternoon
Daylight—Twilight—Searchlight
"ADIRONDACK"
Cuisine Unexcelled. Music. Dancing.
ROUND TRIP 50 cts. PIER 32, NORTH RIVER, 2 P. M. WEST 132D ST., 2:45 P. M. RETURNING 10:30 P. M. (ONE HOUR AT WEST POINT.)

SUNDAY SAIL
YONKERS, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE & Return
"ADIRONDACK"
$1.00 Round Trip
The Pleasantest way to spend the day. Orchestra. Dinner a la carte. Cafe.
Pier 32 N. R., Foot of Canal St.
10:00 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.
Phone Day or Night Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R. 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 3236 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
Steamers Rosedale & Sylvester leave WEST 129TH ST.—9:30, 10:30 and 1 P. M. 23D ST.—10:00, 11:00, 1:30, 2:45. BATTERY—10:30, 11:30, 2 and 3:00. CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 10. ROCKAWAY—12:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings
Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades.
Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th St., ½ hour later; E. 138th St. 1 hour later than Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals. Free Dancing.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily. Lvs. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Lecturer. "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Scotland Lightship. 1:30; ret. 5:30. Tel. Broad 3373.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There is a moderate low pressure area over the upper lakes and the Province of Ontario, with resulting thunder showers in the upper lake region, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. Local thunder showers also continued in the South Atlantic and the Gulf States, except Southern Texas.

Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures are somewhat lower over the north districts, where showers occurred, and also in the central plains States. In New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the West Gulf States they were moderately low, while in the Far West they were high, ranging from five degrees to seventeen degrees above the seasonal average.

There will be thunder showers Friday in the Ohio Valley and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, extending Friday night into New England and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

Local thunder showers will also continue Friday and probably Saturday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; otherwise the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest followed by falling temperatures Saturday in the extreme Northwest, plains States, and the great central valleys. In the East and South temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Friday and Saturday will be gentle to moderate south and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and variable, mostly east and southeast off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Probably showers Friday. Saturday, fair west, showers east portion.

Southern New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday; showers at night or Saturday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Friday; showers at night or Saturday.

Western New York—Local thunder showers Friday; Saturday fair.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, except showers northwest. Saturday, showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	66	68	4 P. M.	67	79
6 A. M.	68	64	6 P. M.	66	78
9 A. M.	69	68	9 P. M.	67	71
12 M.	69	74	11 P. M.	66	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
5:13—1,730 Madison Av.; Ben Milstein		Slight
5:20—447 7th Av.; Zarkoriah Fishman		$10
9:05—278 Brook Av.; Mary Healy		Slight
9:55—1,754 Bathgate Av.; Louis Zimmerman		$20
10:20—172 Essex St.; Lena Mehr		Slight
P. M.		
12:25—274 E. Houston St.; Harris Reinschreter		Slight
12:55—507 W. 20 St.; Reuben Beck		Slight
5:00—945 Freeman St.; Eman'l Straus		Slight
5:25—Maennercoor Hall, 203 E. 56 St.		Slight
8:45—505 W. 142 St.; Mrs. G. Veit		Slight
9:15—138 St., at Lenox Av.; vacant lot		Slight
11:15—156 German Pl.; Thomas Burham		$200
11:30—21 Av. B.; Morris Toularouff		$50

EDUCATION NOTES.

Applications are being received at the Board of Education Hall for the position of teacher of continuation classes in department stores and other establishments. Former P. S. teachers with satisfactory records are eligible. Married women are not debarred. The class lasts for two hours a day, and is generally held in the morning.

A written examination of applicants for license as assistant teacher of freehand drawing in high schools will be held on Oct. 7 and 8, beginning at 9 A. M. each day.

The following appointments of teachers in vacation playgrounds have been made: Pianists—Sarah Fruchtman, Elizabeth Karp, Emma T. Miller, Rae V. Meyers, Minnie C. Paugh, Marian E. Ryan. Physical Training Assistant—Israel Weinstein, Elizabeth Berm, Augusta Krenowitz, Lillian Affachiner. Physical Training Teacher—Elizabeth A. Foote, Mildred G. Blakeslee. Junior Assistant—Beatrice Clark, Sarah Saperstein, Esther O'Reilly, Florence Reaney, Theresa Stein. Kindergarten—Lillian Deutsch, Adelaide M. McKinley, Jennie H. Parry.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

139th St, s s, 545 ft w of 5th Av, for a one-story repair shop, 50x70; H. Hill, owner, 257 West 116th St; C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Av, architect; cost....$5,000

Delancey St, 6 and 8, for a one-story moving picture theatre, 33.4x75; E. Plath, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost....$25,000

238th St, s s, 200 ft w of Keppler Av, for a one-story brick tool house, 13x30; Archibald Murdock, on premises, owner and architect; cost....$100

Fordham Road, s e corner of Marion Av, for a one-story brick store, size irregular; Adams Realty Co., M. E. Oppenheimer, 296 Broadway, President, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost..$28,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

109th St, 52 to 56 West, to a two-story theatre; Manhattan Theatre Corporation, 200 Manhattan Av, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost..$5,000

INSTRUCTION.

New York Law School

174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

Day School. "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.

Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. Stations. Convenient for New Jersey, all parts of Long Island, and all New York. Very near the courts and lawyers' offices. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, leading to degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, printed notes of latest statutes and decisions, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.

GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Clason Point Military Academy

For Boys. Catholic Boarding & Day School. Directed by the Christian Brothers. Located within the environs of the city, centred in beautiful 110-acre Park, bordering on waters of Long Island Sound. Prepares for College and Business, combines religious training, military discipline. All Athletics. 32d year opens Sept. 17. Catalog.

REV. BROTHER EDMUND, Principal,
Clason Point Military Academy,
(Bronx,) New York City.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

THE GROFF SCHOOL

with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
140 NASSAU STREET

Near Federal and County Courts, Brooklyn Bridge, Subway, Hudson Tunnel.

Afternoon Classes, 4:15 to 6:15.
Evening Classes, 7:45 to 9:45.

Term Begins Sept. 24. CASE SYSTEM.
Tuition Fee One Hundred Dollars.
Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

ST. PAUL SCHOOL For Boys
Garden City, L. I. WALTER R. MARSH,
Send for Catalog. Headmaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the PELICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY for authority to change its name to THE IMPERIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Sir: Please take notice that upon the annexed petition of the Pelican Assurance Company, verified the 4th day of August, 1914, and upon the schedules therein mentioned and thereto annexed, copies of which are herewith served upon you, and upon the certificates in said petition mentioned, to be hereafter obtained and presented to the court with said petition and schedules, and upon affidavits of due publication therewith to be presented, a motion will be made at a Special Term of this court to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order granting the prayer of said petitioner, either in the form hereto annexed and herewith served upon you, or in such other form as such court shall think proper, and for such other and further relief as to this court may seem just and equitable in the premises.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1914.

Yours, &c.,
GEORGE A. STRONG, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and Post Office Address, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City.
To Hon. MITCHELL MAY, Secretary of State of the State of New York, Albany, New York.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Pensioned on surgeon's certificate: Lieut. W. J. Miller, Telegraph Bureau, B'klyn, at $1,125 a yr., appointed June 7, 1888; Patrolmen Patrick F. Kane, 18, at $700, appointed June 6, 1894; C. J. Conroy, 31, at $700, appointed Nov. 1, 1893; Edward Kearns, 36, at $700, appointed May 22, 1890; Henry Cunningham, 150, at $700, appointed July 11, 1894; Thomas Gorman, Bridge Prect., at $700, appointed June 15, 1889.

Leaves with pay: Insp. Jno. O'Brien, 1st Dist., 16 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 28, (vacation.) Without pay: Serg. Patrick Colleary, 3 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 7; Patrol. J. P. Donohue, 146, 2 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 11; F. C. McKay, 153, 1 day from 8 A. M. Aug. 15; W. F. Jarrett, 159, 2 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 16; B. E. Leffler, 173, 1 day from 10 A. M. Aug. 17.

Sick leave: Inspector J. A. Faurot, Det. Bureau, for 30 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 11.

Granted full pay while sick: Mounted Patrol. E. T. Cody, 169, from Aug. 1, during disability; Patrolmen F. H. Schilling, 6, from Aug. 5, during disability; A. F. Geyer, 18, from July 22 to July 30; J. C. Muler, 144, from July 20 to July 27; M. J. Toomey, 145, from June 23 to June 29.

Applications for pay approved: Patrol. George Steller, 4, from June 4 to June 23; Florence O'Sullivan, 31, from 12:50 A. M. June 26 to 12:01 A. M. July 14.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M. Aug. 12: Patrol. J. A. Dolan, 4 Insp. Dist., to 2 Prect.; T. J. Gleason, 37 Prect., to 4 Insp. Dist.; C. E. Carlton, 146 Prect., to 173 Prect. on bicycle duty. From 2 Insp. Dist. to precincts indicated: Jacob Gerhardt, 21; W. J. Fallon, 26; W. F. Loeb, 26; Joseph McElligott, 26; F. A. Daly, 26; J. J. Hoolahan, 26; E. G. Morris, 26; J. J. Bryan, 149. From precincts indicated to 2 Insp. Dist.: Thomas Johnson, 2; T. P. Kelly, 13; T. A. Malley, 16; W. P. Dickson, 18; John Walsh, 22; Harry Myers, 35; George Feulner, 62; G. A. Burnell, 63; Charles Morris, 65; Daniel Cashman, 143; Michael Murphy, 274 L. F. Costuma, 278.

Temporary assignments: Capt. E. I. Walsh, 13 Insp. Dist., to command 1 District, in addition to his own, for 16 days from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 28; J. J. Cray, 1st Branch Det. Bureau, to command Det. Bureau, in addition to his other duties, during absence of Inspector J. A. Faurot, from 8 A. M. Aug. 12; Lieuts. F. W. Blohm, 14, to Marine, Subdiv. B, for 16 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 25; W. B. Gilhooley, 22, to 69 for 16 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 13; P. S. McCormack, 32, to Com'r's office for 30 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 11; Patrick Sugrue, 81, to Marine, Subdiv. A, for 14 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 20; Sergt. C. B. Burns, 161, to B. B. H. Squad for 30 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 14; Act. Det. Sergt. M. A. Batto, Det. Bureau, to Dist. Att'y's office, Bronx, for 5 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 13.

Patrolmen C. F. Hay, 10, to 12, for clerical duty, for 10 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 12; H. A. Isherwood, 12, to Chief Surgeon's office, for 30 days from 9 A. M. Aug. 11; W. R. Wittenberg and Harry Jacobson, 15, to 2 Insp. Dist., for 10 days from 2:30 P. M. Aug. 14; J. M. King, 31, to 5 Insp. Dist., for 10 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 12; Antonio Caravetta, 39, and John F. Archipoili, 143, to 2 Insp. Dist., for 10 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 15; E. A. Kearney, 40, to C. O., duty in Property Clerk's office, for 30 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 14; C. A. Harden and Patrick Kehoe, 278, to 12 Insp. Dist., for 30 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 15.

To C. O. duty in Special Squad 1 for 3 days, from 4 P. M. Aug. 15: Thomas McAdams, 10; James Byrnes, 146; J. A. Hurton, 276; J. J. Paton, 14; William Dowling, 170; J. T. McCarthy, 278.

To Detective Bureau: J. J. Shea, 4, for 10 days from 4 P. M. Aug. 13.

For 10 days, from 8 A. M. Aug. 15: Samuel Dribben, 143; Alexander Nicolay, 174; Julius Cohen, 145.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M. Aug. 15: John Dondero, 36; W. C. Hilderbrandt, 81; Louis Ross, 170; John Giba, 63; J. N. Gassman, 146.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M. Aug. 16; Earl J. Mayo, 4; Nathaniel Snydecker, 68; John Watson, 36; Angelo, Trezza, 151.

Fire Department.

Leave, With Pay—Thos. Fitzgerald, Eng. 85, 7 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 1, on account of sickness.

Philip F. O'Brien, Jr., Eng. 220, fined $5 for loss of badge.

To attend the convention of the N. Y. State Firemen's Ass'n, at Geneva, N. Y.—Walter T. Tobball, Eng. 246; H. F. Woolenben, Eng., 248; Lieut. P. H. McCabe, Eng. 276; G. H. McGuire, H. & L. 127; J. R. McIntosh, Eng. 226; Capt. E. W. Lent, Eng. 37, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17.

Leaves, Without Pay—G. F. Clifford, Eng. 55, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Lieut. John Fredenberg, Eng. 60, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16; T. M. Loomis, Eng. 93, 96 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17; T. H. Maloy, Eng. 93, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Aug. 16; Charles Hoell, H. & L. 132, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 15; B. T. Kelly, H. & L. 125, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bradhurst Av, s e corner 147th St, 49.11x100, 6-sty Miriam Court apartment; to Isabel H. Cohen for $54,944.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Walton Av, 2,407, w s, 308.8 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x96.6, three-story dwelling; E. K. Upham against A. C. Jones and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $7,006.15; taxes, &c., $379.14; to the plaintiff for $7,300.

By George Price.

Park Av, 4,595 to 4,607, w s, 287.8 ft s of 187th St, 150x98.3x150.2x105.8, 4 five-story flats and stores; Hamilton Securities Co. against Tremont Park Realty Co. and others; Fletcher, S. & L., attorneys; Max Bendit, referee; due, $41,591.64; subject to four first mortgages aggregating $96,000; to the plaintiff for $138,600.

By Joseph P. Day.

Van Nest Av, s e corner Hancock St, 25x100; W. L. Brown against John McNulty and others; C. B. Augustine, attorney; Neilson Olcott, referee; due, $2,437.58; taxes, &c., $756.65; to German-American Insurance Co. for $2,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

115th St, 338 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; N. Y. Trust Co. and others against Carmela Palermo and others; M. S. Borland, attorney; E. A. McShane, referee; due, $13,985.33; taxes, &c., $302.80.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MANHATTAN AV, 200, all; Manhattan Avenue Theatre Corporation to 109th Street Theatre Corporation, 56 West 109th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, H. H. Ritterbusch, 80 Maiden Lane....$13,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, 160, store and basement; John Schelberg to Diedrich Meyer, 172 West 107th St, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1912; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. R. B. Co., 28th St and Amsterdam Av....$900

HAMILTON PLACE, e s, 81.4 ft n of 136th St, ground floor; Milo Realty Co. to Hamilton Square Photo. Play Co., 11 Hamilton Place, 3 10-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, J. F. Berman, 346 Broadway...$4,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 128th St, store, &c.; Matthias Pfau to Fred Rahrau, 103 West 127th St, 5 years from June 16, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av...$2,400

LENOX AV, s e corner of 125th St, top floor; Marion Realty Co. to Morningside Billiard Co., 2,901 Lenox Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915....$3,600

34TH ST, 1 West, 20½ ft of w store and basement; Frederic's, a corporation, to Mme. Genia Jaegar, 2,684 Broadway, 7 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, Abraham Goodman, 33 Essex St....$13,000

184TH ST, 568 West, store floor; Louise Eckhardt to Carl Otto, 568 West 184th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914....$360

Bronx.

MELROSE AV, 752 and 754, all; Benenson Realty Co. to Rosie Jame, 401 East 154th St, 10 years, from April 1, 1914; attorney, Rosie Jame, 401 East 154th St....$4,500 and $4,700

150TH ST, 231 to 237 East, all; Marrazzi Construction Co. to Joseph Gudowitz, 532 Courtlandt Av, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St....$9,480

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 81st St, 95x102; William Koch against William Walter, owner; Fulton Building Co., lessee; Tolkow & Co., Fleischmann Bros. Co., contractors....$117

DUTCH ST, 12; Edw. F. Rodler against Franz Zahn, owner and contractor....$54

2D AV, 818; Gross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Alexander K. Leimburg, owner; Axel L. Anderson, contractor....$463

5TH AV, 424 to 434; Standard Plunger Elevator Co. against F. V. & J. H. Burton, owners; E. Brooks & Co., contractors....$42,187

7TH AV, 2,282; Herman Steinberg against Charles Froebe, owner; Isaac Schoenberg, lessee and contractor....$75

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, 757, 759, 761, and 763; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Cleri Construction Co., owner and contractor, (renewal)....$240

168TH ST, s s, 143.6 ft w of Fulton St, 59.1x103; Kiosk Contracting Co. against William J. Diamond, owner; Andrea La Sala, contractor....$196

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

DELANCEY ST, 77 to 83; National Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Manhattan Holding Co. and others, June 3, 1914....$300

WASHINGTON PLACE, 32 and 34; Rothbard & Son against Rosie Levy and others, April 9, 1914....$75

56TH ST, 229 West; [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sailors' Snug Harbor to Improve Broadway Plot—United States Express Company Sells Twenty-third Street Warehouse—$135,000 Bronx Building Loan — Suburban Buyers.

As a result of the recent court decision whereby the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor were permitted a greater latitude in the improvement of their property, it was learned yesterday that the Trustees have just approved of plans for improving the plot at 743 and 745 Broadway, opposite Astor Place. The present building was partially destroyed by fire about a year ago and has since been vacant. The ground lease has expired and the Trustees have taken over the building. It will now be torn down and on the site will be erected a four-story loft and commercial structure, having a façade of glazed terra cotta.

The plot is a large one running through to Mercer Street, fronting fifty-two feet on both Broadway and Mercer Street, and 200 feet deep, between Waverly Place and Eighth Street. Over ten years ago the Sailors' Snug Harbor erected a loft building on University Place, but the policy of improving the property was disapproved by most of the Trustees, in accordance with the stipulations of the original Randall will. Such action, however, was detrimental to the property, and in order to get a more liberal interpretation of the will so as to put the property on a normal income-producing basis, a friendly suit was instituted to define more definitely the rights of the Trustees.

The present improvement, therefore, will be the first authorized by the Trustees in about ten years. Maynicke & Franke are the architects. The new building will be ready for occupancy by next February, and it will be an important modern addition in that section of Broadway.

U. S. Express Co. Sells in 23d Street.

It was reported yesterday that the United States Express Company, which recently decided to wind up its business, has sold its stables and warehouses at 553 to 557 West Twenty-third Street, running through the block to 540 to 550 West Twenty-fourth Street, seventy-five feet on each street by 197.6 feet deep. The land is a Clement C. Moore leasehold. The buildings are 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, near the Twenty-third Street ferry.

Buyers for City Dwellings.

John R. Higbie has sold to a client of the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, 158 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20.10 by 102.2 feet, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Alice Beck purchased for occupancy 35 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 100.8 feet, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The owner of record is Henry W. Vought.

Simon Mendelson is the buyer of the dwelling 21 West Sixty-ninth Street, sold recently by Oviedo Bostwick. Mr. Mendelson is said to have given out-of-town property in part payment.

Bronx Sales.

Frederic Fox & Co. have sold for the Inter-Ocean Realty Company, Arthur I. Hoe, President, the six-story apartment building known as the Kellwyn, Andrews Avenue and Fordham Road, to William Eltingon, who will hold the property as an investment.

$135,000 Bronx Building Loan.

A building loan of $135,000 has been obtained by the Rogers Place Realty Corporation from the City Mortgage Company for the erection of three five-story apartment houses on the block front forming the south side of 163d Street, between Rogers Place and Dawson Street, 187.1 by 100 and irregular.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York and Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 40 by 100, on Union Avenue to James Malik; a lot, 80 by 100, on Park Avenue to John T. Duffy; a plot, 40 by 100, on Lincoln Avenue to M. Werner, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Rose Place to E. F. Adler.

New Jersey.

The New York and Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood a plot, 40 by 100, on Pine Avenue, to John S. Lamb; a plot, 60 by 100, on Willow Avenue, to William H. Hunt; a plot, 40 by 100, on Hemlock Avenue, to Henry Braden, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Hemlock Avenue, to George B. Stafford.

Westchester County.

A plot of five lots at the corner of Stratton Road and Mohegan Place, New Rochelle, has been purchased by Mrs. Helen Flack from the Quaker Ridge Improvement Company. The plot was held at $5,250, and it is understood that the buyer will improve the site at once with a dwelling to cost $11,000.

The Sentinel Real Estate Exchange has sold to Holbrook Blinn ninety-five acres at Croton Lake, for many years known as the Roland farm.

Robert M. Fulton and Joseph A. Wasserman sold for W. B. Reed the dwelling at 42 Post Road, White Plains. It is on a plot 88 by 151, and was bought for occupancy.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, have sold a plot on Brayton Place to a client for improvement, and also to Du Bois Beale a plot adjoining his residence at Greenacres.

Business Leases.

Remsen Darling has leased from the plans, for the 64 West Thirty-sixth Street Company, E. Clifford Potter, President, the store, basement, first and second lofts in the twelve-story building, now being erected at 63-65 West Thirty-sixth Street, to J. R. Palmenberg's Sons. The structure will be known as the Palmenberg Building.

The A. N. Gitterman Corporation reports that it has leased for a term of years the store and basement at 260 Grand Street for Morris Weinstein and Nellie W. Marks to the Grand Provision Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for Albert E. Hartcorn the four-story house 25 East Seventy-seventh Street to Mrs. R. A. B. Armstrong.

The Houghton Company has leased for Zachary T. Piercy the four-story and basement dwelling 306 West Eighty-ninth Street to Mary Stajer for a three-year term.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. Adnee Bogert the dwelling 94 North Oak Street, Ridgewood, N. J., to Charles S. James of Brooklyn, N. Y.

$60,000 Mortgage Loan.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned $60,000 on first mortgage to the Mitchell Vance Company. This mortgage covers the six-story and basement manufacturing property, 150 by 98.9 by irregular, located at 503-511 West Twenty-fourth Street, and is for three years at 5½ per cent.

Real Estate Notes.

Plans for Brooklyn's new Young Men's Christian Association Building, to cost about $1,000,000, have been filed. The structure will occupy the block front on Hanson Place, opposite the Long Island Railroad Station.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,525, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100; Max Pollak to Improved Tenements Co., 80 Maiden Lane, (mtg $14,000,) July 28; attorney, Ernest N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av....$100

CATHARINE ST, 64, w s, 50 ft n of Oak St, 25.3x102; Vincenzo Jannuzzi to Church of St. Joachim, 23 East 51st St, (mtg $19,000,) Aug. 11; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$1

CONVENT AV, 470, s w corner of 151st St, 108.11x48.3x99.11x86.10; Heathcote Holding Co. to May C. Knowles, Ridgewood, N. J., (mtg $105,000,) all liens, Aug. 12; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway....$100

ELDRIDGE ST, 202, e s, 24.4x88; Otto F. Ziegenbien, trustee in bankruptcy of Moses and Harry Gutman in New York and firm of M. Gutman & Son, bankrupts, Garden City, L. I., to Isidore Colle, 723 Union Av, Bronx, ½ part, B. & S., all liens, Aug. 28; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway....$250

ELIZABETH ST, 88, e s, 155.8 ft s of Grand St, 24.9x89.11; Alexander Sabewitz, and others to Tillie Gabrilowitz, 554 Knickerbocker Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $26,000,) sub. to ½ of mtg, Aug. 4; attorney, Joseph F. Einson, 299 Broadway....$1

McDOUGAL ST, 46 and 48, e s, 160 ft n of Prince St, 40x75; Adaline S. C. Kroeger to Pietro and Francesco Nervo, and others, 18 King St, (mtg $11,000,) Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 88th St, runs e 102.8x s 25.8 to n side of 88th x e 25x n 55.8x w 127.8 to avenue x s 30 to beginning; Philip Livingston to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, (mtg $145,000,) July 21; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

61ST ST, 119 East, n s, 214 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; E. Hope Norton to Lily M. Norton, at Darien, Conn., quitclaim, Aug. 7; attorney, John T. Smith, 43 Cedar St....$1

72D ST, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x102.2; Helen E. Foulds to Frank G. Burke, Jr., 565 Park Av, ½ part, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

117TH ST, 247 East, n s, 92.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x75.7; Robert E. Leyendecker to Christina Adelmann, 1,760 Westchester Av, Aug. 10; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av....$100

129TH ST, n s, 245.4 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 116.3 x n s 63.4 x e 6.6 to s w s of Exterior St x s e — to s e of 3d Av, bridge approach over Harlem River x s 185.4 s w 13.9 to n s of 129th St at point 295 e of 3d Av x w 49.7 to beginning; City of New York to Ambrose G. Todd, 51 East 58th St., B. & S., July 23; attorney, Title Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway....$28,029

SAME PROPERTY; Ambrose G. Todd to Ambrose G. Todd, 51 E. 58th St, guardian of Margaret T., Sarah L., Harriet and Leicester Payne, B. and S., C. A. G., all liens, July 24; attorney, Title Guaranty Co., 176 Broadway....$100

132D ST, n s, 28 ft w of 5th Av, 32x99.11; Checchina Carucci to Carucci Holding Co., 641 East 183d St, Aug. 10; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St....$1

143D ST, 122-24 West, s s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.3x99.11; Lizzie J. Waugh to Heathcote Holding Co., 52 Broadway, (mtg $35,000,) Aug. 10; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Heathcote Holding Co. to May C. Knowles, 64 Fairmont Road, Ridgewood, N. J., (mtg $35,000,) Aug. 12; attorneys, same....$100

Bronx.

BENEDICT AV, n w corner of Olmstead Av, 67.10x124.9; also Benedict Av, s s, 20.4 ft w of Olmstead Av, 65.5x27.7x60.3; Edw. W. Murphy to Elizabeth C. Galbraith, 15 West 36th St, Aug. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....100

CLAY AV, 1,310, e s, 19x80; Herman Realty Co. to Caroline Norz, 1,332 Clay Av, Aug. 12, (mtg $5,200;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

LYMAN PLACE, 1,370, e s, 32.2x irregular; Johanna Schlosser to Morris Fein, Fort Orange, N. Y.; (mtg $4,500,) Aug. 12; attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch, 230 Grand St....$100

LOTS 632 and 633, map of Laconia Park; Jos. A. Mascia to Simira Mascia, 775 South Oak Av; (mtg $14,500,) Aug. 6; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 679 East 223d St....$100

LOT 19, amended map of Adee Park; same to same; (mtg $700,) Aug. 6; attorney, same....$100

LOTS 385 and 386, Map Pearsall Estate; Sound Realty Co. to Thomas V. Kelly, 485 2d St, Brooklyn, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$1

LOTS 5 to 15, Map Estate E. M. Hennessy; Forles J. Hennessy and others, (executors and trustees,) to University Building Co., Inc., 130 West 180th St, July 30; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$52,750

LOTS 65 and 66, same map; same to Otto M. Orth, 260 4th Av, July 30; attorney, same....$3,000

OVERING ST, n e s, 280.2 ft n w of Frisby Av, 62.6x94.11; also Lot 561, Map Lohbauer Park; also Williamsburg Bridge Road, w s, 190.11 ft s of Eastchester Road, 37.5x irregular; also Houghton Av, s s, 354.10 ft w of Avenue C, 49.11x108; Bella Wolfson to Poplar Realty Co., Inc., 120 Westchester Square, Aug. 12; attorney, F. M Weiss & Co., 120 Westchester Square..$1

TELLER AV, s e s, 199.8 ft n e of 169th St, 25x83; Alfred Kinsella to Phoebe A. Rose, 728 West 181st St, April 16, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Phoebe A. Rose to Wolfgang Schunk, 1,233 Webster Av, Aug. 8, (mtg $5,500;) same attorney....$100

172D ST, s w corner of Minford Place, 31.6x70; Otto Lippmann to Gustave Gross, 120 2d Av, Aug. 12, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

183D ST, 500 East, s s, 15.4x82.8; Frederick A. Downes to Charles T. Downes, 755 East 12th St, Brooklyn, March 3; attorney, Charles T. Downes, 755 East 12th St, Brooklyn....$100

229TH ST, s s, e one-fourth of lot 116, map of Wakefield, 25x114; 228th St, n s, e one-half of lot 117, same map, 50x100; Frederick W. Schwiers to George H. Janss, 1,057 Hoe Av, Aug. 10; attorney, George H. Janss, 1,057 Hoe Av....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100; Improved Tenements Co. to Letitia Schilling, 1503 1st Av., Aug. 1, due July 17, 6 pc; attorney Ernest N. Adler, 1506 1st Ave....$5,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 202, s s, 24.4x88; Isidore Colle to August Ruff, 52 West 120th St, Aug. 12, demand, 6 pc; attorneys Gettner S & A, 299 Broadway....$3,500

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 109th St, 100x75; Manhattan Avenue Theatre Corporation to 109th Street Theatre Corporation, 56 West 109th St, prior mtg $52,500, Aug. 1, 5 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, H. H. Ritterbusch, 80 Maiden Lane....$7,000

McDOUGAL ST, e s, 160 ft n of Prince St, 40x75; Pietro Nervo and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, prior mtg $11,000, Aug. 12, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$4,000

PARK AV, s e cor 75th St, 27.2x75; Bella Hauser to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Aug. 12, due as per bond..$5,000

PITT ST, n w s, 175.2 ft e of Stanton St, 24.10x100; Alex Labsevits and another to Tillie Gabrilovits, 554 Knickerbocker Ave, Brooklyn, due as per bond Aug. 4; attorney Joseph Feinson, 299 Broadway....$2,900

2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 120th St, 20x80; Rachel Stonehill to Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway, Aug. 12, due as per bond; attorneys Rapallo & Kennedy, 66 Broadway....$5,000

72D ST, w s, 275 ft e of West End Ave, 25x102.2; Frank G. Burke Jr to Helen E. Foulds, Glens Falls, N. Y., July 28, due as per bond; attorney Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$16,500

88TH ST, s s, 147 ft w of Columbus Av, 15.6x100.8; Elizabeth Van W. Butler to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 12, due as per bond....$8,000

118TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; the Trustees of the Second Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 7, due Aug. 12, 1919; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St....$17,500

Bronx.

BENEDICT AV, n w corner of Olmsted Av, 67.10x124.7; also Olmstead Av, runs w 65.5x s 27.7x e 60.3; Elizabeth C. Galbraith to Ida S. Lamb, 30 Clinton Place, Utica, N. Y., Aug. 11, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,250

BENSON AV, s w corner of Walker Av, 15.10x95.1x88.5x119.7; W. D. Howell Co., Inc., to Mary E. Hastings, 530 West End Av, Aug. 11, due Jan. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$40,000

BURNSIDE AV, s s, 207 ft w of Harrison Av, 61.1x112.11; University Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$45,000

LOTS 65 and 66, map Ellen M. Hennessy; Otto M. Orth to Forbes J. Hennessy and others, (executors and trustees,) 38 West 70th St, Aug. 4, due May 26, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$2,000

LOTS 5 to 15, map Ellen M. Hennessy; University Building Co., Inc., to Forbes J. Hennessy and others, (executors and trustees,) 38 West 70th St, Aug. 4, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$30,000

LOTS 385 and 386, map Pearsall Estate; Thos. V. Kelly to Sound Realty Co. 128 Broadway, June 29, 5 years; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$1,250

MORRIS AV, e s, 189 ft n of 184th St, [illegible] p. c.; attorneys, Forster, H. & K., 50 Wall St....$6,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 492.8 ft w of Harrison Av, 45x182.9; University Building Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$35,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 449.8 ft w of Harrison Av, 45x169.11; same to same, Aug. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$35,000

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 363.5 ft w of Harrison Av, 47.2x154.10; same to same, Aug. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$32,500

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 406.8 ft w of Harrison Av, 45x169.11; same to same, Aug. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$32,500

UNIVERSITY AV, e s, 319.11 ft w of Harrison Av, 52.9x131.10; same to same, Aug. 4, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$30,000

183D ST, 685 East, n s, 20x103.8; Marguerite Ferber to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 2, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

172D ST, s w corner of Minford Place, 70x31.6; Gustave Gross to Otto Lippmann, 1,467 Minford Place, prior mtg $20,000, Aug. 12, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, Lots E & F, map of Bayard Farm; Wooster St, 62; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Charles Martin and others, (amended foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

CHERRY ST, 246 and 248; National Nassau Bank of New York against Harris Shapiro and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Breed, Abbott & Morgan.

HILLSIDE AV, 116 to 120; Sophie Battermann against William Jannike and others, (action to establish right of dower;) attorneys, Redding, Greeley & Goodlett.

JONES ST, 9; John L. Tonnele, trustee, against Ferdinand W. Fey and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. N. Tonnele.

13TH ST, 509 and 511 East; New York Trust Co. against John Ciannimoto and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

50TH ST, n s, 155.7 ft e of 1st Av, 19.5x100.5; Babette Horn against Anna Wallach, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Howell, McChesney & Clarkson.

77TH ST, 57 East; United States Trust Co. of New York against Roseby Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

152D ST, n s, 325.5 ft w of Broadway, 24.9x199.10; Annie G. Piesen against Mary E. Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, M. Eder.

152D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Broadway, 25x199.10; Hugo H. Piesen against Annie M. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mtg.)

152D ST, n s, 300.10 ft w of Broadway, 24.7x199.10; Annie G. Piesen against Mary E. Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, M. Eder.

Bronx.

LOT 241, map of Village of Wakefield; Samuel Stecher and others against Giouse Arcoleo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Tollieris.

LOT 13, map of property in 24th Ward belonging to estate of George W. Hunt; Ellen Fitzgerald against Lizzie Reese and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. K. McGuire.

MORRIS AV, e s, 262.6 ft n of 179th St, 18.9x100; Anna C. Stephens against Pauline Hoecker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. F. Keough.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 230 ft s of Tremont Av, 70x100x irregular; Federick P. J. Arndt against Augusta Barthold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Furthman.

PROSPECT AV, 564 and 566; William L. Condit and others against Helene Freudenmacher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 392 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; Catherine Wolfe Loney against Lockwhit Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stanton & Hopkins.

139TH ST, s s, 327.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100; William Dannheim against Maurice H. Zucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Meyer.

149TH ST, n s, between Morris and Courtlandt Avs, (known as Lot 54, Section 9, Block 2,331;) Robert McGill against Gerard M. Barretto and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Bachelor Apartments
A
Gentleman's
Building
Just off Fifth Avenue
—near the University
and other Clubs—at
19 West 54th Street
OR
16 West 54th Street
2 Rooms, Foyer and Bath.
Exceptional service. Resident valet. Meals served in rooms when desired.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

BUILDING SALE

The
BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION

offers for sale to the highest bidder buildings on 21 parcels, including residential, store, and factory buildings, for removal from the Bronx River Parkway Reservation. These buildings are located in the Borough of the Bronx, Yonkers, Wakefield, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Hartsdale, and White Plains.

All bids must be made upon regular form provided by the Commission, and subject to terms and conditions therein set forth, and will be received at the office of the Commission, 100 Broadway, New York, on or before 2 P. M.,

MONDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1914,

at which time bids received will be publicly opened. There shall be one bid for each parcel. Lists and bid forms will be furnished upon request by mail or in person.

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION,
100 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE
Inquire on premises,
No. 45 West 74th Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Belle Harbor
Three Lots (3-lot restriction) on Oxford Place, between Newport and Bayside Avenues. Will sacrifice.
Write or 'phone for particulars.
Phone 744 Cort.
Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

PRETTY ALL-YEAR BUNGALOW

Attractive house of 5 large rooms, good size porch, improvements; very good location; everything new and clean, with nearly two acres of rich ground; close to station and trolley; big town of 7,000; boating and fishing close by; would make good poultry plant; all high sand; occupy at once; only $150 cash needed and $18 monthly. C. Welch, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, until 8 P. M.

HANDSOME ALL-YEAR HOME

on the north shore of Long Island; magnificent water view, all rights and privileges to yacht club, beach, and tennis courts; house strictly up to date every improvement, beautifully kept streets and drives; 3 blocks from station; only 30 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y.; place can be bought at a bargain; only need $500 cash, balance to suit. C. Shanley, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

To Quick Purchaser to Close an Estate

To rent or lease at Park Hill, Yonkers, opposite Elevator, house 17 rooms, modern improvements; superb view of Hudson; 2 minutes from station; immediate occupancy; can be seen by appointment. Apply own broker or M. H. Brown, 14 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

ALL THE GOOD HOUSES AT MOUNT VERNON FOR RENT OR FOR SALE
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY
[illegible]

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN—$7,500 Easy Terms
ENGLISH HOME
OVER HALF ACRE GROUND
Overlooking Lake

High ground. Superb views, walks and drives in every direction. Fine trees. Ten rooms, 3 tiled baths; house is new. Large living room, with open fireplace; beamed ceilings, panelled walls; dining room is finished in same style; likewise the central hall. Fine neighborhood, select country club, social organizations, boating, fishing, bathing; best of outdoor sports. Summer and Winter. 45 min. on Lackawanna R. R. Near express station, schools, churches, markets. For further particulars address OWNER, Post Office Box 702, N. Y. C.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK offers at private sale modern houses, bungalows and building lots at SENSATIONAL BARGAIN PRICES. The properties are at Grantwood, Hudson Heights, Morsemere and Leonia, N. J., about opposite Grant's Tomb. The Supreme Court has authorized the sale, and quick results are necessary in order to close the business of the Industrial Savings & Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company. This means that prices are low enough to attract homeseekers, builders and investors.

Find out about this unusual opportunity at once while the range of choice is greatest by addressing

BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Supt. of Banks,
601 Times Building, New York City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Not End Your Vacation Troubles by owning your own cottage in a beautiful park on the Connecticut shore, which was for fifty years a wealthy man's private estate? New seven-room bungalow with bath, $300 down, or a plot on which to build, as low as $20 down. Fully restricted, all improvements, including modern sewer. Beach, woods, bathing, fishing, fine neighborhood, fast electrics. Address or call at office of YALE LAND COMPANY, 110 West 34th Street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE
FOR TERM OF YEARS
The Lightest
STORE
Above Forty-second Street.
Nos. 126-132 West 46th Street
LEAVITT BUILDING

Store has	5,500 Sq. Ft.	
Mezzanine has	2,000	"
Basement has	5,500	"
Total Area	13,000	"

Ceilings are 18 ft. 8 in.
Frontage is 52 ft. 0 in.
Tenant has use of Freight Elevator and Sidewalk Lift.
100% Sprinklers.
Apply
YOUR OWN BROKER
LEAVITT REALTY CO.,
Owners

LOFTS
Complying with Labor Law.
Light on 4 Sides.
New fireproof building
100%—Sprinkler System—100%
220 West 19th St.
at 7th Ave.
in the "Sunlight Building"
92 FOOT FRONTAGE
Reasonable Rents
Occupied by high-class tenants.
Full Commission to Brokers.
E. S. Willard & Co.
52 William St. Tel. 5969 Han.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th Street.
Fine Studios for Rent. Unobstructed north light; also apartment, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; all improvements.
James E. Ball, Manager.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

We have for rental in West 72d, 73d, 74th and 58th Streets a number of high-class dwellings. For particulars, booklets, etc., apply to
CLARK ESTATES
Telephone 7430—Cortlandt. 149 Broadway.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 66A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

SMITHSONIAN
60 West 129th St.
Apartments of 6-7-8 large, light rooms, with every improvement, including elevator service, rents $50 to $80. Inquire on premises or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

BRYN MAWR Opp. Columbia University, Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
420 West 121st St.
Large, light corner apartments, [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Corner.
Now Open for Inspection
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features.
3 & 4 Rooms
Completely Equipped Kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $900 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
Rental Representative on premises daily.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
Broadway & 156th St.
PHONE AUDUBON 870.

MR. COLEMAN
"There is Peace and Comfort at your"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4	Rooms,	$40-$45
5	"	$50-$60
6	"	$60-$75
7	"	$80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

THE ANNAMERE
609 WEST 115TH ST.
Between Riverside Drive and Broadway, one block from 116th Street Subway station. Best value in the city.
7 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,000
8 rooms & bath; rent 1,200
THE MARKENFIELD
605-611 WEST 111TH ST.
Overlooking the Hudson.
6 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,020
5 rooms & bath; rents 660- 840
4 rooms & bath; rents 600- 660
THE LUCETINE
35 WEST 96TH ST.
High class fireproof building, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; express subway station at 96th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all large outside rooms; rent $1,200.
LEROY COVENTRY,
156 West 72d St. Tel. 4989 Col.

BANCROFT
APARTMENTS
509 West 121st St.
To lease from Sept. 1st,
2 and 3 Rooms, KITCHENETTE AND BATH
Rentals $35 to $62.50
Maid Service if desired. Restaurant
Apply on premises or
Bancroft Holding Co., 149 Broadway.

THE Paterno
440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
AT 116TH STREET.
A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated, overlooking Hudson River.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400.
3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $660 TO $1,350.
Inquire at the Building, or
Loton H. Slawson Company,
Tel. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Ave.

EMSWORTH HALL,
433-435 CONVENT AV.,
S. E. Corner of 149th Street.
A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,320. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners,
Buck Construction Co. 7 East 42d St.

SAVOY COURT
3064 Bailey Av., at 231st St.
High Class 3, 4, 5 Room Apts.
Near Subway; paneled dining rooms, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, tiled baths, telephone, &c.; moderate rents; open for inspection and ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Supt., on premises.

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Prince Monaco
227-229 West 109th St.,
East of Broadway.
New Fireproof Building.
Large, Desirable
3, 4, and 5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $45 to $65.
T. J. O'Reilly, Broadway and 109th St.

If you are looking for a
Good Apartment
Try "Prince's Court"
3920 Broadway.
N. E. Corner 164th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.
Eight rooms and bath, $840-$900.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.
422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)
Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,700.
All-night elevator; electric light free.
IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West (100th St.)
Eight rooms and bath, $960.
All-night elevator service.
MARION
2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Six rooms and bath, $810 to $900.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.
CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).
Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths.
$510-$1,020.
All-night elevator service.
BROADWAY. REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

Saxony
250 W. 82D ST.
7 & 8 Rooms,
$1500-$1750.
One suite of
9 Rooms, $1800

Dewitt
254 W. 82D ST.
8 Rooms
and 3 Baths,
$1800.
Now occupied by and admirably suited for a physician.

Well-built, Well-kept Houses, where the service is of the highest character.
Satisfactory References Required.
Inquire of Superintendent or
Loton H. Slawson Company
Tele. Mad. Sq. 8680. 17 Madison Av.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment
with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

"THE MILLARD"
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35, $75.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard Service, All Night Elevator.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Apartment of 2 rooms and bath.
Unfurnished from Oct. 1st. Southern exposure.
FOR CLUB PURPOSES
Very large, lofty room, 50x28, with 2 balconies, suitable for club or kindred purposes. Apply J. E. BALL, 222 West 59 St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

115 and 123
East 53rd St.
NEW APARTMENTS
In the Fashionable
PARK AV. SECTION.
Two Buildings with Connecting Court, Providing Exceptional Light & Air.
6 AND 7 ROOMS,
2 AND 3 BATHS
$1,560 TO $2,600
EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Booklets upon request.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVENUE,
CORNER 45TH ST. 'PHONE, 1263—BRYANT.

5TH AV.
AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE ST. GEORGE
Stuyvesant —Park— 223 & 225 East 17th St.
8 large, light rooms, bath.
RENT $1,300
Location equal to corner.
All-night elevator service.
Apply to Superintendent, or
H. E. ZITTEL 7 EAST 42D ST. N. Y.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7 and 8 rooms and two baths, $1,200-$1,500;
standard service; all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
or superintendent, on premises.

784 PARK AVE.,
S. W. Cor. of 74th St.
First-class modern fireproof apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths. Rents $1,400-$1,800. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Buck Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Maj. O. W. B. Farr, 5 F. A., to detached, Sept. 1; Maj. A. J. Bowley, F. A., from detached; Maj. Bowley is assigned to the 5 F. A. and will join that reg. at Fort Sill, Okla.; Maj. W. B. Farr to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, reporting Aug. 20.

Capt. L. P. Williamson, M. C., Galveston, Texas, will report to President of Army War College, this city, for duty.

Col. H. L. Roberts, Inf., from his present duties to command Fort Leavenworth.

Order of Aug. 6 is amended to read as follows: 1st Lt. W. Hammond, 6 Inf., will proceed to West Point at the proper time and report Aug. 26 to the Supt. Military Academy for duty. Lieut. Hammond will stand relieved from duty at the Academy, effective after compliance with this order, then sail about Dec. 5 for Phpns. to join the regiment to which he is transferred. So much of orders of July 21 as directs Lieut. Hammond to the Phpns. about Nov. 5 is amended accordingly.

Orders of July 10 relating to Majs. W. G. Caples and C. O. Sherrill and Capt. C. R. Pettis, C. E., amended: Maj. W. G. Caples is relieved from duty in this city and to New Orleans to take station and relieve Maj. C. O. Sherrill about Sept. 1; Maj. Sherrill, upon being relieved, will sail about Nov. 5 for the Phpns. for duty with 3 Battalion of Engineers; Capt. C. R. Pettis is relieved from his present duty and will sail about Jan. 5 for the Phpns. for duty with 3 Battalion of Engineers.

Maj. E. E. Persons, M. C., on duty at Army War College, this city, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, for temp. duty.

Col. A. C. Sharpe, Insp. Gen. Inf., to his home after Sept. 1 to await retirement. Maj. G. L. Scott, retired, is relieved from duty at the State Agricultural College of Col. Aug. 12, and upon his own application is detailed as Professor of Military Science there.

Capt. J. Lund, O. D., to Rock Island, Ariz., on business, then to his station.

1st Lt. P. J. Barney, having passed the physical examination, is restored to active list with rank of 1st. Lt. of Cav. and assigned to 2d Cav. at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Orders Aug. 10 relating to Maj. J. Hagood, C. A. C., amended to read: Maj. Hagood is relieved from duty as Coast Defense officer, Phpn. Dept., Sept. 1, and will proceed to Fort Mills for duty.

Capt. R. B. Powers, 2d Cav., from treatment at W. Reid Hosp., to his station.

1st Lt. S. P. Herren, retired, is relieved from duty at the N. Dak. Agricultural College Aug. 31, and is detailed on his own application as Professor of Military Science at the N. Mex. College of Agriculture Sept. 1.

Orders Aug. 8 assigning Maj. E. R. Chrisman, Inf., to 16th Inf. Sept. 1, is amended to assign him to 29th Inf.

Capt. D. C. Seagrave, O. D., to Tobyhanna, Penn., Aug. 30, for duty for one week, then return to his station.

Changes in stations and duties of medical officers—Capt. H. R. Beery, M. C., on arrival in U. S. to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving Capt. R. W. Kerr, who goes to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty. These officers on arrival in U. S. will proceed to the post specified: Capt. A. O. Davis, M. C., the Presidio of San Francisco; 1st Lt. J. R. Bradley, M. R. C., Fort Barry, Cal.; Capt. W. L. Pyles, M. C., from duty at Fort Adams, R. I., effective after completion of duty assigned to him July 13, then to Chicago for duty as Attending Surgeon, Central Dept.; 1st Lt. B. B. Warriner, M. C., from duty at Fort Williams, Me., effective on arrival of Capt. R. H. Pierson, then to Fort Suachuca, Ariz., for duty, relieving 1st Lt. R. W. Bliss, who will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty; Lt. Harris, arrival in U. S., to Fort Constitution, N. H.

Leaves: Col. A. C. Sharpe, Insp. Gen., 12 days, Sept. 1; 1st Lieut. Whirting, 10 Cav., one month's ext.; Col. E. P. Andrus, retired, 7 days; Capt. H. S. Howland, 16 Inf., 4 months' ext., and 1st Lieut. T. E. Harwood, Jr., M. C., one month's ext. Lieut. Harwood will sail for the Phpns. about Oct. 5.

Navy Orders.

Lieut. I. C. Bogart, N. Academy, to the Birmingham as navigator.

Lieut. H. G. Bowen, New York Yard, to the Tennessee.

Lieut. S. C. Rowan, Aid on Staff, Com. 1st Div., Atl. Fleet, to Bureau of Ordnance.

Jr. Lieut. P. Bastedo, the Cassin, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Jr. Lieuts. J. T. Hunter to Naval Academy; J. H. Hoover, the McDougall, to the Tennessee; C. M. James, the Charleston, to the Oregon; W. S. Farber to Academy.

Ens. V. N. Bieg, works of William Cramp, to the Tennessee.

Lieut. Kirkman, the Colo., to the Milwaukee.

Ens. E. J. Gillam to command the E-2.

P. A. Surgeon A. B. Hayward, the Milwaukee, to the Colorado.

Asst. Surgeon A. E. Beddoe, the Utah, to the Tennessee.

Naval Const. C. W. Fisher, Norfolk Yard, to Puget Sound Yard.

Naval Const. R. D. Gatewood, Atl. Fleet, to leave.

Ch. Bosn. P. J. Kenney, the Kearsarge, to Naval Hosp., Phila.

Ch. Bosn. J. McElroy, the Tennessee, to recvg. ship at New York.

Ch. Mach. P. F. Murphy, temp. duty the Tennessee.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Perry and Nanshan, at La Paz; Roe, at New York; Brutus, Mayflower, and Maine, at Tangier.

Sailed: Raleigh and Hull, La Paz, for San Francisco; Paducah, Key West, for Portsmouth, N. H., via New York; Caesar, Cape Haitien, for Puerto Plata; West Virginia, Mare Island, for San Fran., and the Vulcan, Hampton Roads, for European waters.

The Eagle and Paducah, now en route from Vera Cruz to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., have been ordered to stop at New York City for ten days en route to give liberty.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Report of Mr. Murray, indorsing Mr. Fuld's recommendation that the Commission refuse to accept the efficiency ratings forwarded by the Health Dept. of employes who are candidates for the positions of Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene and Director of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases, until reasons in support thereof have been submitted.

Report of Mr. Murray, recommending that the application filed by Thomas Early for the examination ordered for promotion from Foreman of Dock Builders to Lumber Inspector in the Dept. of Docks be accepted, he being the only person eligible.

Report of Mr. Ihlseng, recommending the certification of the list of Inspector of Masonry Construction Grade 2 (preferred) and the preferred list of Transitman to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, from which to appoint Inspectors of Public Works at $1,200 a year.

Communication from the Corporation Counsel, requesting that the special payroll for the months of June and July for Augustine M. O'Neil, a Computer of Assessments, be passed. He was left off the regular payroll pending the making of arrangements for his resignation as he has been physically unable to perform his duties. He will resign August 31.

United States.

The Commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for telephone operator, for both men and women, on Aug. 19, to fill vacancies at salaries ranging from $660 to $720 a year, in the departmental service at Washington, D. C. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy. Applicants must have had at least one year's experience as an operator in a large central office, or at least two years' experience as an operator in any other branch exchange. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination, but persons under 30 years of age may be given preference. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Absolutely safe second mortgage $9,000, (originally $15,000,) new law Amsterdam Av. apartment; actual investment over second mortgage $22,000; must procure immediate purchaser. Joseph Gans, 140 Nassau St. First mortgage $41,000; actual rent $7,668.

$10,000 wanted on first mortgage at 6 per cent. on property valued at $21,500, one of the best locations between Bronxville and Tuckahoe; now being used as permanent home of occupant. John A. Clarke, 334 5th Av.

Want $1,000 second mortgage at lowest rate possible on Brooklyn improved realty; 2 years at 6 per cent.; safety guaranteed. Scofield, 1,103 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

AT NEW ELEVATED STATION.

New Utrecht Av. elevated; three three-story store and double flats, 14th Av. and 61st St., Brooklyn, for sale; fine store property when elevated now in course of construction is completed. H. H. Pettit, 78 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

133 West 15th St.
20 ft. private House, 10 rooms and bath.
Caretaker in house.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 W. 91st St.; caretaker, premises; particulars. Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

60th St., 123 East, (Park and Lexington.)—4-story, basement; choice location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Bay window front dwelling, 316 W. 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block; particulars of G. E. Fountain.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 176 Fulton St. 4-story building.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hellman & Co<Abrams.
Shuman<Shuman.
Gordon<Dallgren.
McDonald<Stern.
Guggenheimer<Davis.
Same<same.
Scheueller<Scheueller.
Burnham<Cohn.
Stacy<I R T.
Umstadter<Schuck.
Brassel<Cauldwell N.
Alagna<B'klyn S C.
Umstadter<Schuck.
Esmarcken<I R T.
In re Robbery.
In re Roddy.
In re Carter.
In re Turckheim.
In re Schraeder.
In re Toplitz.
In re same.
In re same.
Packer<Packer.
Burns Bros<Jackson.
In re Brown.
In re Flynn.
Schwartzman<Jetter.
Mulvany<Brown.
Kirk<Kirk.
In re Brown.
Hupfel<Wesley Const.
Fahran<Fahran.
Wilensky<Semel.
Thurston<McCormick.
Chipchase<Chipchase.
Hevers<Dulany, Tull & Spitler.
Star Finance Co<Malone.
Kraus<Buhrmeister.
Doncaster<Doncaster.
Kelly<Mulcahy.
Migdalsky<I R T.
Fischer<same.
Lederer<same.
Jacoby<same.
Same<same.
Ullman<same.
Gould<same.
Zepf<same.
Weinstein<same.
McColgan<same.
Same<same.
Rosenwaicke<same.
Flaccus<same.
Sager<same.
Hauser<same.
Polkowitz<same.
Murster<same.
Sager<same.
MacFadyean<Peavey.
In re Rosalsky.
In re Whitaker.
Blohm<Blohm.
McConville<McConville.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Rapp<Rapp.
Matter of McShane.
Shapiro<I R T.
Odel Co<same.
Goldstein<same.
Same<same.
Gusmann<Gusmann.
I R T<City Isl R R.
Same<Pelham P'k RR
Feldman<Feldman.
Kempner<Newstate.
Same<same.
Cohen<Krell.
Gen Rubber Co<Benedict.
Fohran<Fohran.
In re Seidenberg.
Bamonte<Bamonte.
Hilpostiener<Selinka.
Rempel<Clark.
Goldstein<Schwartz.
Gill Soap<Davidson.
In re Flasterstein.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
In re Burckholder.
Lyon<U S Chicle.
Kuhn<Kuhn.
Thompson<Thompson.
Binder<Binder.
In re Champlin Hotel.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Earle<Kohn.
Seckoska<G B Raymond & Co.
J K Stiefel & Co<O'Donovan.
People<Sandor.
In re Wortelsky.
Holzrichter<Davis.
Levine<28 St & 7 Av Realty.
Gerst<Edwards.
Hirschberg<Hirschb'g.
N Y Life<Wilks.

PART II.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Deborah J Simpson,
Sophie Claryss,
Yette Neu,
David Williams,
Frank C. Hoyt,
Everett Herrick,
Angelina Shanley.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Norton<Epstein.
Baun & Moosherr<Isaacs.
Bloch Adv<Max.
Wolper<Halpert.
Godfrey<Schwartz.
Eisenberg<O'Shaughnessy.
Am Newspaper Pub Assn<Lehman.
Palmer<Cook.
Karasik<Schavrien.
McGuire<Marivo.
Evans Bros<Berger & Miller.
Tillman<Schwartz Mills.
Strabing<Seidman.
Maloney<Gooch.
Guido<Crow Con.
Seligman<Sawyer.
Gerrard<Producers' Feather.
Finkelstein<Aronofsky.
Nuovo<Savino.
Sadok<Degnon Con.
Proshovsky<Meadow.
Sackin<Linch.
Smith—Same.
Kind<Ingerman.
Keit<Winter Garden.
Cohen<Elkin.
Schindler<Himmerich.
Keit<Winter Garden.
Monro Est.<Griffin.
Weiss & Weissner<Rubin & Nelson.
Neftel<Fero.
Neu<Nov Cloak & Suit Co.
Bunnell<Bunnell.
Ancel<Semel.
Acker, Merrall & C<Graubarth.
Nathan<Behrman.
Citizens Cent Nat Bk<Eisenberg.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Newhouse v. Mintz—Samuel Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. Paton v. Sanfillippo—Winter Russell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. U. S. Trust Co. v. Mary J. Crotty—Phoenix Ingraham. N. Y. Trust Co. c. Giovanni Parisi—H. C. S. Stimpson.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Adjourned.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Hendrickson<B, Q Co & S R R.
Charles<Stone.
Moore<Swasey, &c, et al.
Tulp<Buehler.
Dime S B'k<Feldman et al.
Gerken et al<Bernikes
Nickerson<Greenberg.
Reilly<B'klyn S B.
Seaman, &c<Bausch et al.
Underhill<same.
Kalb<Mayer.
In re Mary Keliher.
Slominsky<Goldstein.
Barone<Arch Eng.
Reilly, &c<Emigrant Sav Bank.
Moore<Swasey, &c.
Leto<Leto.
Sauer, &c<Huggershoff et al.
Henderson<Johnson et al.
Fishel<Fishel.
Campbell<Adler.
Pyle<Ocean H C Co et al.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—Special term—Brady, J. Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 18.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Staten Island.

93 Clinton Av., Snug Harbor, Staten Island—Furnished or unfurnished, comfortable 9-room "home;" spacious garden; select neighborhood, near station; lease $45; sublet $35.

Real Estate for Exchange.

8 lots on 77th St., between 20th and 21st avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.; value, $8,000; mortgage, $3,200. Want suburban residence within forty-five minutes from New York. Address Box R 207, Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Desirable tenant wants to lease for a term of years, Manhattan apartment house; cash security. 1506 257 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Rochelle.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. ALLEN, 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
HAYLAND FARM,
Frederick County, Md., 2 miles from Emmitsburg, ¼ mile from Matters Station; 246½ acres of level land, improved by 14-room brick dwelling; water in every field; adjoins Mount St. Mary's College; price $45 per acre.
W. P. BIRD & BROTHER,
211 North Paca St., Baltimore, Md.

To Let—Furnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 666 Springfield Av.

Wanted.

Wanted immediately and through Winter, within two hours Grand Central Station, sunny country studio and comfortable living accommodations for a bachelor. S 155 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Furnished office, Whitehall Building, unexpired lease May 1st, 1916. Free use of furniture to lessee. M 201 Times Downtown.

Sub-divide floor, suitable for milliner, corsetier, dressmaker. Barnett & Krohn, 16 West 56th St.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS, 31x45; steam heat, elec. elevator, $30. 760 Madison St., cor. Patchen, B'klyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

At Ridgewood, highest section, new house, 7 rooms; large living room with open fireplace, steam heat, oak floors; every improvement; eight minutes' walk station; offered much below cost and on easy terms; perhaps it's your opportunity. S. S. Waltsrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fall renters, try Ridgewood; it's delightful; modern homes at from $40 to $125 per month; A-1 train service. Write for booklet, time table, and map. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Cranford.—Fine residence, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; business section of town; suitable for professional man or boarding house; for rent or sale. S. R. Droesher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Handsome house to let, five minutes Lackawanna Depot, nine room; all improvements; rent $40 per month. C. A. Steadman, 2 Cloverhill Place, Montclair, N. J.

Fanwood, the Beautiful. See it and you will be convinced. New houses cheap; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Beautiful old suburban home; large buildings, large grounds, exceptional location; rent $100 monthly. 666 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Farm, 25 acres; 6 minutes' walk station; good buildings; stock, implements; $5,000; 120 acres, $6,000, half cash. G. W. Campen, 500 5th Av.

Rutherford, N. J.—For rent, furnished 6-room house, with garage; $45. Clark, 12 Courier St., Rutherford, N. J.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THINK AND ACT AT ONCE.

Three cottages with gardens; modern and improved; within easy distance of New York City; can be seen any time; write for particulars. M 24 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

FURNISHED or unfurnished seven room apartment for remainder of lease end September; tenant may renew lease; two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, maid's room, two baths, large foyer. Tel. 5123 Riverside. 89th St., near Riverside.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

High-class furnished four-room apartment overlooking Hudson, or for sale; half price. Apply R., 715 West 169th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

small furnished apartments on west side, below 118th St., TO SUBLET, both short and long terms; must be good values; very desirable applicants waiting. Howard's Renting Agency, Suite 703, 1,482 Broadway. Phone Bryant 3816.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
328-330 West 85th, near Drive;
eight light rooms; elevator; telephone;
thoroughly modern; $1,300-$1,350.
HUBERTH, 253 W. 58th St. 9364 Columbus.

94th, 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; 6 light rooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets; and one first floor, 8 fine rooms, 2 baths, extra large.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE.
368 West 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

At special inducements now, 6 rooms, bath, 65 West 106th, $33; 6 rooms, (elevator,) 221 West 141st St., $38 up.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

57th St., 140 West.—Single Studios, $720-$840. Three rooms and bath, rents $900 to $1,200.

ADMASTON, BROADWAY & 89TH ST.
5 to 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $45-$55, 202 WEST 130TH ST.

East Side.

48 EAST 80TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms, $600, $960.

410 Park Av., corner 55th St.— 12, 14, 19 rooms, 3, 4, and 8 baths, $4,000 to $11,000.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

SUCCESSFUL and well recommended renting agent would like to take full charge of first-class apartment house in exchange for free rent of six or seven room apartment. M 94 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; excellent cuisine; rooms, baths, furnishings modern; references.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c. will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47 (12th St.).—Cool rooms, private bath, modern conveniences; references.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

ACCESSIBLE, large, small rooms, superior table; table guests; telephone; references. 241 Lexington Av.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Opportunity secure attractive, airy rooms; board optional; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Two newly decorated rooms; excellent board; reduced rates; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; hot water; room telephone.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Large room, with bath; attractive small rooms; home cooking.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class accommodations; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid, large, small rooms; baths; meals; high-class house.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access, car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table guests; hot water; telephone; Subway, "L."

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two; home surroundings; excellent board. Strauss.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; first-class cuisine; references.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable location; rooms, with, without private baths; electricity; references.

147TH, 535 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; private residence; references.

149TH ST., 640 to 658 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside; healthiest section in town.

THE AUDUBON.

Newly renovated, bright rooms, excellent meals, $8 up for one, $14 up for two; accommodations A1; transients accommodated; special rates for entire season. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

AN ENGLISH BACHELOR, having elegant apartment close Central Park and 104th "L," wants two or three gentlemen to live and board with him; $10 inclusive; references. Hume, Box M 122 Times.

Rockhurst.—Year round country home, city limits; high, cool; grounds; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 104M Kingsbridge.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Home by American widow with American family; north of 125th, east of 8th Av.; reasonable; with last home ten years. Widow, N 225 Times Downtown.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

30th St., 137 East.—Large, attractively furnished room; large closet; next to bath; private apartment; reasonable. Beaton.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; large room, bath, $6.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 180 and 162, (34th.)—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; transients accommodated.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

13TH, 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small, adjoining bath; references.

21ST, 218 WEST.—Single or two connecting rooms; separate entrance; modern apartment; electricity; elevator; private family. Breen.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Suite suitable for four; large and small rooms; refined.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate to permanent gentleman; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 65 WEST, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—Large and small rooms, high-class elevator apartment. Nolan.

71ST ST, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, minute from Subway express and Elevated.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private baths; very reasonable; board optional.

72D, 122 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, with bath; Summer rates.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also suite with private bath; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Cool rooms, large and small; private bath; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all conveniences; Summer rates; private house.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

78th St., 136 West.—Attractive large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5-$9.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room; private bath; twin beds; Subway; references; reasonable.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; Summer rates; reference.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite; twin beds; refinement; cleanliness; $10. Sharples.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins, 8706 Schuyler.

82D, 56 W.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; home comforts; conveniences; board.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable large, medium, and small rooms, with bath; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with, without bath; select neighborhood; telephone.

89TH ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool rooms; private bath; also single; electricity.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Large, small room; bath same floor; meals.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, with shower bath; also other rooms; rates $5, $7, and $10; telephone.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly renovated and decorated house; sanitary, large; small rooms; private baths; extremely low rates.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50 up.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Two large front rooms; running water; southern exposure; high-class elevator apartment. 1 W.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Room, private bath; also suite; sumptuous furnishing; vacuum cleaned.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Two large rooms, beautifully furnished; all conveniences; reasonable. 7296 Riverside.

111TH ST., 532 WEST, (Apt. 77.)—Elegance, cleanliness; room, 14x15; spacious closet; private bath; suitable one, two gentlemen or couple; reasonable.

113TH ST., 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; running water, electricity.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—River view, cool, neat; running water; bargain; Subway, surface.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms; brass beds; elevator, telephone; breakfast, dinner; moderate. Henderson.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite; new, high-class apartment house. Apartment 107.

145TH, 355 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, airy parlor, bedroom; single or en suite; elevator; Subway express; private family. Robinson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (opposite Claremont.)—Choice of two cheerful rooms, $5, $7; private family. Phone 2916 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful, large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

WEST END AV., 645.—Desirable rooms; large or small; reasonable; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

LADY, over 25, of culture and refinement, can find permanent position where one can be advanced; salary. Room 1,014, 225 5th Av.

LARGE FASHION PUBLICATION REQUIRES SERVICES OF A YOUNG LADY, WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, WITH EXCLUSIVE RETAIL SHOP OR HIGH GRADE GARMENT MANUFACTURER; MUST THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND HOW GOWNS SHOULD BE WORN; DESIRABLE PERMANENT POSITION. S 159 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable girl in uptown real estate office. Equity, 303 Times.

TYPIST.—Have you spare time for extra work, home or office? S 160 Times.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

YOUNG lady, under 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches tall or over, part time as model for fashion photographs; experience unnecessary. Apply Fashion Camera, 243 West 39th St.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LADIES desiring professional training, motion pictures or stage; small fee; rapid advancement. National Academy, 1,547 Broadway, Room 503.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER to design decorative interiors and period trim work. Apply and submit examples of work to A. Kimbel & Sons, Inc., 12 West 40th.

BRIGHT BOY wanted for office work. State age, wages expected. M 123 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Young, experienced in architectural draughting; state salary; reference. M 79 Times.

FOREMAN.—An experienced man to take charge of a New York electrical manufacturing plant for automobile lighting specialties; must have satisfactory references and state past experience. Y 245 Times Annex.

INSTALLMENT COLLECTOR; must have experience in suburban work; automobile license, and be able to run Ford car. Apply by letter only, giving references, &c. Baumann, 6th Av. and 15th St., N. Y. C.

MEN, 18 up; qualify for railway detectives. Call or write for particulars. National Railway Checking Bureau, 116 Nassau St.

OFFICE WORK.—Boy for general office work; one who'll handle mimeograph quickly. M 126 Times.

RULERS.—Must be first class job hands and willing to leave New York, steady work guaranteed; apply by letter to George Redfern, care St. Denis Hotel, 799 Broadway, City.

SALESMAN—Wanted, specialty salesman in a thoroughly established manufacturing company making a widely advertised proprietary medicine, desires to get an A1 man to call on drug trade. Must have original ideas. State age, experience and compensation expected. Commission. Also references. S., 163 Times.

SALESMAN of good address, with large personal acquaintance, to solicit business direct from the consumers of high-grade cigars; such position is open with the manufacturers of one of the established standard brands of cigars; liberal salary and commission paid. M 99 Times.

SALESMAN.—For tollometer; it times long distance telephone; small security required; experience; commission basis. Call 10-12, Engels & Young, Room 437 Hudson Terminal Bldg.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Man capable of demonstrating and selling high speed and tool steels in local territory; must have ability; salary. Answer M 125 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on the jobbing and office trade, to handle a line of brassieres on commission. Casper, Stern Mfg. Co., 45 Lispenard St.

SALESMAN.—Cloak salesman; experienced; commission. A. Herman & Co., 11 West 20th St.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN.

If you can sell office specialties and are not afraid of work our proposition will interest you; exclusive territory and leads furnished; straight commission. R 206 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Building, steam heating; all kinds of repairing; total abstainer; salary, $75 up. Write K. K., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN of the banking business; partial knowledge German; modest salary. B 100 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentist of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upwards weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now upon the road to success. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship. Highest paid profession. Real opportunities guaranteed. Free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 13.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

AGENTS to sell specialties, children's dresses to the consumer; commission. Call or write, Waterman & Co., 58 East 11th St.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

ELDERLY GERMAN MAN wants comfortably furnished room with private German family; below Forty-second St., and near Subway or surface cars; permanent. S 161 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. M 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter; high school gradute; beginner; conscientious, capable, good worker, desires position. Levin, 403 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Irish girl wishes position in private family as chambermaid and waitress. 200 West 84th St.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—Young Vienna lady, highly educated, wants position as governess or companion. Gina Horwitz, 206 West 109th St.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes lady patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 8198 Chelsea.

PARLOR MAID-WAITRESS, German-American girl, desires position on Long Island. Address Box 48, E. Norwich, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, plain writer, anxious for position; small salary. Elsie Roersck, 695 Madison Av. Phone 2994 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, desires position reliable house; $12-$15. N 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; capable business school graduate; refined American; $6. N 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable; five years' experience; educated. Box 8, 315 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, refined, beginner wishes position, busy office; $6. M 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; several years' experience various lines; rapid typist, $15. N 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar with office routine; $10. M 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; two years' practical experience; references; $8. N 221 Times Downtown.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; business school graduate, $6. N 217 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT, reliable colored servants procurable, short notice; references. Progressive Agency. Harlem 5370.

COOK, WAITRESS, together; sisters; willing, obliging; excellent references; wages, $30, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several experienced girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, disentanglements; special arrangements; $2.50 weekly. 37 Liberty St. Phone 808 John. Room 508.

ARTIST, experienced, line and lettering, &c., wants position. Thomason, 1,043 Lexington Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (26;) nine years' varied experience credits, correspondence; full charge; well recommended. Victor Epstein, 31 West 129th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, accurate; knowledge of typewriting; good references. M 114 Times.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Two Filipino young men wish positions as butler and valet; highest references furnished. Address Pablo Sanches, 27 West 67th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR. — American, (37,) careful driver, repairs; seven years' experience foreign and American cars; references of three years; private or commercial position permanent. Beckley, 351 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic; sold my automobile shop, will take position as chauffeur; had one private position three years; highly recommended. M 115 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, engineer, German, 34; ten years' experience; toured Europe; wishes private position; highest references. Bernard, 132 East 16th St.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Married man; good chauffeur, gardener, &c.; not afraid of work; good references. R. D., P. O. Box 279, Great Neck.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, operate any car, does all repairs; three years driving; does plumbing and electric lighting. M 121 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; careful driver. J. Elmore, 25 West 64th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Mass. Inst. of Tech., speaking Spanish, French fluently, desires position in city; able to invest some money if necessary. M. A. Hernandez, 820 St. Nicholas Av.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Eight years' location and construction experience in U. S. A., Mexico, and Spain; Latin-American employment preferred. R 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, position as traveling salesman in Western New York by young man with thorough knowledge of grocery and tobacco line, wishing to make a change in his territory; at present connected with a reliable house; experience, good record, and pushfulness; valuable man to represent enterprising firm. E 23 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced, employed at present out of town, desires position with wholesaler as salesman; references. Y 247 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (22;) three years' experience; well educated, neat appearance, excellent grammarian; learn manage office; best references. A., 708 Lexington Av. Telephone 1927 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; ambitious American boy; 8 months' experience; $8. N 215 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Position wanted by man 37; speaks English, French, and German; in the army at present; best of references. Boy, 145 Fishers Island, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, with exceptional ability, seeks position at anything; have had three years' newspaper and four years' salesman experience; can write and speak French and German; can furnish excellent references as to ability, character, and honesty. Before filling your vacancy consult G 28 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years of age, desires position at anything; am ambitious and desirious of earning an honest living; I am also strong and healthy. Can furnish references as to character. If you desire the services of such a young man, address Charles Rusicka, 35 Eldert St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN.—OPPORTUNITY WANTED BY COMPETENT AND HARDWORKING YOUNG MAN, GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; ALSO SELLING EXPERIENCE; SALARY SECONDARY; A1 REFERENCES. ADDRESS M 89 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 21, clerical abilities; have excellent credentials as to character and personal integrity. Jack Goodman, 2,100 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 25, honorably discharged United States Navy, would like work with chance to advance. M 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Irish, 23, desires steady position; sober, reliable; some business experience. Murray, 2,061 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, married, needs position; experienced clerical work, salesmanship; references. M 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, wishes position. N 223 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTern District of New York.—In the matter of GARDINER & HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Take notice that, pursuant to an order made herein, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of shoes, will be sold in the following manner: Sealed bids for separate lots or the entire stock may be submitted to the undersigned, attorneys for the trustee herein, at their office, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Monday, August 24th, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened.

Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount thereof. Creditors are respectfully invited to attend thereon and express their opinion as to the advisability of accepting any and all bids. The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted, and the said property will not be sold for less than 75% of the appraised value thereof, unless such sale is approved by the court.

Said property may be inspected at the factory, No. 158 Roebling Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on August 17th, 18th and 19th, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Further particulars may be had upon inquiry at the office of the attorneys for the trustee.

ROBERT H. KOEHLER, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee,
299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Northern District of New York.—In the matter of PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,460.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF SALE.

Pursuant to an order duly entered in the above entitled proceeding on the 8th day of August, 1914, notice is hereby given that the sale of the right, title and interest of James P. Hill, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt, in, of and to the property and assets of said bankrupt, as specified in an order duly entered in the above entitled proceeding on the 29th day of June, 1914, has been adjourned from Tuesday, August 11, 1914, beginning at ten o'clock A. M. at the office of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, No. 282 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y., to Tuesday the 25th day of August, 1914, at the same hour and place, and that such approval and confirmation as shall be necessary for the validity of any sale or sales made upon said adjourned date shall be granted or withheld after a hearing to be held at ten o'clock A. M. on August 26th, 1914, at Watertown, N. Y.

JAMES P. HILL,
Trustee in Bankruptcy of Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, Bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM SPITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 24, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,285 First Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hosiery, underwear, knit goods, fixtures, showcases, &c. Inspection Aug. 22, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FISCHER & SOLOMON,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOOLEY, SMITH & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 14, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 Front St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, &c. MARTIN SAXE, Trustee.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Lozier 1914 light six; just completely overhauled; perfect condition; an unusual bargain on quick sale. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 245 West 55th St. Telephone 9175 Columbus.

WILL SELL MY PACKARD CAR WITH EXTRA LIMOUSINE BODY, WHICH IS IN FIRST CLASS SHAPE; CAN BE SEEN AT 112 EAST 75TH ST.

1914 Hupmobile, demonstrator, Westinghouse lighting and starting, guaranteed as new; a bargain. C. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway, corner 53d St.

American Underslung, new, 1914 six-cylinder touring car; full equipment, electric lights and starter, at big sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess, 1,690 Broadway.

HUDSON FOR SALE.

40 H. P. Roadster, 1913 model, slightly used; perfect condition; $1,350 cash. M 78 Times.

ELEGANT Oldsmobile touring car, fully equipped; demonstration; $275. Plumber, 1,123 Park Ave.

Automobiles for Rent.

$3 PER HOUR UP.

Best up to date service. Packard Garage Renting Co. Murray Hill 181.

BEAUTIFUL touring car, $2 hourly; $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Lenox 8313.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Elegant 7-passenger touring cars; rates very moderate. Phone Mullen, 3983 Morningside.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Beautiful Packards, $3 HOUR.
7-passenger. 8324 R. River.

Automobile Storage.

Storage for 50 autos, $10-$15, cleaning included. Fordham Garage, 561 Fordham Road.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE
Y. M. C. A.,
302 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART
AUTOMOBILE
SCHOOL,
225 W. 57th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

YOUNG & HUGHES, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KUSHNER & SCHECHNER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 143 West 29th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur coats, unfinished furs, furniture, fixtures, safe, &c. Inspection Aug. 17 and 18, from 10 A. M., to 4 P. M.

WALTER T. KOHN,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ISIDOR PILZER, doing business as the IDEAL WAISTBAND COMPANY, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells Friday, August 21st, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at store No. 15 Cowperthwaite & Van Horn Co., 75 Market Street, Newark, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, satinette linings, buttons, etc. Inspection August 19th and 20th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NATHANIEL WALKOF,
Ancillary Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL NEIMAN, doing business under the style of KIMMEL & NEIMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 18,981.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Neiman, doing business under the style of Kimmel & Neiman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 9th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 12th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EVELYN NESBIT THAW, Bankrupt.—No. 18,493.

Notice is hereby given that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated May 26th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 12th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 19,889.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX FRANK and MAX SASS individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name style of FRANK and SASS, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Max Frank and Max Sass individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Frank and Sass are hereby given notice that on July 2nd, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 1 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 19803.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SOL BERGFELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 12th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SEIDEMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 19877.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Seideman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 12th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 20,189.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX FLADEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Max Fladen are hereby given notice that on August 10, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 20,064.—In Bankruptcy.—BERL BIRNBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Berl Birnberg are hereby given notice that on July 22, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,178.—In Bankruptcy.—MARGARET MULHALL, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Margaret Mulhall are hereby given notice that on August 8, 1914, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914 at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—On Eighth Av. car or in vicinity of Times Annex a pay envelope containing part of young woman's salary; the amount means much to loser, whose name is on the envelope; return to cashier, New York Times Annex, will be greatly appreciated.

LOST.—$3,000 and no questions asked for the return of old mine stone ring, over 8 carats; sapphire diamond brooch; platinum chain, 288 diamonds; June 30. Tel. 7373 Cortlandt.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, Friday night, around 41st St. and 7th Av.; big reward. Ann Pennington, 142 West 44th St., New York City.

LOST.—Physician's instrument case, on Long Beach train, Wednesday; owner will appreciate return. Dr. L. D. Alexander, 6 East 37th St.

LOST.—Championship medal, 1902, Junior 880 yards; $10 reward. Wright, 153 East 14th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Open face watch, monogram fob, initials "L. C. P."; reward. Pierce, 457 East 170th.

LOST—Lady's gold watch; skull and shinbone fob; reward. Conescu, 851 Kelley St.

LOST.—Thursday, Park Av., dress skirt; reward. Hall, 188 West 111th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—FRENCH POODLE puppy; reward. Return to 302 West End Av., near 74th.

LOST.—A French police dog, name "Lux"; reward offered. Tappe, 25 West 57th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

HAVE YOU ANY NEW HAVEN STOCK which you would like to exchange AT PAR, during August only, for an absolutely sound investment in which conservative New York and New England business men have purchased an interest? No speculative scheme, but an actual property value open to most searching investigation. Address for full particulars and references, W. T. Y., Box 179 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Plant, machinery, and goodwill of long-established, profitable storage and carpet-cleaning business, on favorable terms; character and some capital required; owner has made comfortable fortune and desires to retire. Apply in person to Franklin A. Wagner, attorney, 848 Mutual Life Buildings, 34 Nassau St., New York.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

open for number of new accounts manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on merchandise; principals only. Address in detail, Z 212 Times Annex.

A LADY WILL SACRIFICE LEASE AND BEAUTIFUL FURNISHINGS of high-class rooming house, West 70th; full of paying guests. Nolan, 65 West 70th.

$5,000 profitable half interest in five-year established business; must be thorough business man, able to take care of office. Write S 157 Times.

Moving picture theatre, open all year, wants investor with $1,000 for interest and salary; weekly receipts, $250. H. S. Goldman, Strand Theatre, Broadway (47th).

$5,000 for profitable one-half interest in five-year established business, must be thorough business man to take care of office. Write Box M 107 Times.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN NEEDS $10,000 for new business; now is time to invest; principals only; investigation invited. M 120 Times.

Partner.—Have established dressmaking, millinery shop at 2,315 7th Av.; large metropolitan clientele; want interested party; small capital.

Energetic man, some capital, can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe, opening heart of city. S 150 Times.

Motion-picture theatre, 420 seats, being erected, west side, for lease, reasonable. Call personally, Room 606, 1,480 Broadway.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

"THE SHEPHERD'S SERENADE," the sweetest of all songs, 25 cents. SPINNER & GRANT, Music Publishers, 1,265 Broadway, Room 403.

Jewelry

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpern Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,013.

Pianos and Organs.

For Sale.—Old violin; English Master; sweet and powerful; $200; worth much more. Theodore Lohr, 286 Grand St.

Steinway upright; spot cash buys this piano very cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Wheelock upright piano in good repair, fine tone; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Estate and Legacy Loans. Companies Incorporated. L. N. Rosenbaum. 80 Wall Street.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty cents a line.

Perfect multigraph typewritten letters; addressing, typewriting; lowest prices; prompt delivery. Weiss Duplicating Company, 3 East 17th St. Phone 564 Stuyvesant.

FACSIMILE LETTERS, JUST LIKE TYPEWRITING, DEUTZMAN-WILLIAMS SYSTEM. PHONE 812 BROAD, 32 BROADWAY.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.,
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

JOHN DALEY BUYS PLATINUM, GOLD DIAMONDS, PAWN TICKETS, ANTIQUES, 654 6TH AV., COR. 38TH ST.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Bargain, 4 hand embroidery machines, 4½ yards long goods and handkerchiefs, each $275. Particulars H. S. Cooper Co., Toronto, Canada.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of H. B. HOLLINS et al., Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,935.

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, entered July 28, 1914, notice is hereby given to all persons making claims to any stock, bonds, or other property that were deposited in the Equitable Trust Company of New York, by H. B. Hollins & Co., to secure the payment of a draft for £10,429 14d. 2s., drawn by said H. B. Hollins & Co., upon A. Ruffer & Sons, or to the proceeds thereof or any part thereof, to file their claims in the office of Hon. Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before August 31st, 1914.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1914.

A. LEO EVERETT,
Receiver of H. B. Hollins & Co.
LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS,
Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20098.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES PASNICK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Pasnick are hereby given notice that on July 30, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, September 10, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,185.—In Bankruptcy.—MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN, Bankrupt.

Michael J. Callahan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 4th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 12th, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20192.—In Bankruptcy.—GILBERT S. WINANT, Bankrupt.

Gilbert S. Winant was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 11th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 4th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 12th, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ACTOR SEATON SHOT; WIFE HELD IN JAIL

Trackmen Saw Quarrel on Porch of Their Home in Bogota, N. J.

THEN HEARD TWO SHOTS

Mrs. Seaton, Formerly in Vaudeville, Found in Stupor Near Husband's Dead Body.

Special to The New York Times.

BOGOTA, N. J., Aug. 13.—Frederick R. Seaton, an actor, 35 years old, was shot and killed a little after noon today on the back porch of his two-story cottage at 89 Elm Avenue. Shortly before that George Cox, a trackwalker on the West Shore Railroad, and John Kelley, a flagman, who were on the railroad right of way about 200 feet from the rear of Seaton's house, saw him seated on the back porch, and heard him talking in loud tones with his wife, who was standing in the doorway.

She said something, to which Seaton is said to have replied, "Oh, can't you quit making a fuss?" Thereupon he started toward the door, and Mrs. Seaton backed into the house out of sight.

A moment later Cox and Kelley heard two shots. They ran to the nearest telephone and called Dr. G. L. Edwards and Borough Marshal Charles W. Winters, and with them went around to the front door of Seaton's house. Going through the house, they found Seaton lying in the kitchen just inside the back door, with one bullet in his breast and another in his brain. The latter had entered through the mouth. He was dead when Dr. Edwards reached him.

Not far away Mrs. Seaton was lying face down on the floor, apparently in a stupor. A few feet from her was a revolver, with two chambers discharged, and a bottle of whisky was near by. The police say she was intoxicated, and apparently also suffering from sudden shock. She was unable to speak. Sheriff Robert N. Heath was called, and with Under Sheriff English and Deputy Nestel took Mrs. Seaton to the county jail in Hackensack. Later she was held on the charge of murder on a commitment issued by Justice of the Peace Thomas H. Cummings. She was under a physician's care this afternoon and tonight.

The only other person in the house at the time of the shooting was Bertie Estelle Payne, a 12-year-old colored servant, who was ironing in the basement. She told Assistant Prosecutor John B. Zabriskie that Seaton and his wife had frequently quarreled. The wife charged him with attentions to May Hopkins, an actress, who was recently with Seaton in Joseph Hart's production, "The Green Beetle." The colored girl showed the police photographs of stage scenes in which Mr. Seaton was acting with a girl who, according to the servant, was Miss Hopkins.

Marshal Winters said that about three weeks ago Seaton and his wife had quarreled so violently that neighbors had fired shots in the air to summon the police. When he went there, said the Marshal, Seaton told him that his wife had tried to shoot him.

Mrs. V. G. Seaton is thirty-two years old and a former actress. It is said that she appeared in vaudeville as a cowgirl sharpshooter, and a photograph of her in this costume was found in the home. She has a three-year-old son named for George M. Cohan, in whose support Mr. Seaton had formerly appeared. He had also held a minor part in "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." The couple had lived in Bogota about two years, but had few intimates. Little is known here of their previous lives except that Mr. Seaton was a Knight Templar and a Shriner in New York.

In Mrs. Seaton's room was found a newspaper clipping containing a woman writer's comments on the Bailey murder case.

"It would be easy," said this article, "to show how Mrs. Carman's jealousy has ruined her life, and to deduce therefrom a warning and a moral lesson for other suspicious wives."

BIG GAIN IN STUDENTS.

Columbia's Summer School Establishes New Record.

After a session of unprecedented success the Columbia University Summer School closes its doors today. The records show that 5,585 students were enrolled in the courses, which ranged over a wide field. The enrollment last Summer was under this mark by 1,000 students.

There was a normal gain all along the line, but several of the courses proved especially attractive to the students. The new courses which were added in medicine nearly doubled the registration in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The commercial courses showed strong gains. Economics, chemistry, and physiology were popular, and 1,000 students registered in the English courses. Over 2,000 were at Teachers' College.

DANGERS OF FLEEING LINERS

Taking Chances with Icebergs While Avoiding Hostile Warships.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Transatlantic steamers flying the flags of the warring nations are taking chances with icebergs if they speed through fog or darkness to avoid hostile warships, according to reports received here today from steamships.

The British steamer Harewood, which sailed from Narvik on July 24, and the British steamer Carthaginian, from Glasgow, July 22, both of which arrived in this port today, reported having passed numerous icebergs and small ice on that part of the ocean between latitude 48 and 49.40 north and longitude 47.46 and 49.56 west.

BUBONIC PLAGUE'S SPREAD.

Two More Cases in New Orleans, Making Seventeen in All.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Two cases of bubonic plague, making seventeen since the first case was discovered on June 27, were diagnosed here today, according to Dr. W. C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General.

Today's victims are Herman Schultz, 17 years old, of 1,836 Iberville Street, who became ill thirteen days ago, and Anthony Gurovich, who has been employed at the French Market, the largest in the city.

Vandals Wreck Newspaper Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Vandals broke into the plant of The Palisade Post of Grantwood two nights ago and wrecked the typesetting machine, press, and motors. Editor McDermut said yesterday that he did not report the matter to the police because he wanted to have an exclusive story for his issue tomorrow. This is the second time in two weeks that the plant has been entered and damage done. McDermut has been attacking the Democratic Party and Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack recently, and has been practically read out of the party.

Prof. Prince Out for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—John E. Prince of Milford township, Passaic County, at one time Speaker of the Senate and Acting Governor of New Jersey, declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District on the Republican ticket today. Mr. Prince, who is a professor at Columbia College, made the announcement at the Sussex County farmers' picnic at Lake Grinnel.

RENEW SHIP BILL ATTACK.

Perkins, Mann, and Green to Oppose the Committee Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Renewed opposition to the proposition of foreign built vessels engaging in the American coastwise trade is expected in the House and Senate tomorrow when the Emergency Shipping bill as rewritten by the conferees of the two bodies comes up. Senator O'Gorman submitted the conference report to the Senate today, and Representative Alexander will perform a similar duty in the House tomorrow.

When the conferees met today to ratify their tentative agreement of Wednesday it was found that Senator Perkins, Representative Mann, and Representative Green, all Republicans, had determined to withhold their signatures from the report. They also said they would lead a fight against the bill in its new form.

Heretofore in all the laws passed by Congress the right of participation in the American coastwise trade has been held exclusively for vessels built in America, and during the recent Panama Canal tolls discusion the mere suggestion of such action by Congress brought forth a storm of criticism. Now, however, many believe the situation has changed to such an extent that a majority of Congress, at least, will look at the matter from another standpoint than that of sentiment.

A formal decision by Solicitor Johnson of the State Department is believed to have removed any doubt as to the right to change the register of a ship owned by a belligerent in time of war.

Requirements of international law, he contends, demand that no transfer of a vessel shall be made in a blockaded port or while the ship is on the high seas. He says, however, that with this limitation it is only necessary that the sale be made in good faith, with no intention to evade the consequences to which an enemy would be exposed and with no understanding, "expressed or tacit, that the vessel is to be retransferred after hostilities."

BUREAU OF WAR RISKS.

Chamber of Commerce Urges That Government Establish One.

W. H. Douglas, a prominent shipping merchant, at yesterday's special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce argued for immediate action toward the formation of a permanent merchant marine. Before presenting a resolution which was intended to commit the Chamber to a definite plan in the upbuilding of a great American deep-sea fleet, Mr. Douglas scored the organization for not taking a stand in the past on the shipping problem.

"This Chamber has not been," he said, "a very thorough advocate of an American merchant marine. We have rather leaned toward uncertain, indefinite conclusions which have not brought the results. For years we have idly stood by, but now is the time to act."

Mr. Douglas then presented a resolution providing that the Chamber ask Congress for immediate legislation which will lead to a gradual building up of an adequate fleet of American owned vessels, but the Chamber voted it down.

The Chamber voted unanimously, urging that the Government be requested to establish a bureau of war risk insurance to be administered under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The plan formulated by the committee called for a board of three or five members, which should assume the risks of war on American vessels and American cargoes when it was judged that American ships were not able to compete with the ships of other nations because of superior advantages given the latter through insurance by their Governments.

President Seth Low said that at least a hundred years had passed since international commerce was as badly deranged as it is to-day.

INDORSE SHIPPING BILL.

American Importers' Association Wants Action at Once.

At a largely attended meeting held at 165 Broadway yesterday, the American Importers' Association, U. S. A., Inc., put itself on record, by formal resolution, as favoring the right to purchase and register under the laws of this country foreign-built vessels, without limitation, as a necessity to both the import and export trade of the United States. The emergency shipping bill now before Congress was commended. Lee Kohns, Vice President, told of the gravity of the situation confronting importing interests and the community at large due to the stoppage of commercial intercourse between this country and the principal nations of Europe. He urged the members of the association to lend their hearty support to the measures initiated by the Administration to give relief to the import and export business of the country.

The sentiment was unanimous that the present is an opportune time to rehabilitate the American merchant marine and at the same time bring into being a fleet which in time of war can be used as an auxiliary to the United States Navy.

ASKS PAY FOR A BEATING.

Laborer Attacked by Associates Invokes State Compensation Law.

A new point was presented to the State Workmen's Compensation Commission yesterday when Daniel C. Harnett of 11 East Forty-fifth Street filed a demand against the Thomas J. Sheen Construction Company of this city for compensation for the time he was unable to work because of a broken right forearm which he suffered a few days ago, when he was attacked with a pick by two Italian laborers employed by the same company. Harnett asserted that the attacks were unprovoked.

Bertram L. Pettigrew, representing the Employers' Liability Company, which insures the Thomas J. Sheen Construction Company, contended that Harnett was not entitled to damages, as his injury was not due to the nature of his employment.

Pope Elevates Boston Clergymen.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Honors recently granted by Pope Pius X. to two clergymen and three laymen of Boston were announced today by Cardinal O'Connell. The Rev. Father John B. Peterson, head of St. John's Seminary, Brighton, and the Rev. Father James B. Chittick of Hyde Park were elevated to the Monsignori, and Joseph H. O'Neill, ex-Assistant United States Treasurer; Harry P. Nawn and Thomas B. Fitzpatrick were made Knights of St. Gregory.

Woman Killed by Train.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 13.—A westbound train rolled into the Lehigh Valley Railroad station this morning with a woman's coat on the pilot and with the front of the cowcatcher all blood-stained. A party was then sent out on a special train to look for the woman who must have been struck. In the vicinity of Green's Bridge her body was found. John Stem of Dock Street, Easton, recognized it as that of his wife.

Bridegroom Gave Pastor Bad Check.

Louis H. Meyer, of 67 East Park Street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Joseph J. Manger, an undertaker, of 489 Springfield Avenue. He was married a week ago in Keansburg to Miss Elizabeth Silensky, of Garfield, N. J., by the Rev. Mr. Book. Meyer is alleged to have given the clergyman a worthless check for $5.

Socialists Move to Stop War.

A Socialist meeting at the Rand School, 140 East Nineteenth Street, yesterday resolved to urge that the Government stop the export of meat, grain, and war materials while the war lasts, and that the proposal be made a subject for discussion during "Red Week," which has been appointed for the first week in September.

KATHARINE LARKIN TELLS OF ATTACK

Kingsbridge Girl Describes How Negro School Janitor Imprisoned Her in Vault.

TOO WEAK TO GO TO COURT

Magistrate Postpones Hearing Until Monday—Overrules Protest of Counsel for Accused Man.

Although she was not able to be in Morrisania Court yesterday morning to appear against George Webb, the negro charged with attacking her, Katharine Larkin, the thirteen-year-old Kingsbridge girl who was found in a vault under Public School 7, made a statement yesterday to Capt. Arthur A. Carey of the Homicide Bureau, Acting Capt. Andrew J. Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau, and her brother, Thomas C. Larkin, Assistant Corporation Counsel. In it she said:

"I left home about 6 o'clock on Friday morning and went to mass in St. John's Church. My sisters Mary and Anna were with me. I remained after them in order to finish the prayers for my novena. I came up Kingsbridge Avenue on the east side and when in front of the school the negro assistant janitor called me over. He said he had a pet monkey he wanted to show me in the school.

"He took me upstairs to the top story. When in front of one of the classrooms he told me to wait until he got the key. He came out right away and pointed a pistol at me. Then he dragged me down the rear stairs. He released me near the vault which, I think, must have been open. Before he dragged me into it I attempted to get away, but he caught me before I could take more than a step or two. He tied my arms with cord to the top of the pipes and tied my feet to some other pipes. Then he used a gag to bind me.

"On Friday he came in two or three times. Every time he came in I kept my eyes closed so he would think I was unconscious.

"Monday was the first time I heard anybody pass whom I was sure was not the negro. I heard loud talking, and it sounded as if somebody was arguing with the negro. Later on in the afternoon I heard some one walking by and, looking out, I saw the man had a white face. I said: 'Please, Mister, take me out of here. I am down here in the cellar.' In a few minutes he came back with some other men and they took me out.

"I did not have anything to eat or drink during the time I was in the vault, and I would not have taken anything if he had given it to me, for fear of being poisoned."

Although Benj Greenthal, attorney for Webb, objected, Magistrate Corrigan postponed the hearing until Monday morning.

Andrew Bender, the regular janitor of the school, last evening identified Webb as the assistant janitor hired by him last November.

Accused of Attacking Child.

Andrew Kubelis, a Pole, forty-eight years old, of 127 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, was held yesterday by Magistrate Geismar in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court on a complaint of Mrs. Mary Marges of the same address, who charged that he had attacked her five-year-old daughter, Veronica. On Wednesday the child was missed and the police notified. Later a neighbor found her in the cellar of her own house. Kubelis disappeared at the same time, but the police found him in the neighhood early yesterday.

WIFE ACCUSES DR. WHITE.

Says He Assaulted Her in Trying to Kidnap Their Son.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 13.—Dr. Louis J. White of 10 Halstead Street, East Orange, N. J., who failed on Wednesday in an effort to take possession of his five-year-old son, Louis, was arraigned before Recorder Yost in the Montclair Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. Mrs. White charged that, during the encounter at the home of her mother, Mrs. Anton M. Hardwyk, at 127 Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, in which she fought successfully to keep her son, her husband struck her, knocked her down, and then drew a revolver. Mrs. Hardwyk and Miss Jessie Hardwyk, who helped the mother in the fight for the child, said that they were handled roughly also by Dr. White.

Dr. White pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was released in $500 bail.

CONTESTS BREMNER'S WILL.

Congressman's Sister Says He Was of Unsound Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 13.—An appeal has been filed by Miss Helen Bremner of Orangeville, Ontario, sister of the late Congressman Robert G. Bremner of this city, against the probate of her brother's will. Miss Bremner was the Congressman's private secretary at Washington, but she was not remembered in the will.

Her grounds for appeal are that Mr. Bremner was unduly influenced in making the will and that the will is illegal because it does not declare itself to be "the last will and testament." It is dated April, 1912. Miss Bremner also charges that her brother, a sufferer with cancer for many years, was of unsound mind and incapable at the time he made the will.

Reopens Abbott Alienation Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Ford granted an order yesterday reopening the judgment for $25,000 filed against Pearl Abbott, the actress, by default, in the suit brought against her by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Armstrong for alienating the affections of her husband, George Armstrong. Miss Abbott said she was not served properly in the case.

Three Arrested on Drug Charge.

John Guyer of 447 West Forty-third Street, known as the "Doctor of Eighth Avenue," and two others were arrested yesterday by Detectives Crossin, Johnson, and Byron of Commissioner Wood's staff for alleged violation of the Boylan law. Otto H. Meyer, 29 years old, of 330 West Thirty-seventh Street, and Kate FitzGerald, 40 years old, of 304 West Thirty-seventh Street, were the two others, and all were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station charged with having drugs in their possession.

A Delicious Salad Requires Pure Olive Oil

—an oil with body and quality, as well as purity. The magnificent, highly cultivated olive groves of Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France, produce the finest olives known to the world.

CHIRIS
Pronounced She-ris
OLIVE OIL

is the result of the first pressings of this perfect fruit. Chiris is noted for its fine flavor and remarkable richness in medicinal as well as food properties.

Most dealers in pure food products recommend and sell Chiris. If your dealer will not supply you—it's an indication that he wants to substitute, probably, an inferior brand, at greater profit to himself. In such cases we will deliver direct to your home or through some other near-by merchant.

Trial bottle with history of Chiris and booklet containing 75 popular salad recipes, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY.
[illegible], New York City.

HUMOR WINS GAS RANGE.

Woman's Kindly Letter Effective Where Protest Failed.

A Harlem housewife, after several months of futile correspondence and complaint concerning the inefficiency of her gas range, has discovered that a bit of good humor is more effective than a ream of remonstrances. This is the letter that brought results:

Consolidated Gas Company, 1,907 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sirs: My correspondence with you pertaining to a gas range is quite extensive, and if you look up your files you will fully agree with me. Your advertisement, "Cook by Gas," and other similar ones setting forth the advantages to be derived from the use of a gas range are also quite extensive, but I assure you that I am not in accord with you on that point. My experience with your range in my house has been discouraging. All the meals prepared with care have been spoiled, due to the fact that I have to "rely" on one of your much-lauded ranges.

I do not know who is in charge of the department, but, as it seems so hard to convince this gentleman, I would cordially invite him to one of those spoiled meals. In case of his refusal, he may have the range installed in his own quarters, and I am quite sure that he would see to it that he received his dinners at the proper time and in the proper way.

A picture showing how to cook "the old way" and "the new way" would not be in it if I had the ability to draw like Bud Fisher. I could supplement it by a third picture, which, I am quite sure would make a hit with readers of a comical publication.

Your inspector called about two months ago and admitted that I was entitled to an exchange of ranges, and stated that he would have it so entered on your books. I know it takes time to do things, and to do them right, and on the basis of this I can hardly await the arrival of a new range, which must be a wonder, judging by the time it takes to settle this matter.

I hope that you will receive this letter in the same spirit in which it is written, which is simply to urge you to help me in re-establishing my reputation as a good cook and present pies again to the family "as mother used to make them."

Awaiting the visit of your representative, I remain, with thanks in advance.

MRS. ——.

The records of the gas company show that the Harlem housewife got her new range on the day after the receipt of the letter.

COLLIE HAPPY RESCUED.

Far Rockaway Dog Is Now at the Bide-a-Wee Home.

The big collie Happy, which has been a favorite all season of children on the beach at Far Rockaway, because of his good nature and his talent for catching baseballs in his teeth, has been rescued from the pound at Far Rockaway, where he was put after his capture by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is now at the Bide-a-Wee Home for Dogs at Merrick, L. I.

On Monday Happy was in a pen with eighty other dogs, all doomed to be killed, but a few minutes before the hour set for the execution, Happy was saved by special exercise of the pardoning power by Manager Hatton of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A large number of children and several men and women, who wanted the dog saved, appealed to the agents of the society to spare him, and they received the reply that the owner would have to come and pay the redemption fee of $3. The friends of the dog went in search of his owner, but could not find anybody in the vicinity of the Rockaways who claimed the dog. Then Mrs. H. U. Kibbe, President of the Bide-a-Wee Home for Dogs, carried the case up to Health Commissioner Goldwater and Manager Hatton. They decided to release Happy in custody of the home until a suitable owner was found.

HE WANTS THE CHILDREN.

Wilson Says His Wife Admits She Loves Another.

John W. Wilson of 135 West Eighty-ninth Street began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for separation from Anna B. Wilson. In his complaint he said that his wife admitted to him that she loved William Eichenauer of 2405 Hughes Street, Brooklyn, and that when he spoke to Eichenauer about it the latter admitted that he loved Mrs. Wilson.

Wilson said he then moved to his present home, but his wife refused to go with him. He says he believes his wife has accepted large sums of money from Eichenauer as well as diamonds and other valuable presents. He also says that he believes Eichenauer has provided Mrs. Wilson with a home.

The Wilsons have two children, a boy of five years and a girl of eight and a half years. He asks the court to give him the custody of the children.

BURGLAR DROPS HIS CASH.

Mrs. Blum the First Person Probably to Profit by Thieves' Visit.

Mrs. Morris Blum of Bayonne, N. J., is the first person probably to profit by the visit of burglars. Two thieves attempted to rob her apartment last night and Mrs. Blum heard them as they worked at her front door.

Mrs. Blum screamed and this frightened one of the intruders so much that he dropped a roll of bills, which Mrs. Blum retains. She and the police are awaiting eagerly a claimant for the money.

Louisiana Breaks Propeller Shaft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The battleship Louisiana, en route to Guantanamo from Vera Cruz, has broken her port propeller shaft. The battleship Texas will convoy her to the Norfolk Navy Yard, after which the Texas will go to New York. The battleships Virginia and New Jersey have been ordered to Guantanamo from Vera Cruz, and will stand by awaiting developments in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Mrs. T. H. Kane's Body Found.

DARIEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—The body of a woman found in the woods here last Monday, was identified today by Thomas H. Kane of 605 Water Street, New York City, as that of his wife. Kane said his wife, who was mentally erratic, left home in company with a woman whose name he did not know, on June 1, for a trip to the country. The authorities are investigating to determine whether Mrs. Kane was killed or committed suicide.

EXPERT IN BURGLARY TRADEMARKS WORK

Two Sofa Cushions, with Bit of Silver Between, Left in Each of Four Houses.

CLUE PUZZLES DETECTIVES

May Be Merely a Whim or It May Bear a Message to a Helpful Confederate.

The home of George L. McAlpin, in East Hampton, Long Island, was robbed on the night of July 28 and jewelry worth $15,000 was stolen. Mr. McAlpin has charge of the McAlpin estate and has an office at 68 William Street.

Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin were sleeping in the house. Entrance was gained through a door that had been left unlocked, and the robbery was not discovered until next morning, when it was found that even the shirt studs had been taken from the shirt Mr. McAlpin had worn the night before and jewels from Mrs. McAlpin's gown.

Four days later the homes of Theodore Wentz, a retired lawyer, E. G. Lloyd, and C. N. Brieze at Quogue, near East Hampton, were robbed, jewelry being stolen from rooms in which persons slept in each case. The loss from the three houses amounted to about $40,000.

Burns detectives who had been employed in the McAlpin case investigated the Quogue robberies in the belief that all were committed by the same persons. They learned that in each of the four cases the thieves had put two sofa cushions on a table or sofa in a sleeping room and between the cushions had left some article such as a cigarette case or match box. The detectives are puzzled by this vague clue.

"It's a remarkable case," said the Burns man in charge of the case yesterday. "I am working on two theories. One is that the burglar was a Quixotic and proficient fellow, with a mania or a sense of humor which led him to leave a sort of trademark. There have been instances of this sort before in which burglars would leave a mark or sign. The more probable theory is that the sofa cushion device was a signal to some person who had given the information which led to the burglaries to show that the right burglar had got the booty and would divide. The burglar must have been a master, for in one case a bulldog, as well as the tenants of the house, slept in the room where the jewelry was kept and was not aroused. In another the burglar visited the wine cellar as well as the sleeping room and we have a fingerprint he left on a bottle."

John T. Mulhall, a lawyer, with offices at 206 Broadway, yesterday sent notices to New York pawnshops asking proprietors to look out for $3,000 worth of jewelry lost on a subway train on Aug. 5 by a client. He would not give the client's name. Among the articles were a lavalier with three three-carat diamonds, a three-carat solitaire ring, and a ring with an emerald and two one-and-a-half carat diamonds.

LOOKS FOR SHIPPING BOOM.

E. N. Hurley Expects Fine Results from Registry Legislation.

E. N. Hurley, Vice President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, who recently returned from a trip of commercial exploration to South America, and whose report to the Department of Commerce on banking and credit in South America is about to be published, looks for the American ship registry measure to give a great impetus to the development of an American merchant marine.

Mr. Hurley said he had heard it said that the Middle West had been responsible for the disappearance of American ships from the sea, owing to the opposition of the people, through their representatives in Congress to legislation that would favor shipping.

"If that is true," he continued, "then sentiment in the Middle West in regard to a merchant marine has materially changed. What our people have always opposed is the ship subsidy.

"You see the whole trouble with the American manufacturer has been that he has been able, as a general thing, to sell his entire output at a 40 or 50 per cent. net profit to the man across the street. For that reason he had no especial incentive to go into foreign lands looking for a chance to sell what he made.

"Railway lines have been owners of steamships, and have been in a position to help build up the merchant marine. But the railroad has become unpopular, and it has been made practically unlawful for railroad companies to own and operate steamships, and no railway-owned steamship may use the Panama Canal. J. J. Hill was telling John M. Glenn, the Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and myself only the other day that the law prevents his bringing the Minnesota, the biggest merchantman that flies the American flag, through the canal. Otherwise, Mr. Hill assured me, he would be glad to bring her over on this side, where she would be of tremendous use in moving wheat to Europe just now and bringing Americans back.

"This feeling against the railroads has taken the heart out of them for new enterprises. It has prevented the construction in this country of one fleet of four big steamships as large as the George Washington, which were to have been built by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and it has undoubtedly prevented more than one big corporation from taking an active interest in developing the merchant marine.

"Certainly, when it comes to overhead charges and operations there is an advantage in having transoceanic steamships owned by big corporations that have had experience in transportation, and have the staffs already employed by which the office business might be done. For instance, the Illinois Central has a big seaport at New Orleans. With the same organization that it now has the overhead charges of a steamship line from that port could be materially reduced.

Our Allies

HART, Schaffner & Marx always co-operate with us to enable us to give you the utmost value.
And now that our Clearance Sale is on, those Values are increased tremendously by sweeping price reductions.

Nearly every Summer Suit in our stock now reduced to these prices:

$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Suits...NOW $18
$30, $35 and $40 Suits...........NOW $21
$40, $45 and $50 Suits...........NOW $24

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

Rector's
Broadway at 48th St.

The Pleasure of Dining Where All Things Blend, the Right People About You, and Prices That Are Just What You Like Them to Be.
THAT IS THE RECTOR WAY.

Here you may dine in comfort and coolness equal to that of the seashore. The beauty, refinement, and palatial environment ensure enjoyment of the choice viands prepared by our world-famous chef, whether it is at luncheon, dinner, or supper. Our exacting supervision at the farmfield assures you of the freshest and purest of food. In cuisine and service there is so skillfully ability manifested here that it is forcibly commented upon by experienced New Yorkers.

Our prices are a pleasure—just what you would like them to be.

There is DANCING, too, in America's finest ballroom, and entertainment by America's Foremost Cabaret, including a coterie of superior novelty artists unequaled in any American restaurant.
Phone your reservations now. Bryant 3200.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP. Coolest Place of Amusement in the World. MATS. TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY, 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES. Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3092 Bryant.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER, 2:15 and 8:15. Last Week. Beginning NEXT MONDAY—GLOBE THEATRE. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Potash & Perlmutter

FULTON 46th St. Near B'dy. Mats Wed & Sat 2:20 Evenings 8:20 Beginning To Night DROP IN TO TWIN BEDS

Steeplechase Coney Island's Refined Funny Place Greatest in All the World. Iron Steamboats Take You There.

CONEY IS. LUNA SOUSA and his BAND. August 15-16-19. Free Concerts. Afternoon & Eve.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

Shubert Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. KITTY MACKAY

44th St. THEATRE, Near Broadway, beg'g Next Monday. Seats on Sale. Sylvester Schaffer & His European Company.

CASINO 8 P. M. Best Seats 25c. Evs. 8:30, 15-50c. Last Time This Sunday Night. Paul J. Rainey's 1914 African Hunt Pictures.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Av. Matinees Wed. & Sat. BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT. PEG O' MY HEART NOW ON SALE

JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2. 17 BIG TURNS $1 Carl Heisen & Dorothy Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane & oths.

B. F. Keith's PALACE Brice & King, Jos. Santley, Adelaide & Hughes, Adgie's Lions, Wm. H. Thompson, &c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10-50c. Robert Edeson in "THE CALL OF THE NORTH" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk. "Valley of the Moon"

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Mat. Dly. 1:30-6 P.M., 25c. Nights, 8:15, 25c & 50c. WM. J. BURNS in "The $5,000,000 Counterfeiting Plot."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. A FLORIDA ENCHANTMENT THE PAINTED WORLD

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today Bert Baker AND THE Bon Ton Girls

NEW Brighton DAILY, 2:30 & 8:30 ETHEL BARRYMORE Only Vaudeville Appearance.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. A PAIR OF SIXES

Hammerstein's Roof. Dly. Mt. 25c.-50c. Adm. & Table Seats, 50c. Stella Mayhew, A. Baldwin, Sloane & Marion Morgan, 12 oths.

International Tennis Matches.—Jacobs Ticket Office, seats, best location, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38 St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

EBBETS Field LOEW'S BIG SHOW ARENA VAUDEVILLE. PHOTO-PLAYS. BAND OF 100. 20,000 ORCHESTRA CHAIRS.....10 CENTS

MODERN DANCES TAUGHT PRIVATELY
G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.
"Master of the Modern Dance"
One-Step Waltz-Hesitation Fox-Trot Polka Bresiliene La Furlana La Lu Fado La Russe Maxixe Bresiliene Half and Half Tango Argentine
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